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LAST EDITION.

IN SUNFLOWER CITIES.

President Harrison Makes a Visit to Kansas Towns.

MANY HONORS FOR THE CHIEF

Rousing Receptions Everywhere by Citizens and Soldiers.

GREETINGS FROM THE VETERANS.

Enormous Crowds Participate in the Festivities at Topeka.

THE TRIP FROM ST. JOE TO KANSAS CITY.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The President was standing on the platform of his car at Ottumwa when the train pulled out. He was still handshaking. If he keeps up the way he has begun he will go into history as the great American handshaking President. He never refuses an extended hand. On the contrary he seems to covet it.

The train made only signal stops between Ottumwa and St. Joe. It reached the latter city at 7 a. m. It was an early hour to enthuse, but fully 5,000 people were at the Union depot, the balcony of which was festooned and beautified with bouquets.

"My fellow-citizens," said the President, "if you are glad to see me at this hour in the morning, if you are so kind and demonstrative before breakfast, how great would have been your welcome if I could have come a little later in the day. [Applause.] I beg to thank you, who, at so much inconvenience at this early hour, have turned out to speak these words of welcome to us as we pass through your beautiful city. I am glad to have this morning a brief though imperfect opportunity to look upon it. Many years ago I read of St. Joseph. I know something of its history when, instead of being a railroad city, it was a place for outfitting those slow and toilsome trains that bore the early pioneers toward California and the Far West. Those days were not to be despised. Those means of communication were slow, but they bore men and women full of courage and patriotism to do for us on the Pacific coast and in the great West the work of peaceful conquest that has greatly added to the glory and prosperity of our country, and yet we congratulate ourselves that these swifter means of communication have taken the place of the old; we congratulate ourselves that these conveniences, both of business and social life, have come to crown our day. And yet, in the midst of them, enjoying the luxuries which modern civilization brings to our doors, let us not lose from our household those plain and sturdy virtues which are essential to true American citizenship. Let us remember always that above all surroundings, above all that is external, there are to be prized those solid and essential virtues that make home happy, that make our country great, and that enable us, in every time of trial and necessity, to call out from among the people some who are fit to lead our armies or to meet every emergency in the history of the State. We are here as American citizens, not partisans. We are here as comrades of the late war, or, if there are here those who under the other banner fought for what seemed to them to be right, we are here to say, one and all, that God knew what was best for this country when he cast the issue in favor of the Union and the Constitution. [Applause and cheers.] Now, again united under its ample guarantee of personal liberty and public security; united again under one flag, we have started forward, if we are true to our obligations, upon a career of prosperity that would not have been possible otherwise. Let us, therefore, in all kindliness and faithfulness and devotion to the right, as God shall give us light to see it, go forward in the discharge of our duties, setting above everything the flag, the Constitution, and the law upon which all our rights and all our securities are based. [Applause.] Now, comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and fellow-citizens of Missouri, again I thank you and bid you good-by." [Cheers.]

The train left at 7:30 a. m. It was in charge of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé. The engine was No. 458, with J. E. Collins at the throttle and W. P. McKay as conductor. It was made up of General Manager Robinson's private car and Col. A. C. Dawes' car. Col. A. C. Dawes' wife had come to the train, accompanied by her little niece, Adele Hays, a sunny-faced 4-year-old. She had a basket of flowers, which she presented to the President. He accepted them, picked her up, and kissed her.

WELCOMED AT ATCHISON.

Immense Crowds Greet the President at the Depot—A Little Girl's Speech.

ATCHISON, Kas., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—At Atchison all the trains of the various roads of the city were drawn up on the levee and they all whistled at once, while a cannon under the bluffs surmounted by the home of Senator Ingalls belched forth a welcome.

The President was almost buried beneath the bouquets that greeted him at the conclusion of the little maiden's speech. They were of every design and color, and the most beautiful was, perhaps, the one presented by the little speaker herself, which was in the shape of an immense "H."

Chief Justice Horton of the Kansas Supreme Court welcomed the President to the State, and introduced him to the audience.

The President in reply referred to his pleasure in standing for the first time on Kansas soil, and said he was pleased to be at the home city of that distinguished statesman, Senator Ingalls. This reference brought cheers. He continued:

I cannot refrain from saying, "God be thanked that freedom won its early battle in Kansas." [Applause.] All this would have been otherwise impossible. You have well maintained the lessons the contest taught—living and dying. It was appropriate that the survivors of the late war, men crowned from the consuming victory of liberty, should make the State of Kansas preëminently the soldier State of the Union. Now, after telling you that I am very grateful for your kindly greeting this morning, you will, I am sure, excuse me in this tumult from attempting further speech. May ever God attend you in your homes; may the career of this great State be increasing prosperity in things material; and may your citizens never forget that the spiritual things take hold of liberty and human rights, and are higher and better than all material things. [Prolonged cheering.] Allow me now to present to you the only member of my Cabinet who accompanies me—Gen. Tracy of New York, the Secretary of the Navy.

BRIEF STOP AT NORTONVILLE.

A Hearty Reception by the Children—At Valley Falls.

NORTONVILLE, Kas., Oct. 10.—At this place the children turned out en masse and gave the President a hearty welcome. President Harrison was introduced by Gov. Humphrey and spoke as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens: This brief stop forbids that I should say anything more than to thank you and to extend to you all my most friendly greetings. The sky is overcast, but in this assemblage of your school children with flags and flowers, and in this gathering of the sturdy men who have made Kansas great among States, there are suggestions that spread a sky of beauty and hope above our country and its destiny. It gives me great pleasure to make this first visit to this State. It gives me pleasure to see both at Atchison and here the interest which the presence of these children shows you take in public education. There are many here who in their early days experienced the hardships and privations of pioneer life. The avenues of learning were shut against them, but it is much to their credit that what they lacked in early life, the impediments which have burdened their careers, they have bravely resolved not to burden their children. I thank you again for this pleasant reception, and bid you good-by, as we must proceed on our journey.

AT THE KANSAS CAPITAL.

Eighty Thousand People Welcome the President at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The clouds broke before Topeka was reached, and the Indian summer sun of this country came out in its mellow splendor.

The President's train stopped at the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Depot at 10 o'clock. Topeka is a town that is capable of taking care of an ordinary crowd, but the event today was an awful pull on its capacity. In addition to the President of the United States it has on its hands the reunion of the G. A. R., which within itself is a good pressure. The two combined, with the crowds drawn from all over the State to hear John J. Ingalls, who has been making speeches, put into Topeka today, including its own population, 80,000 people. That's a good-sized crowd for any town. These people were crowded into three streets and on the roofs of the houses along the route for a distance of about four miles. When Topeka was laid out ground was cheap. The streets are 130 feet wide. These streets were crowded with those who were to participate in the parade. The G. A. R. men, with badges representing the States from which they went out, stood in the front ranks. The Presidential party passed through the wide streets in carriages two deep. The President's carriage was in the lead, preceded by a detachment of cavalry of the regular army. In the carriage with the President was Gov. Humphrey of Kansas. The carriage was drawn by four sorrel horses. Following the President were the carriages containing others of the Presidential party, the Reception Committee, and the usual committee of distinguished citizens—the ornamental men of such occasions.

The President was driven to an open space in front of the State-House, and, standing in a carriage bareheaded, he saw a procession which he will probably remember as long as he lives, although he is accustomed to seeing crowds. It was composed of all the veterans of the State, who are here in reunion.

The President announced his intention after the parade of leaving for Kansas City at 3 o'clock, but he was prevailed upon to postpone his departure until 4 o'clock. His departing earlier than the committee had counted upon necessitated a change in the program. The President's address was set for 2:30 instead of 3 o'clock. Shortly before that hour the President, accompanied by Senator Ingalls and Gov. Humphrey, took a carriage for the grounds.

At the Fair Grounds.

When they arrived at the grounds they found an ocean of expectant and impatient humanity packed in the grand stand and for acres around it on every side. So great was the crowd that the cavalry and the police were fifteen minutes in opening the way to the grand stand, so that the President could mount it. Gov. Humphrey presented the President, who responded as follows:

My Fellow-Citizens: I am strongly tempted to omit even an attempt to speak to you today. I think it would be better that I should go home and write you an open letter. [Great laughter and cheering.] I have been most profoundly impressed with the incidents which have attended this tremendous and, I am told, unprecedented gathering of the soldiers and citizens of the great State of Kansas. No one can interpret in speech the lessons of the occasion; no power of description is adequate to convey to those who have not looked up or into the spirit and power of this meeting. This assemblage is altogether too large to be greeted individually; one cannot get his arms around it. [Laughter and cheers.] And yet so kindly have you received me that I would be glad if to each of you I could convey the sense of gratitude and appreciation which is in my heart. There is nothing for any of us to do but to open wide our hearts and let these elevating suggestions take possession of them. I am sure there has been nothing seen today that does not point in the direction of a higher individual, social, State, and National life. Who can look upon this vast array of the soldiers who fought to a victorious consummation the war for the Union without bowing his head and his heart in grateful reverence. [Great applause.] Who can look upon these Sons of Veterans, springing from a patriotic ancestry, full of the spirit of '61, and coming into the vigor and strength of manhood to take up the burdens that we must soon lay down, and who, turning from these to the sweet-faced children, whose hands are filled with flowers and flags, can fail to feel these institutions of liberty are secure for two generations at least. [Great cheering.] I never knew until today the extent of the injury which the State of Kansas had inflicted upon the State of Indiana. [Laughter and cheers.] Never until I looked upon that long line of Indiana soldiers that you plucked from us when the war was over by the superior inducements which your fields and cities offered to their ambitious toil. Indiana grieves for their loss, but rejoices in the homes and prosperity they have found here. [Cheering.] They are our proud contribution to the great development which this State has made. They are our proud contribution to that great National reputation which your State has established as the friend as well as one of the bulwarks of liberty and law. [Cheers.] It was not unnatural that they, coming back from scenes where comrades had shed their blood for liberty, should choose to find homes in a State that had the baptism of martyrs' blood upon its infant brow. [Prolonged cheering.]

There is some grumbling in Kansas and I think it is because your advantages are too great. [Laughter.] A single year of disappointment in agricultural returns should not make you despair of the future or tempt you to unsafe expedients. Life is made up of averages, and I think yours will show a good average. [Cries of "Good, good," and cheers.] Let us look forward with hope, with courage, fidelity, thrift, patience, good neighborly hearts, and a patriotic love for the flag. Kansas and her people have an assured and happy future. [Prolonged cheers.]

At the conclusion of the President's address there were loud cries for Senator Ingalls, who had been quite as much the object of popular attention as the President. He said that had any one told in advance that a spectacle like the one which was seen here today could have occurred he would have been treated with doubt and derision. He then reviewed the growth of Kansas and predicted much future greatness for the State. While he was speaking the stand was seen to settle. Women were frightened and men vacated the place, thus relieving the pressure.

The President and party were driven from the fair grounds to the special train, which pulled out promptly at 4 o'clock.

DOINGS AT KANSAS CITY.

A Banquet to the President by Distinguished Citizens—The Speeches.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 10.—The Presidential train arrived here at 5:45. Under the escort of the Hon. William Warner, Mayor Holmes, and other distinguished gentlemen and committees the President and his party were driven around the city somewhat and finally taken to the Coates House. Here a magnificent banquet was tendered to the President, Secretary Tracy, the President's brother, John S. Harrison, and the remainder of the Presidential party. In taking his leave the President spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: I am sorry to cause even this temporary interruption by leaving the banquet, but I am sure you will all appreciate the desire I have to spend a few minutes under my brother's roof in your city, and will therefore excuse me. Let me say that I very much appreciate the friendly and hospitable spirit of the business-men of Kansas City, to whom I am indebted for this banquet and reception. It has never been my pleasure before to visit your city, but it has been well advertised and I have heard of it frequently. [Laughter and applause.] So far as I could tell by the dim light of the evening in riding through the city, it realizes fully my expectations in growth and prosperity. [Applause.] Let me say in conclusion that I hope all your dreams for Kansas City may be realized. [Great applause.]

This evening, after his return from the residence of his brother, the President was given a public reception at 8 o'clock at the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. It was an enthusiastic occasion, and thousands of people were present. The Hon. William Warner introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

My fellow-citizens: I will not attempt to say more than that I am very grateful to you for your kindness, for this cordial, genuine Kansas City welcome. [Cheers.] The arrangements which have been made and which are intended to give me an opportunity to meet some of you personally and the early hour at which we are to take the train for St. Louis make it inappropriate that I should attempt to speak at any length. I thank you again for your kindness, and will now submit myself to such arrangements as the committee has made to spend the little time I have to spend with you. [Cheers.]

At 10 o'clock this evening the President and his party left for St. Louis, where they will arrive tomorrow forenoon and spend the day.

HOTEL AT JACKSON PARK.

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR A $1,000,000 HOSTELRY ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

It Is to Be the Most Expensive Building in the City Outside of the Business District—The Location Is on Stony Island Avenue—The House to Have 750 Rooms—A Big Manufacturing Site Out South—Real-Estate News.

The plans are under way for a $1,000,000 hotel on the South Side. It will be the largest and most expensive hotel building in the city outside of the business district. The building will be fifteen stories high and contain 750 rooms.

This great hotel will be located on a Stony Island boulevard corner facing Jackson Park. The lot on which it will be built has a frontage of 180 feet on Stony Island boulevard and a depth of 127 feet. The lower stories of the structure will be of stone and the rest of the interior of obsidian brick.

The construction of the building will be absolutely fire-proof. The interior arrangement follows the style of the Auditorium Hotel in having the dining-room at the top of the house. The dining-room will be in the fifteenth story and will be 100 feet square. The actual work of construction will begin early next spring, and the building will be pushed rapidly to completion. The general scope of the plans are now fully decided upon. The architectural details of the construction will be worked out this winter, and the contracts placed for the steel work, etc.

In point of capacity this hotel will take first rank among hotels so far completed in this city. Its 750 rooms will make it one of the largest hotels in the world. The plans contemplate a building that will in no sense be a temporary structure for Fair purposes only. The interior finish will be in keeping with the modern ideas of luxury, and it will be completely fitted with the latest heating and ventilating apparatus and electrical devices.

A Big Manufacturing Site.

A purchase has just been completed through the firm of McElroy, Keeney & Co. which promises to revolutionize the southern end of Cook County. A tract of about 2,500 acres in a connected body has been secured by a syndicate composed of Boston, New York, and Chicago capitalists, who propose to found a great manufacturing center. This body of land will cost in the neighborhood of $325,000, and with a tract of 1,000 acres across the county line, and other purchases made in the vicinity the entire land purchase will amount to nearly $5,00,000.

The main tract of land lies around the Village of Bloom, twenty-six miles from Chicago. It is about three miles long and two miles wide. Much of it has been purchased from original owners, who bought it at Government prices forty years ago. The holdings purchased range in area from tracts containing a few acres to farms of from 160 to 240 acres.

The following list gives the names of the parties selling, their holdings, and the amount paid:

	Acres.	Amount.
Jacob Kirgis	120	$13,800.00
J. H. McEldowney	169.10	35,608.20
A. W. McEldowney	87.39	16,375.50
W. J. McEldowney	159.09	22,552.12
Thomas McEldowney	202.50	36,750.00
Joseph Wallace	97	17,945.00
David Wallace	40	5,200.00
R. P. Wallace	70	8,400.00
Henry Jaeger	211.50	42,300.00
Orson Pickens	157	15,700.00
Alexander Caskey	25	3,125.00
William Caskey	97	11,660.00
Estate of James Orr	125	16,875.00
Estate of Robert Wallace	93.87	10,795.05
Estate of James Hunter	244	30,500.00
Archibald Caldwell	152	22,800.00
Matthew Black	82.28	12,342.00
Jacob Beriger	2	500.00
J. F. Keeney	240	60,000.00

The total of the foregoing list is 2,374.73 acres for $383,327.87.

"The firm of McElroy, Keeney & Co. is simply acting as agents for a syndicate at this stage of the proceedings," said George W. Henry in discussing the purchase.

"This syndicate has sufficient financial backing to guarantee the success of this undertaking. We of course are interested in the management and the success of the enterprise, and two of the members of this firm will be directors in this syndicate. This syndicate has already made contracts with a number of manufacturing companies to move their works to this point as soon as any preparations can be made. Other firms are now negotiating with us for sites. We do not propose to encourage any one line of manufactures, but will offer inducements to all lines. Besides developing the town by encouraging manufacturing concerns to build plants at this point this syndicate will inaugurate a new idea in manufacturing enterprise. They propose to erect an immense building large enough to give working space to twenty or thirty small manufacturing enterprises to employ from twenty to fifty men apiece. They will lease portions of this building to such firms and furnish them with light and power. The railroad companies promise to coöperate with us in improving the accommodations now furnished this section. The land will not be held as in Pullman, by one corporation, but mechanics and workmen will be encouraged to own their homes."

The tract of land owned by this syndicate is splendidly located. Three railroads intersect at a point about a mile north of the southern limit. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad extends through the entire tract from north to south. The Joliet cut-off branch of the Michigan Central railroad crosses from east to west, and the outer Belt Line, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, is parallel to and a little south of the Joliet cut-off lines. The land lies from eighty to 120 feet above the level of the lake and can be divided to great advantage. The part east of and adjoining the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad is level and will be used for manufacturing sites. The part lying west is wooded and rolling, and is crossed by ravines and by a small creek. This portion will be subdivided into residence lots. This syndicate has also secured control of 1,000 acres just across the Will County line, between Bloom and Crete.

"We were instructed to secure this 1,000-acre tract for an agricultural colony of Hollanders," said Mr. Henry in speaking of that part of the deal. "This will either be leased to these people for a long term of years or will be sold to them outright. Money will be advanced to build houses, and this company has agreed to build them a church, a school, and town buildings."

The principal points in favor of the undertaking, according to Mr. Henry, are the natural advantages of the place, the railroad facilities, and the strength of the syndicate back of the enterprise.

"We will have Chicago railroad rates on all lines," said he. "The Big Four road will undoubtedly come in over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois line or just west of that line and a spur will be run north to connect this point with the Grand Trunk and the Calumet Terminal at Harvey."

Dennis, Netling & Co., assisted by Newton Goodwin, have sold the premises on the northeast corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue for $143,500. Joseph R. Putnam is the seller and David R. Fraser the purchaser. The dimensions of the property are 88 feet on Michigan avenue, 130 feet on Lake street, and 88 feet on Central avenue. This property is leased to the Thompson-Taylor Spice company for the term of ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $7,500. This company is now erecting a seven-story brick building to cost about $100,000.

Last February Mr. Putnam purchased from the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance company the entire property known as the "Adams House" lot, 138x130 feet, for $145,000. At that time Dennis, Netling & Co. guaranteed to sell the property for Mr. Putnam for $200,000. They then sold the north fifty feet of the lot to the Bell-Conrad company for $60,000 and leased the south 88x130 feet to the Thompson-Taylor Spice company at an annual rental of $7,500. The present sale to Mr. Fraser closes out Mr. Putnam's purchase at a total of $203,500, thus netting Mr. Putnam $58,500 in eight months' time on a purchase of $145,000.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. sold to E. Mendel 226 feet on the northwest corner of Calumet avenue and Fortieth street for $15,837, and 100x160 feet, west front, on Prairie avenue, south of Fifty-sixth street, for $9,000. They have also sold for the Eli B. Smith estate to George Birkhoff Jr. sixty-four feet on State street, 200 feet south of Forty-third street, with frame buildings, for $13,000.

A $160,000 sale was made yesterday afternoon on Cottage Grove avenue. The Campbell flats on Cottage Grove avenue, at the southwest corner of Twenty-third street, were sold for that amount. The property has a frontage of 200 feet on Cottage Grove avenue and a depth of 70 to 90 feet. The lot is covered with a four-story flat building, with stores on the first floor. The rental received from the whole block is $16,500 a year. The property is covered by an incumbrance of $98,500. The seller is James A. Campbell. He paid $62,000 for the land about two years ago.

Real Estate Notes.

D. S. Place & Co. report the sale of fifteen lots in West Auburn for $25,000.

Engers, Cook & Holinger have sold 300 feet on Seipp avenue, at the corner of Seventy-second street, for $10,500.

W. H. Gostlin has sold for Thomas Hammond twenty-eight acres in Sec. 31 in the corporate limits of Hammond for $33,600.

The Board of Education yesterday took out a building permit to erect a school at Nos. 869 to 881 Maplewood avenue. The structure is to cost $60,000.

The Dr. Fox property, thirty acres in Riverside, which was purchased four months ago for $400 an acre by L. L. Smith, was sold yesterday for $24,000, or $800 an acre.

A frontage of 300 feet on Drexel avenue, near Fifty-third street, was sold for $60,000, and 175 feet at the corner of Midway plaisance and Ellis avenue brought $285 a foot.

Faye & Vercoe have sold 120 feet on Stony Island avenue, near Seventy-second street, for $118 a foot. They have also sold for George Olsen to J. M. Hanchett 106 feet on Fiftieth court, between Cottage Grove and Langley avenues, at $110 a foot.

The Illinois Steel company has removed its offices to the new office building just completed. The structure is of brown pressed brick and Bedford stone, all fire-proof in construction and cost $50,000. Its companion building, the new laboratory, is almost ready for occupation. The buildings are upon The Strand facing the works. Three large blast furnaces, 21x85 feet in size and of 300 tons capacity each, will be blown in early in November and another is being constructed.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS IN TROUBLE.

A Bitter Fight Over the Origin of Man Revived in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 10.—[Special.] Adam's body, which has agitated the Southern Presbyterians for the last six years, and which was thought to have been definitely and permanently disposed of, has again bobbed up serenely with a new lease of life. The resurrection took place at Allendale, at the session of the Charleston Presbytery, which convened there Tuesday.

Everything was harmonious until a letter of application for membership from the Rev. Dr. James Woodrow was received. Then the controversy reopened. The usual examination to which applicants are subjected followed the presentation of Dr. Woodrow's letter. At the conclusion the following resolution was submitted by the Rev. R. A. Webb, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of this city:

Resolved, That Dr. Woodrow's examination be declared unsatisfactory and that his application for membership in the Presbytery be declined because he has reaffirmed the doctrinal errors on the subject of evolution which have been condemned several times by the courts of the church as contrary to the Presbyterian standard, and because he claims the right to advocate these views of evolution.

The resolution was immediately adopted by a vote of 17 to 6. On the announcement of the result the Rev. J. William Flinn, D. D., who is a strong supporter of Dr. Woodrow, gave notice that an appeal from the decision of the presbytery would be taken to the synod of the State, meeting at Yorkville Oct. 21, and the matter will then be fully discussed. From that body it will go up to the General Assembly again.

SECRET WEDDING OF AN INDIANA COUPLE

Howard F. Mobley and Emma Horst Married at Springfield, O.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon Squire J. J. Miller received a telegram from Indianapolis stating that a couple would arrive in this city on the 8:15 train who desired to be made one. The 'Squire was at the depot to meet the loving couple. He was surprised when a stately gentleman about 28 years of age, having the appearance of wealth, accompanied by a beautiful lady who had probably passed the twentieth milestone, came directly to him. The pair expressed a desire to have the marriage take place as soon as possible and were accommodated, the deserted Big Four waiting-room being used. Their names are Howard F. Mobley and Emma Horst, and they belong to swell social circles in Indianapolis, and went from here to Cincinnati. It is evident they intended the marriage to be kept a secret.

NO COLORED PATRIOTS NEED APPLY.

A Secret Organization Disbars Negroes from Membership.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—The most important change in the constitution of the Order of Patriotic Sons of America, in session here, was the insertion of the word "white," making only white native born citizens eligible for membership. The basis of representation was also changed; a new ritual was adopted, the principal changes being in the arrangement of the degrees. A new military degree was adopted, in which members will wear the regulation uniform of the United States army and carry rifles.

TORE UP HIS NEIGHBOR'S SIDEWALK.

Wharton Barker, the Banker, Defendant in a Peculiar Suit.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Wharton Barker, the banker, who is to start an international bank at Chicago, and the leader of the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania, was the defendant in a peculiar suit at Norristown today, and Mr. Barker was acquitted. He tore up his neighbor's board walk because it was a nuisance to him. The neighbor caused his arrest and trial on a criminal charge. The court-house was crowded, and the verdict was received with applause.

FIGURES FROM THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The Populations of Various Cities and Towns Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The Census Department today announced populations of cities, towns, and States as follows:

	Population.	Increase.	Per cent.
Hot Springs	7,115	3,561	100.20
Little Rock	22,496	9,358	71.23
Baton Rouge	10,397	3,200	44.46
New Orleans	241,995	25,905	11.99
Fort Wayne	35,349	8,469	31.51
Knoxville, Tenn	22,447	12,754	131.58
State of New York	5,981,934	899,063	17.69

Judgment for an Old Debt.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Judges Gary and Mason rendered a decision today in the United States Circuit Court in the case of Leander J. McCormick of Illinois vs. John Eliot, sustaining the lower court. The case is an action of contract brought May 15, 1887, by McCormick against Eliot, a citizen of Massachusetts, to recover the balance of an account amounting to $2,058.18, and interest from Aug. 8, 1863. After considerable litigation McCormick was awarded $5,150.10 by a decision of the Supreme Judicial Court. The defendant moved for a new trial and the case came to the United States Circuit Court.

FOR A ROYAL RECEPTION.

PREPARATIONS TO ENTERTAIN FOREIGN IRON AND STEEL MEN.

Chicago Board of Trade Directors Arrange to Show the Coming Visitors Their Building—The Committee of Business-Men Completes Plans for a Big Social Event—How the Delegates Passed the Day in and About Pittsburg.

There was a special meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade yesterday, at which they determined to act as a committee to meet the distinguished foreign visitors next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Palmer House and invite them to visit the Board of Trade and see how trading is conducted. Those of the guests who cannot accompany the committee Monday will be invited to do so Tuesday. Complimentary tickets of pleasing tint and beautifully engraved, extending the privileges of the floor to the holders, will be distributed. A handsome souvenir has also been prepared which will be given to the visitors. It is printed on kid-finish paper and of the latest fashion. On the front page are the words: "In honor of the visit of the British Iron and Steel Institute and the Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute to the Chicago Board of Trade, Oct. 13, 1890." The inside will contain a view of the splendid building and statistics in both English and German. On the last page appears a list of the officers of the Board of Trade. Secretary Stone said the statistics were merely to let the visitors know what the "noise" they would hear meant. The statistical page of the souvenir has this information:

Board of Trade Building—Commenced in June, 1882; completed in April, 1885. Size of building, 174x225 feet; height to top of vane, 322 feet. Size of exchange hall: height, 81 feet; width, 144 feet; length, 161 feet. Office-rooms, 96. Cost of building, $1,800,000.

Receipts of flour and grain for the last five years—1885, 156,408,228 bushels; 1886, 151,932,995 bushels; 1887, 163,437,724 bushels; 1888, 182,588,188 bushels; 1889, 183,563,208 bushels. Receipts of cattle in 1889, 3,023,281; receipts of sheep in 1889, 1,832,469; receipts of hogs in 1889, 5,998,526. Largest number of cattle received in one day, 23,930; largest number of hogs received in one day, 66,597. Number of vessels arrived in 1889, 10,804; number of vessels cleared in 1889, 10,984. Shipments of agricultural products during 1889: Grass seeds, 84,961,097 pounds; cured meats, 738,915,033 pounds; dressed beef, 959,727,149 pounds; grain and flour, 179,085,997 bushels; lard, 395,838,737 pounds; cheese, 47,435,903 pounds; butter, 157,425,605 pounds; hides, 208,811,369 pounds.

A Reception and Banquet.

The Committee of Arrangements delegated to entertain the visitors has completed preparations for a reception to them at the Auditorium Hotel at 8 o'clock the evening of Oct. 13. A number of invitations have been issued. The cards read as follows:

You are invited to be present on the evening of Oct. 13 at 8 o'clock at a reception to be given at the Auditorium Hotel to the President and members of the British Iron and Steel Institute and members of the Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute and the ladies who accompany them. Orrin W. Potter, Alexander C. McClurg, Franklin MacVeagh, John M. Clark, Henry B. Stone, committee.

Those who receive invitations are requested to send an answer to Orrin W. Potter, Room No. 1,161, Rookery Building.

The Ladies' Reception Committee is composed of Mesdames Arthur J. Caton, George M. Pullman, Orrin W. Potter, Norman Williams, Henry B. Stone, Cyrus H. McCormick, Timothy B. Blackstone, Albert A. Sprague, Turlington W. Harvey, Joseph Medill, John M. Clark, Alexander C. McClurg, Marshall Field, George L. Dunlap, William R. Stirling, Robert W. Patterson, Augustus N. Eddy, Frank S. Gorton, Robert W. Hunt, and Henry H. Porter.

The reception will take place in the Michigan avenue parlors of the hotel. Invited guests will enter from Michigan avenue. After the reception the visitors will listen to the Strauss concert, the theater boxes having been reserved for them. The boxes will be reached by private entrance from the parlors.

Supper will be served in the banquet hall after 9:30. The event will be the dedication of the hotel's banquet hall.

In compliance with Ald. Vierling's resolution the Mayor yesterday appointed the following named as representatives of the city to assist in receiving the iron and steel visitors from Europe who come to Chicago next week: Frank C. Vierling, Austin O. Sexton, J. R. B. Van Cleave, Anson Gorton, Timothy C. Hickey, Julius Goldzier, John Powers, William M. Goodale, George P. Bunker, Joseph A. Bidwill, John O'Neill, Thomas McEnerney, James B. McAbee, Daniel W. Mills, Adam Meyer, Edward P. Burke.

VISITING THE BIG STEEL WORKS.

The Delegates Taken on an Excursion by Andrew Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—The following papers were read before the International Mining Institute this morning:

"The Progress of German Practice in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel Since 1876, with Special Reference to the Basic Process," by Dr. Herman Wedding, Berlin; "International Standards for the Analysis of Iron and Steel," by Prof. John W. Langley, Pittsburg; "The Relation of the Geology of the United States to Its Mineral Resources," by Dr. F. Sterry Hunt, New York; "Transportation as an Element in the Iron and Steel Manufacture," by W. P. Shinn, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Pittsburg.

This afternoon the entire party boarded the steamer Mayflower and were taken up the Monongahela River as far as the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, and the Homestead plant of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. The party was in charge of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who piloted them through the extensive plants. On their return tonight they were treated to a natural gas display at Hays Station by the Philadelphia Gas company.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES NEVER SAID IT.

He Denies the Authenticity of the Interview on McKinley's Bill.

NORWALK, O., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Ex-President Hayes has written the following letter in reply to an inquiry concerning the purported interview with him on the McKinley bill:

FREMONT, O., Oct. 9.—The alleged interview is a fabrication. No interview on the subject occurred. I never said anything of the sort to anybody. I never submit to be interviewed on political subjects. Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

TO HAVE A BANQUET UNDER A RIVER.

Novel Affair at the Opening of the St. Clair Tunnel.

SARNIA, Ont., Oct. 10.—The opening of traffic by the tunnel under the St. Clair River will be made the occasion of a remarkable banquet in the tunnel itself. The table will be 1,000 feet long, 500 feet on either side of the international boundary. The Chairman will be seated exactly on the line. On the Canadian side of him will be the President of the United States and on the American side the Governor-General of Canada.

Fatal Collision in Iowa.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—A misplaced switch on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs road, at Pacific Junction. Ia., this morning at 9 o'clock, caused a collision between a west-bound freight and a switch engine and caboose in charge of Engineer James Clarke. Clarke was killed and both engines badly broken up.

The Count of Paris at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10—This morning at 9 o'clock the Comte de Paris and party left Richmond under the escort of Col. Anderson, Capt. Hazall, and Capt. Binford, for a visit to the battlefields of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, and Seven Pines. The entire party except the Count d'Haussenville and Capt. Morhain used saddle-horses.

USING UP UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

Commissioner Groff's Report of the Disposition of Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Judge Lewis A. Groff, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the annual report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. The report says that an agricultural domain of nearly 19,000,000 acres has during the year been transferred to settlers by patents issued to them. The area of coal and mineral lands patented has been greatly increased over that of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889. The area patented to the States under the grants for educational and internal improvemet purposes has increased 300 per cent. The class of patents known as "agricultural" includes all patents issued on final and commuted homestead entries, on preëmption, timber culture, desert, private cash, town-site, and other entries embracing land of an agricultural non-mineral character. The number of such agricultural patents issued during the period covered by the report was 117,247, embracing 18,759,520 acres, as against 70,141 issued in 1889, with an aggregate area of 11,220,560. The increase for the year is, therefore, 47,106 patents and 7,536,960 acres of land. Of mineral and mill-site patents 1,407 were issued, showing an increase in the year of 494. Of coal patents 224 were issued. This is an increase of 69 patents, representing 15,376 acres. The acreage of swamp lands patented to the several States during the year was 109,351. There were patented or certified under the law for the benefit of railroad companies during the year 363,862 acres. This is a decrease for the year of 61,183 acres.

A statement of the acreage of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year shows that by private entries 38,617 acres were disposed of, by preëmption entries, 2,204,905; timber and stone entries, 509,396; desert land, 478,849. The total cash sales were 3,302,846. The acreage disposed of by original homestead entries was 5,531,678; timber culture, 1,787,403; State selections, school and swamp, 258,141; railroad selections, 1,752,758; and others of a miscellaneous character making an aggregate of 9,362,685. The Indian lands disposed of aggregate 133,305 acres, making a grand total of 12,798,337 acres. The total cash receipts of the office from various sources during the fiscal year was $7,780,517.

The milage of land grant railroads actually constructed up to the close of the last fiscal year was 18,070 miles, of which forty miles were constructed during the year. Surveys have been accepted, after examination in the field, as follows:

Arizona	597,748	Washington	180,122
California	162,031	Florida	2,519
Colorado	473,457	Idaho	22,148
Dakota	929,992	Minnesota	144,855
Montana	620,161	Nebraska	23,039
Nevada	408,857	Oregon	84,100
New Mexico	337,131		
Utah	576,525	Total	4,462,691

Upon the subject of the forests of the public domain the Commissioner says that he finds that the most valuable timber on the public lands is being rapidly exhausted, and that the several laws relating to the subject are utterly inadequate properly to protect either the public forests from unlawful appropriation or the interests of the settlers.

CRONIN'S MURDERERS MUST WAIT.

The State Granted a Continuance by the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The order granting the continuance in the Cronin murder case was returned in the Supreme Court today. Attorney-General Hunt, in asking for the continuance, offered several suggestions, among which he stated that the cause was tried at the June term of the Cook County Criminal Court, and the bill of exceptions in said cause was filed in February and no writ was sued out until the September term of court. He further suggested that he had no access to the records in the case and was not furnished with the briefs or abstracts of the points mentioned and had no knowledge as to what the alleged errors in said cause were. He further suggested that he was without assistance in the trial of the case, had eight other criminal cases for trial at this term of court, and that it was impossible for him to prepare for the hearing of said cause.

W. S. Forrest and Daniel Donahoe arrived here this afternoon and will enter a motion tomorrow morning to set aside said continuance. Mr. Forrest alleges that Attorney-General Hunt has misstated the facts in the case in his application. He says that the case was tried at the August term of court and that the bill of exceptions was filed in April.

"We couldn't say whether our petition for a continuance before we file our answer to the appeal in the Cronin case will be granted," said State Attorney Longenecker yesterday on his return from Ottawa. "In the appeal case of O'Sullivan the Attorney General and myself filed a motion for a continuance, but will not receive our answer for a couple of days. We are hopeful though, and if we are granted it the case will lie over till the spring."

TRIED TO SACRIFICE HER INFANT SON.

A Mother Insane from Religion Attempts to Kill Her Boy on an Altar.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Mrs. Nancy Sullivan, a member of the North Side Presbyterian chapel, recently became unusually devout. She has been sitting up nearly all night reading the Bible and losing sleep despite the expostulations of relatives. This morning she developed into a raving maniac and placed her little 6-months-old son on a rude altar to sacrifice him after the style of Abraham and Isaac. While she was hunting for a butcher-knife relatives opportunely entered the room and overpowered her. She declared she had been commanded to make the sacrifice and said she wanted to wash her hands in the blood of the lamb. She was adjudged insane this afternoon and will be taken to the Dayton Insane Asylum.

WAS MR. ROBERT REYNOLDS MURDERED?

Something Mysterious About the Sudden End of a Man from Kansas City.

A lovers' quarrel resulted in the fatal shooting of Robert Reynolds of Kansas City yesterday afternoon. Whether it was suicide or murder is a question yet to be determined.

Nellie Lahme was the woman in the case and she tells a strange and rather conflicting story regarding the affair. When she was arrested she said Reynolds shot himself because she refused to marry him. Later she claimed she was not present when the shot was fired. She also declares that a woman named Annie Collins was with her at the time of the shooting, but the woman cannot be found, and the officers who are working on the case don't believe she exists. The police regard the affair as a most mysterious one and will make a thorough investigation.

Indian Conference at Mohonk Lake.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—At the session of the Indian Conference today the Executive Committee reported the platform. It reviews the work done toward the civilization of the Indian and says: "This conference first urges Congress to make such liberal and increasing appropriations as may be necessary, and it calls for further extension of education in all the industrial arts as essential to preparation for self-support. It protests against the removal of capable officers for party reasons, and emphasizes the necessity of a permanent tenure and non-partisan administration in the Indian Bureau."

Desperate Struggle with Burglars.

Mrs. Bertha Borecks, a widow living at No. 1011 West Harrison street, had a desperate encounter with two burglars last night. They entered the house, and, finding her alone, beat her to insensibility, and carried away $200 worth of jewels and clothing. Her servant came home and scared the thieves away. The police think they know the burglars from the descriptions given and are searching the city for them.

LYING AT DEATH'S DOOR.

Justice Samuel F. Miller Stricken with Paralysis.

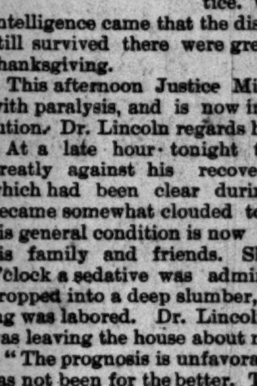
HIS CONDITION IS SERIOUS.

He Was Returning from Court When He Was Overcome.

FELL ON THE STREET-CAR TRACKS.

He Will Probably Never Sit on the Bench Again.

A SKETCH OF JUDGE MILLER'S CAREER.



JUSTICE MILLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The Capital City was startled this evening with the rumor that Justice Miller of the Supreme Bench had dropped dead in the street near his residence on Massachusetts avenue, near Thomas Circle, and in the heart of the city. The rumor spread so rapidly that in a very brief period all the members of the Supreme Bench now in the city were hurriedly ringing the door-bell of the venerable Justice. When, later on, the intelligence came that the distinguished jurist still survived there were great rejoicing and thanksgiving.

This afternoon Justice Miller was stricken with paralysis, and is now in a critical condition. Dr. Lincoln regards his case as serious.

At a late hour tonight the chances are greatly against his recovery. His mind, which had been clear during the afternoon, became somewhat clouded toward night and his general condition is now such as to alarm his family and friends. Shortly before 11 o'clock a sedative was administered and he dropped into a deep slumber, but his breathing was labored. Dr. Lincoln said just as he was leaving the house about midnight:

"The prognosis is unfavorable. The change has not been for the better. The cerebral hemorrhage has been so extensive that it is doubtful whether it can be stopped. If it can be his life may be prolonged for a time. But men of his age rarely if ever rally from such an attack."

It was evident that Dr. Lincoln was far from hopeful. Dr. Cook and two nurses will sit up all night with the distinguished sufferer.

Justice Miller, who was apparently in the best of health, was returning from the Supreme Court room to his residence. About 2:30 he was on the west side of Thomas Circle, within sight of his residence, No. 1415 Massachusetts avenue.

John Woodford, his servant, who was standing in the doorway of the house, saw the Justice approaching. Then he was startled at seeing him suddenly raise his hand to his heart, then reel, and fall on the car tracks, which he was crossing at the time. Woodford hastened to the spot and found the Justice speechless and apparently in a stupor. He at once secured a stretcher and placed the suffering man on it and had him borne to his room. Dr. Cook, who resides in the neighborhood, and Dr. Lincoln, who fortunately was passing at the time, were soon in attendance at the bedside. They found that the whole left side of the Justice was paralyzed, but he was still able to recognize those about him.

Was a Hard Summer for Him.

Those who have seen the Justice within the last ten days have remarked the ashen hue of his countenance, as if he were in ill-health or overworked. The summer just past has been an exceedingly hard one on Justice Miller because of the unusual heat, which, on account of his great weight as well as advanced years, debilitated him, but in spite of it all he performed as usual a prodigious amount of labor. Through it all the Justice was cheerful as usual, cracked his jokes in the family circle as was his wont, and laughingly boasted to his intimates that he might possibly discuss the question of retirement at some date not yet settled upon.

There is a vague fear that the stroke that felled the Judge to the earth is but the beginning of the end. His physicians, as is their duty, put on cheerful and even smiling faces, but the Judge's intimate friends not only feel the gravity of the situation, but frankly confess their fears that a second stroke may follow soon, and then all will speedily be over.

It is conceded that the venerable Justice will never occupy his accustomed seat on the left of the Chief Justice, accorded him by reason of seniority of selection. Eminent members of the bar now in the city are freely expressing their regrets tonight over this possibility. His thirty years on the Supreme Bench bridge over the most important portion of our judicial history, and, as a prominent lawyer said this evening, no man since John Marshall, whom Justice Miller so much resembles in a mental and legal sense, has left so great and indelible an impression upon the jurisprudence of the country.

[The oldest Justice upon the Supreme Bench in point of service is Samuel F. Miller. He was appointed by Lincoln in 1862. He succeeded Peter V. Daniel of Virginia, who was on the bench from 1841 to 1860. He ranks next to the Chief Justice on account of his seniority of service. He possesses a positive judicial genius. He is a man of most positive character, with great power of vigorous expression. In every way he may be classed as one of the best men on the bench. Mr. Miller never sought the place to which he was appointed. Twenty-seven of the thirty-six Senators in Congress in 1862 and 100 Representatives asked for his appointment. He was confirmed without reference to a committee. He was born in Kentucky. His mother was a native of Kentucky. His father was a Pennsylvania German. He removed to Iowa in 1850 and was the leader of the bar of that State when he was appointed to the bench. Judge Miller has been identified with some of the most important decisions ever made by the Supreme Court. He first gained National reputation in decisions made in suits brought from the West to enforce the payment of bonds given by municipal corporations in aid of the construction of railroads. He led the minority of the court at that time which denied the legality of these bonds. His view, however, has since prevailed in all of the leading courts of the country. In this he declared himself against the railroads' encroachments, and has been a steady opponent ever since of corporation influences.

Another noted decision of his was in the case of Lot versus Hinton (8th Wallace). In this he held that the Constitution forbids each State from imposing taxes discriminating against the products of sister States in favor of its own. He has also declared himself in favor of the right of Congress to assume the control and regulation of all railroad traffic when it exceeds the bounds of a single State.

The most important decision of Judge Miller's career was in the slaughter-house cases. They had been twice argued in the court, and the decision had been withheld for a year. Mr. Miller held that while the Constitutional amendments secured liberty, suffrage, and equality of civil and political rights to the African race and placed the protection of these rights, and others belonging to citizens of the United States, under the control of Congress, the right of the States in regard to the control of domestic and internal legislation remained unimpaired otherwise than as above expressed. (16 Wallace, 36.) It was the line of argument in the decision which led to the declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.]

THEY WERE FORCED OFF.

EDMANSON AND BARDOWSKI RETIRED FROM THE TICKET.

A Reconstruction of the County Commissioner Slate—Lawler Remains Silent—Naturalization Papers Taken Out—The Congressman Succeeds in Getting the City Administration on His Side—Laboringmen Preparing to Get Even.

George Edmanson has been retired from the Democratic County Commissioners' ticket. He will not be a candidate either for President of the board or a place as Commissioner. He did not retire voluntarily. He was forced off. So was Victor Bardowski, the representative of the Polish Democrats, and Daniel J. Cahill, the representative of the Saloonkeepers' Association.

As was stated in The Tribune yesterday, Jonas Hutchinson's Executive Committee decided to reconstruct the Commissioners' ticket by a vote of 5 to 4, Hopkins, Gahan, Gridley, Ford, and Brandecker voting for reconstruction, Hutchinson, Strain, O'Brien, and Bunker feebly protesting. Then it was decided by a vote of 6 to 3 to haul off Edmanson, Bardowski, and Cahill. Gen. R. J. Smith of the Iroquois Club was named instead of Edmanson, and has been nominated for President of the board.

Harry P. Fleming, a young Irishman in the real-estate business in the Twenty-ninth Ward, was substituted for Cahill. John J. Corbett, who runs a wood and coal yard, was put on instead of Bardowski.

Gen. Lieb wanted to be President, but the committee decided against him by a vote of 7 to 2, and it was intimated last evening by his friends that he would resent the slight by withdrawing from the ticket. The committeemen would be delighted if he would. Only the fear of offending the German press prevented his being hauled off with Edmanson and the others. Lieb understands this quite well.

Frank Lawler was called before the committee last evening and asked to indicate his choice for the four places made vacant at the previous session of the committee. He positively declined to do so. The fact is that Lawler promised at least twenty-five candidates that they should be on the ticket with him. He did not want to make mortal enemies of twenty-one of those in order to please four. He took refuge in silence.

Edmanson was pulled off at the dictation of one of the Democratic organs which complained of his loose administration of affairs at the hospital and at the insane asylum, and because of his appointment of Mike Hyland as purchasing agent for the county. He was in an unpleasant frame of mind yesterday when the news of his "knock-out" reached him. He predicted the defeat of the whole Democratic county ticket. "Hardy will be the next President of the County Board," he added. The Sixteenth Ward Poles are simply furious. The excuse given for hauling off Bardowski is that he and Stauber live in the same ward. They were afraid to take off Stauber lest it should offend Judge Prendergast, whose candidate he is. Cahill was pulled off to relieve the ticket from the odium of being a groggerykeepers' own. Lawler, an ex-saloonkeeper, at the head of the ticket, Kern, a saloonkeeper, in the second place, and Klein, a saloonkeeper, for Commissioner in one of the county districts was considered too much. It is not expected that this explanation will be entirely satisfactory to the saloonkeepers, but "it will have to go," as one of the committee remarked last evening.

This is the ticket as reconstructed: R. J. Smith, Chairman; Frank Stauber, Jacob Stainer, John J. Corbett, Herman Lieb, Dr. J. R. Brandt, James S. Thomas, Robert Nelson, Jacob L. Cahn, H. P. Fleming.

Judges Baker and McConnell issued naturalization papers to about 400 applicants last evening. Fully 300 of those were Republicans—mostly Scandinavians and Germans. The Democratic applicants were, as a rule, Bohemians and Italians. The latter were marshaled by those two eminent Sardinians, Sol Van Praag and Nic Sennott. Three men witnessed for about thirty of them. The applicants were sharply questioned by Judge McConnell, who refused full papers to nearly all who applied, as they came here after they had reached the age of 18. Not one of the Italians who applied had first papers. All applied for minor papers under Van Praag's instruction. The Republicans had detectives among the Sicilians and it is probable that some arrests will be made today for perjury.

Judge Driggs and Judge Tuthill will issue full papers to applicants this evening.

The Election Commissioners' office was crowded all last evening by parties seeking certificates of transfers. During the last three days 1,943 transfers have been issued.

The Republican primaries in the First District yesterday resulted favorably to Harris for Senator; Hutchings and Ford for the House.

DEALING OUT THE "SPOILS."

Lawler Submits a List to Crain That Will Never Be Needed.

Frank Lawler returned to the city from his retreat at Waukesha Thursday night. He spent the greater part of yesterday at the City-Hall. First he interviewed Mayor Cregier. The interview lasted half an hour. When it was over Frank sought Charley Crain, to whom he had been referred by the Mayor. The conference with Crain lasted an hour.

Lawler carried along a typewritten slip of paper on which was written the names of all the offices in the gift of the Sheriff. When he left Crain there were crosses opposite the office designated as Chief Deputy Sheriff, Jailer, and one or two other places. The inference was that Lawler had promised those places to Crain for the Cregier Administration on condition that the Administration would turn in for him. Before Lawler left the County Building word was passed around that "the old man"—meaning Cregier—was for Frank, would take the stump for him, and would speak with Palmer and Lawler at several meeting in this city and county. This was of course taken as an indication that Lawler had made his peace with the Cregierites and had abandoned Carter H. Harrison. It appears that Harrison had been waited on by friends of Lawler, and that he had refused point blank to take to the political rostrum to explain away his vetoes of Frank Lawler's boodle gas ordinance or his other vetoes of ordinances that Lawler and the gang had supported.

How the Alliance Came About.

Moreover Harrison refused "to take the stump" to help out John M. Palmer. Lawler was informed on those points at Waukesha. As soon as "he got the thing through his wool," as "Senator" Gorman expressed it, he hurried home to make an alliance offensive and defensive with Cregier, Crain et al. The conferences of yesterday followed as a matter of course. Lawler appealed to Harrison last week to help him in the convention. He appeals to Cregier this week to help him to secure an election. But Cregier distrusts him. Harrison will hardly have anything more to do with him.

Every candidate on the Democratic ticket is distrustful of Lawler. They know from experience that Lawler will sell them out to advantage himself. That has been the rule of his political life. A Republican letter-carrier, he sought election to the Council as an independent. He become a Democrat to get in with the gang. He has been an expediency man ever since. He and his brothers and other relatives have always traded everything in the old Eighth Ward and in the Nineteenth Ward to advance the political interests of the Lawlers, McCanns, McQuaids, and other collateral branches of the Lawler family. Professing to be Democrats they sold out John G. Neumeister, the candidate for Probate Clerk, in 1882, and helped elect Sennott. They sold out Mike Schweisthal four years ago, also to reëlect Sennott. They are now in alliance with Sennott again. Every man on the Democratic ticket and Mrs. Gen. Mulligan will be sacrificed to get a few additional votes for Lawler. It was the Lawler crowd that circulated the story yesterday against Roger Sullivan that the latter's brother is the Republican Surveyor-General of South Dakota and was a Gresham delegate from that Territory to the National Republican Convention. This was in the interest of the trade with Sennott. This is merely mentioned as a part of the contemplated tactics resorted to by "our Frank." Such tactics have been resorted to successfully by the Lawlers in the Second District. Tricks of this kind are too petty to have much effect in the country at large, however.

Mr. Lawler's Vindication.

When Lawler got back to Chicago Thursday he was asked by one of his organs to make a defense against the charges against him published in The Tribune, based on his Council record. His only reply was that he had been vindicated by election to Congress three times. He forgot to say that in 1884 he received only 1,900 majority over Finerty, while Cleveland obtained a majority of 4,439 over Blaine in the district; that he came within sixteen votes of being beaten in 1886, when his party ticket carried the district by 3,000; and that in 1888 he ran 2,500 behind Palmer. If Lawler looks on his election as a vindication under the circumstances he is welcome to do so. It is probable he will run behind his ticket in much the same way in the Second District Nov. 4, and in the county the falling off in his vote from the regular party one will be even more marked.

The truth is that Lawler's friends were ill-advised in permitting an early convention. With a canvass of one week Lawler might have some show of success. His record is too bad to stand the investigation of a four weeks' campaign.

Kern Also in a Bad Fix.

Some of his associates on the ticket are in just as bad a fix. Charlie Kern has not yet paid that second license fee, nor has he paid into the city public treasury the amount due by him on a forfeited bail bond. He has accepted the support of the prison-labor, blacklisted contractors, and has given mortal offense to the Winnewhaskies because they did not admit him to their organizations. He has opened independent headquarters on Washington street just back of his saloon, and is running an independent canvass. The other candidates have become distrustful of him, and protest against the independent headquarters, and object to his man-of-all-work, James A. Taylor, who, by the way, has been always a pronounced anti-Lawler man. As for the other candidates on the ticket they are not in it. Lawler and Kern are trading them out of political existence.

It Is Different This Time.

Mr. Lawler is in error when he says the charges made against him in The Tribune were repeated each time he ran for Congress. Those charges were not repeated each time he ran for Congress. They have been specifically set forth for the first time in The Tribune since Lawler was nominated for Sheriff. It is true the general charges that Lawler was a member of the Council gang from 1876 to 1886, and that he voted with the gang for boodle ordinances and in favor of corporations and monopolies were made previous to that time. But it was not deemed necessary on those occasions to enter into details. Lawler as a candidate for Congress and Lawler as a candidate for Sheriff of Cook County are entirely different issues. Lawler in Congress has been powerless for mischief. Lawler as Sheriff would have ample power to indulge his peculiar ideas.

He is now a candidate for a municipal office and it is proper that his municipal record should be reviewed more closely and more in detail than has hitherto been done It will not do for Lawler to say that his election for Congress three times was an indorsement of his record or a refutation of the charges made in these columns. Lawler is now appealing to all the voters of Cook County. Heretofore he has appealed only to the voters of the Second Congressional District, who are not all severe critics of public men, as has been shown by their frequent elections and reëlections of the notorious Council boodlers with whom Lawler used to consort and vote when he was Alderman.

But the records of the various elections at which Lawler was a candidate in the Second District prove rather conclusively that there was quite a large number of men of Lawler's own party who refused to indorse his public career by voting to send him to Congress.

Some Lawler Figures.

In 1884, when he was the party candidate of the Democrats in the district, his majority was less than 2,000, although Cleveland carried it by a majority of 4,439.

In 1886 Lawler's colorable plurality in the district *was only 16!* and that was secured by means which will not bear investigation.

In 1888 Lawler ran over 2,000 votes behind his ticket and 2,300 behind Palmer.

There were, then, honest Democrats numbering thousands in the Second District who have refused to support him for any office. They would not support him for Congress. They will hardly support him for Sheriff. They certainly cannot conscientiously do so unless he meets the charges made against him and explains his action to their satisfaction.

And the thousands of honest Democratic and independent voters throughout Cook County outside of the Second District will join hands with them in preventing a faithless Alderman with a boodle record like Lawler's from filling the office of Sheriff of Cook County. Lawler cannot hide that record by silence, and he cannot hide behind the flimsy defense of his so-called "vindication" by the people of the Second District.

ARE PREPARING TO GET EVEN.

Laboring Men Finding Out Who the Democratic Nominees Are.

"The Republicans could well afford to pay the Democrats a handsome contribution or send a barrel of whisky anyway," said a laborite yesterday. "That Democratic Executive Committee is doing splendid work for the Republicans."

The labor men are preparing to get even with a vengeance. They have found out that the Democratic nominee for County Commissioner, C. H. Wharton of Rogers Park, is a sworn enemy of labor organizations, and this adds fuel to the fire of their indignation. The carpenters have suffered an indignity which they propose to resent and are gathering material. The record of every man on the Democratic ticket is being subjected to the most searching examination. Wharton is the first to fall. One of the Carpenters' Council volunteer detectives called on Mr. Wharton and asked for a job as a carpenter. Mr. Wharton was willing to employ him on one of his contracts.

"What wages do you pay?" asked the carpenter.

"Twenty to 30 cents."

"You don't pay union wages?"

"No, sir."

"Do you employ any union men?"

"No, sir."

"Then I can't work for you."

But he can work against him. And he is doing so, and so are all the organized carpenters of the city. The resolutions adopted by the Carpenters' Council Thursday night are being sent to every labor organization in the city. The leading men among the cigarmakers and the cornicemakers have expressed the opinion that their unions will indorse these resolutions denouncing the Democratic party. It is intended to form ward clubs all through the city and hold mass-meetings to agitate the matter from the point of view of union men.

The Democrats follow up their blunder by explanations that make matters worse. They explained to the protesting carpenters that the men they employed in their headquarters were not carpenters but union cabinetmakers.

"That is a fine explanation," said a member of the Carpenters' Council. "Supposing it was true, it would be ten times worse for them to take union cabinetmakers and put them on carpenters' work at 25 cents an hour, when carpenters' wages are 37½ cents, union scale."

The Democrats sent Miles McPadden, Lawler's Clan-na-Gael orator, and W. E. Burns, the candidate for the Legislature in the Eleventh District, to the carpenters' headquarters, thinking that two men supposedly so near the laborites would be able to effect an amicable understanding. These men made the proposition that the Carpenters' Council shall furnish union men to tear down the work of the non-union men and then build it up again. The peacemakers were simply laughed out of court.

"We told them we wouldn't touch it," said Secretary Howard. "They seem to think it is the paltry sum in wages that we are 'kicking' about. What we protest against and intend to visit on them is their hypocrisy in claiming to be the friends of organized labor while such acts as this show clearly that they never give the demands of labor a thought except when they want our votes."

"My name would have looked pretty on that ticket," said ex-President O'Connell of the Carpenters' Council with a sarcastic smile.

Labor people are wondering if "Bob" Nelson will remain on a ticket with C. H. Wharton and similar "workingman's friends."

Political Notes.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club will meet at Twelfth and Loomis streets at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon to nominate a delegate ticket for the Senatorial convention.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third Ward and Thirteenth Senatorial District opened headquarters at Lambden's Hall, No. 95 East Chicago avenue, last evening. Speeches were made by Senator Garrity, Edward Westman of the Naturalization Club, and William A. Johnson.

The Republican Congressional Committee for the Second District met last night and prepared a call for the Congressional convention which is to be held at Kern's Hall, Blue Island avenue and Thirteenth street, Thursday evening, Oct. 23. The primaries will be held the afternoon of the same day at the usual polling places. It is likely that the convention will indorse John G. Schaar, the Personal Rights League's Congressional nominee.

MR. CANNON IS HOPEFUL.

HE PREDICTS THE GREATEST OFF-YEAR VICTORY SINCE 1866.

He Says He Has Never Addressed Larger or More Enthusiastic Meetings than Those of His Present Canvass—The Republicans and the People Generally Satisfied with the Work of Congress—General Political News.

Paris, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Congressman Cannon in the Court-House park here this evening. Extensive preparations were made for his reception, and he was escorted from Republican headquarters at the Central House to the park by the John A. Logan Club, headed by the Paris Cadet Band. The weather for an outdoor meeting was superb. Mr. Cannon made practically the same speech he has delivered at Danville and other points. It abounded in good Republican argument on the tariff and other questions. Mr. Cannon was seen at his hotel here this afternoon by a Tribune correspondent. In answer to a question as to the prospects of his canvass thus far he said:

"Well, I got home last Saturday and opened the canvass at Danville Saturday night. Since that time I have had meetings at Champaign, Mattoon, and Tuscola, and will speak here at Paris tonight. I never have had larger or more enthusiastic meetings than all these have been. The Republicans are earnest, determined, and enthusiastic. They indorse the legislation of this Congress and the policy of the Administration. They feel, and in that feeling the people generally participate, that business is improving, and they know that the prices, especially of agricultural products, are greatly appreciated. They are satisfied as to the present condition and hopeful as to the future. They especially approve the financial policy of the Administration and the silver legislation. They are generally gratified at the enactment of the Tariff law. They are satisfied that the business of the country is rapidly adjusting itself to the same. The farmers are the best protectionists in the world. They believe in the policy that diversifies our industries and brings the producers and consumers close together.

"In my opinion we will have a better off year victory in this district and in the State than we have had since 1866. Republicans believe that the National House of Representatives should be in harmony with the President and the Senate for the last half of the Administration so that there may be a continuation of wise and needed legislation. They realize that if the incoming House of Representatives should be Democratic that there will be no legislation except the enactment of the appropriation bills for two years to come. The Democratic politicians and the mossbacks are very bitter in their criticism of Congress and the Administration, but I am satisfied that many sensible Democrats, farmers, and business-men approve the legislation of this Congress and the policy of the Administration, and believe that the best interests of all the people demand a continuance of the same at least until 1892. In my opinion many of this class of people will quietly vote the Republican ticket or not vote at all."

GOV. FIFER SPEAKS AT STREATOR.

An Immense Meeting Which Overshadowed the Palmer Demonstration.

Streator, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The campaign was opened in Streator today on the Republican side in a manner that augurs well for the success of the party this fall. The Democratic rally of yesterday, with Gen. Palmer as the orator, was a very creditable gathering, but was completely surpassed in point of numbers and enthusiasm by the Fifer demonstration of today. The Governor was met at the depot by a large delegation of citizens, headed by the Streator Light Guard Band. As he stepped from the train to the platform he was greeted with three hearty cheers from the hundreds of lusty throats there assembled. He was escorted by the delegation to the residence of the Hon. J. C. Ames, Canal Commissioner, where an informal reception was held at which a great multitude of citizens of all classes assembled to shake the hand of the Governor. In the evening at the Plumb Opera-House the rush at the opening of the doors was so great as to create an almost dangerous jam. The people poured into the building so rapidly that in a few minutes every seat was taken, every available inch of standing room occupied, and many turned away who could not enter the doors.

The address of the Governor was largely devoted to a discussion of the tariff issue, and in the demonstration of the proposition that the Republican party has been redeeming the promises of its platform, which two years ago the people of the country had indorsed by their votes. He stated that in no city would he rather meet the fallacies of Gen. Palmer than in the thriving Republican City of Streator, whose unrivaled growth in the last few years was entirely due to the Republican policy of protection. He referred to the rapid development of the glass industry in this city, which gave employment to over a thousand well-paid employés, and which would not have been possible had there been no tariff on glass. He traced the effect of the growth of these manufactures on the coal industries of Streator and the benefit to the miner by the increased demand for his labor created thereby. He explained then the benefit to the farmer of the home market furnished by the employés of these factories, and maintained that the shorter the distance between the farm and the factory the better the interest of both would be subserved. After referring to the importance of carrying the next Legislature to prevent the Democrats from gerrymandering the State he concluded amid the plaudits of the immense assembly.

A BADLY MUDDLED DISTRICT.

Two Democratic Candidates in the Eighth Missouri and the Republican Resigns.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—About two weeks ago the Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District placed two candidates in nomination. The convention called for that purpose refused to recognize O'Neill delegates, though elected by a majority of voters in the district, and nominated the Hon. Patrick O'Malley. Ex-Congressman's John J. O'Neill's friends, who were excluded from the convention, held a meeting in a hall in the same building and nominated O'Neill. Since then the State Committee has endeavored to secure harmony between the factions, failing in which they decided that no nomination had been made and ordered primaries held today and the nominating convention tomorrow. In the primaries nearly all the votes cast were for O'Neill, and consequently the ex-Congressman will have a walkover in the convention tomorrow. Whether this will secure him the coveted prize is doubtful, as O'Malley has mandamused the Secretary of State to compel him to place his name on the ticket, he claiming to be the regular nominee.

Frank M. Sterrett, the Republican candidate in this district, has withdrawn.

It is understood that the program now is to nominate the Hon. F. G. Niedringhaus to be his own successor, notwithstanding his repeated refusals to be a candidate.

INDIANA'S NEW BALLOT LAW.

Much Confusion Over It, and Some Counties May Be Thrown Out.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Indiana's new ballot law is already causing an immense amount of confusion and trouble. Daviess, Perry, and Union Counties have failed to send to the State Board of Election Commissioners certificates of the division of the counties into election precincts under the new law.

Unless the counties all file their certificates before next Tuesday they may have to face the question whether or not their votes shall be counted. On that day the work of printing the State tickets will be begun, and the last day of grace for filing certificates will have passed. The Commissioners in some of the other counties have failed to comply with the letter of the law, and these failures will be considered by the board at its meeting Tuesday. The law provides that precincts shall be lessened in size so as not to contain more than 250 votes. The Auditor of Greene County sends in a certificate stating that Richland Township, that county, has been divided into three precincts of 300 votes each. Another county that certifies precincts with too many votes is Grant, Washington Township, that county, is certified to as having 310 votes.

The conference committees of the Marion County Republican and Democratic Central Committees have entered into an agreement that in case a voter stamps the square at the head of the ticket, and then stamps one or more candidates on the opposition ticket without stamping all the candidates on his own ticket he wishes to vote for, the ballot shall be thrown out. The decision is believed to be one that will cause much confusion and will result in many men losing their votes. The decision is based on the idea that it would be illegal to count the ballot under the circumstances named because while the voter had indicated whom he intended to vote for on the opposition ticket he had not indicated whom he intended to vote against on his own ticket.

A PAGE FROM ANDERSON'S RECORD.

Something of Interest to the Voters of the Eighth Iowa District.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The Republican State Central Committee will publish tomorrow morning a document which will be of interest to the voters of the Eighth Congressional District, where A. R. Anderson, who defeated Col. Hepburn for Congress four years ago, and in turn was defeated by J. P. Flick two years ago, is once more the Democratic candidate. In 1882 Anderson was a Republican and represented the Council Bluffs District. That year he was renominated by one majority in the convention which was held at Council Bluffs June 22, and it was ascertained that in order to hold certain delegates in his interest Anderson executed the following bond on the last day of the preceding month:

> State of Iowa, Fremont County, s. s. I, A. R. Anderson as principal, and Mero Webster as surety, here acknowledge ourselves as justly indebted to A. M. Clark in the penal sum of $1,000, to be well and truly paid in lawful money of the United States. Nevertheless, to be void on the condition that S. E. McKitrick shall be duly appointed and commissioned Postmaster at Randolph, Fremont County, Ia., within sixty days from this date. Witness our hands this 31st of May, 1882.
>
> A. R. Anderson,
> Mero Webster.

At the election that fall, although Anderson, when first elected, had something like 3,000 majority, yet he was defeated by W. H. M. Pusey, the Democratic nominee, by about 2,000 majority. Afterwards the State was redistricted and Anderson's home county placed in the Eighth District. About this time he became a Democrat. He was nominated by the Democrats in 1886, made his campaign on the issues raised by the Inter-State Commerce bill, and defeated Hepburn, who was the Republican nominee. Two years ago he stood for reëlection, but was defeated by J. P. Flick. The fight will be fought over again this fall with the same leaders.

MAYOR GRANT RENOMINATED.

Tammany Will Have Only One Ticket to Fight in New York.

New York, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Three conventions were held tonight, and the result is that only two tickets for city and county officers will be in the field for the local election. The Republicans and County Democrats indorsed the nomination of the People's Municipal League ticket with Aqueduct Commissioner Scott for Mayor. Tammany's convention was like a funeral. Grant was renominated for Mayor, De Lancy Nicoll was named for District Attorney, Judge Gorman for Sheriff, and an unknown German named Giegenrich was selected for County Clerk.

New York always starts a campaign with betting. In the hotels tonight the wager-making began. Even money was laid that Scott would be the next Mayor, and odds of 7 to 10 given that Grant would be defeated by 10,000 or more.

Illinois Republican Meetings.

The Illinois Republican State Central Committee announces the following appointments:

Gov. Fifer—Hoopeston Thursday, Oct. 16; Pontiac Friday, Oct. 17.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby—Spring Valley Saturday evening Oct. 11; La Salle Saturday afternoon, Oct. 11; Paris Wednesday, Oct. 15; Charleston Thursday Oct. 16; Tuscola Friday, Oct. 17.

Senator Cullom—Galena Oct. 14, afternoon; Freeport Wednesday, Oct. 15; Belvidere Thursday, Oct. 16; Joliet Saturday, Oct. 18.

Congressman Mason at Joliet Oct. 11, evening.

Attorney-General Hunt at Bradford (afternoon) Friday, Oct. 17; at Alton Saturday, Oct. 18; at La Harpe Thursday, Oct. 23; at Warsaw Friday, Oct. 24.

J. A. Connolly at Mound City Wednesday, Oct. 15; at Eddyville Saturday, Oct. 25.

Col. Isaac Clements at Plymouth Thursday, Oct. 16; at Hamilton Friday, Oct. 17; at Keithsburg Saturday, Oct. 18, afternoon; at New Boston Saturday, Oct. 18, evening.

Fayette County Democrats Scared.

Vandalia, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding the fact that Fayette County has a straight Democratic majority of between 300 and 400 the Democrats are terribly frightened and have arranged for meetings in every township between now and election. Raab, candidate for State Superintendent of Schools, Congressman Lane, ex-Congressman Eden, and District Judge Fouke are among the speakers who are to canvass the county. The Democrats admit frankly that there is no show for their ticket in the event the farmers stick together, and the prospects are that they will.

Hitt and Oglesby at Oregon.

Oregon, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Congressman Hitt and Ex-Gov. Oglesby addressed a Republican meeting here today. Mr. Hitt did not intend speaking until evening, but he was called for by those present to make his vote clear on the McKinley bill. Mr. Hitt said he had, after weary months of toil, gladdened the housewife's heart with free sugar, which promised 24 pounds of the good old brown for the dollar. Mr. Hitt also spoke here this evening.

Against Compulsory Education.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Local Democratic politicians have induced the German Lutherans to arrange for a mass-meeting to be held within two weeks, the meeting to be addressed by Henry Raab, Democratic nominee for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, against the Compulsory Education law so far as it affects parochial schools.

Farmers Join the Democrats.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Delegates from the Farmers' Alliance of the First District met at Austin today and indorsed Capt. W. H. Harries, the Democratic candidate for Congress. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Minnesota delegation in Congress for supporting the McKinley bill.

The Idaho Senatorial Contest.

Boise City, Idaho, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—W. J. McConnell expresses himself confident that he will be one of the Senators from the new State. Some say it will be Dubois and Shoup; others Dubois and McConnell. The fight promises to be an interesting one.

Blaine Going to Ohio.

Columbus, O., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The announcement is made tonight that Secretary Blaine will speak at Canton, in Maj. McKinley's district, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 25. The Secretary will probably devote the ensuing week to the Ohio campaign, speaking at Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland.

Senator Spooner at Berlin, Wis.

Berlin, Wis., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Senator J. C. Spooner addressed a Republican mass-meeting at the rink tonight. His voice was hardly audible, owing to the strain to which it has been subjected.

Congressional Nominations.

Dist.	State.	Candidate.	Party.
2	New York	David A. Boody	Dem
3	New York	William J. Coombs	Dem
4	New York	*John M. Clancy	Dem
5	New York	*Thomas F. Magner	Dem
9	New York	Cornelius Donovan	Rep.
17	New York	Isaac N. Cox	Dem
18	New York	Michael F. Collins	Dem
21	New York	J. B. Ross	Dem
7	Ohio	James M. Ashley	Rep.

*Renominated.

Political Notes.

John F. Scanlan of Chicago spoke on the tariff to a large audience at Monticello, Ill., last night.

Congressman Scott Wike, Democratic candidate for reëlection, spoke to a small crowd in Chandlerville, Ill., yesterday afternoon.

The Mississippi Constitutional Convention yesterday defeated a motion to make the offices of the three Supreme Court Judges elective instead of appointive.

South Dakota Democrats claim that their fusion tickets will win in several counties and that the independent party will draw almost entirely from the Republicans.

Charged with Stealing from the Company.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Detectives of the United States Express company and the American Surety company caused the arrest in this city this evening of Donald Gibson on the charge of stealing money from the company. Young Gibson was employed as messenger on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western railroad. The aggregate amount of his peculations, will, it is claimed, reach several thousand dollars.

Compromised with His Workmen.

Ishpeming, Mich., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Fred Braadstad, owner of the Winthrop and Mitchell Mines, arrived home yesterday from Dakota and at once compromised with his men, 600 in number, who have resumed work. The other mines refuse to make any concessions whatever, and the strikers at a meeting held this afternoon decided to stay out.

M'KINLEY HARD AT WORK

THE MAJOR PREACHING PROTECTION TO THE OHIO FARMERS.

How the New Tariff Law Will Benefit All Classes—The Complaints of Foreigners a Convincing Argument—He Thinks He Would Stand Less Show in England than in a Gerrymandered District—Comparing His Bill with the Mills Measure.

Orrville, O., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—There is and has been for a number of years in Wayne County an agricultural fair association, and in the fall of every year when the frost is on the pumpkin the fair aforesaid makes an exhibition of the product of the field and farm at Orrville. By way of adding to the occasion speakers of note are invited to address the audiences on the issues of the day. It is a historical fact that no living man, whether orator or invited guest, ever passed the vigilant tin-starred gate-keepers at the fair ground without handing in a ticket of admission bought by the holder thereof for 25 cents ready money.

Two rival candidates for Governor came here once at the request of the officials of the fair, but to their amazement they had to settle at the gate. This is a high protective district in every sense. The Orrville fair cannot be truthfully said to be a thing of beauty. All the fakers, drop-case manipulators, and chuck-a-luck shakers in this section of the country, who did not happen to be stopping temporarily in county-jails and station-houses, found it convenient to be present, and, judging by the freedom with which they worked and ordered everybody around, the belief is expressed that the authorities of the fair and the "sure thing" men were on good terms.

Two ladies presided at needle wheels and exercised rare discretion and much genius in the operation thereof. This is indeed a novelty and the belief is expressed that it will prove a taking one. The Orrville Fair folks filled the town yesterday with an announcement that Senator Carlisle would be present and make a speech. Mr. Carlisle did not appear, as they doubtless well knew he would not.

McKinley Addresses His Constituents.

Maj. McKinley kept an appointment he had made today, and made what is accepted as the opening speech of the campaign. He had a large audience and was most cordially received. Maj. McKinley opened his speech by expressing regret that Mr. Carlisle, so long an honored member of the House of Representatives and now a member of the Senate, entirely familiar with the industrial question, could not have been here to address the people of the district, Republicans and Democrats alike. If Mr. Carlisle had been here yesterday, what he said would not only have been honestly said, but he would have explained the economic questions which divide the parties.

The Republican party, like the old Whigs, declared that in putting your duty on foreign goods you must not levy it on articles we cannot produce at home. Put it on foreign wool because it competes with domestic wool; make every pound of foreign wool pay from 11 to 13 cents. [Applause.] Every cent of this tax would stand as a defense to the wool-growers of the country. The Republican party says instead of taxing sugar, tea, and coffee, put it on foreign product, the like of which we can grow on our soil and make in our shops from one end of the country to the other.

The Republicans taxed not only for revenue but kept in mind the development of our own industries and their products. Foreign Powers had to pay for the privilege of competition with us and the revenue so gotten lifted the burden of local or governmental taxation to that extent. He had no doubt of the wisdom of this policy, particularly since he had noticed recently in the European press bitter denunciations of the Tariff bill.

"We are not legislating for France, England, or Germany, and it is rather fortunate for me I am not running for Congress over there. It would be worse than running in a gerrymandered district—3,000 against me."

Home Markets the Best.

Maj. McKinley said there wasn't a man in four counties who would not prefer a home to a foreign market. It was said the tariff bill would destroy a foreign market. We can not levy a tariff on what we send out of the country and we have exported since 1861 more goods than ever before. The country had sold more goods during the same time than it had bought. An individual was on the road to bankruptcy when he bought more than he sold. He was gaining ground and saving money when he laid out less than he earned.

Two hundred and fifty-eight million dollars' worth of Government bonds have been paid off in the last eighteen months, and $48,000,000 of interest taken off our shoulders. The Democrats wanted to cripple the industries and make every man a tiller of the soil. Europe would not buy a pound of wheat of us if she could help it. India produced 374,000,000 bushels of wheat last year—60,000,000 less than us. India could lay her wheat down in London and sell it cheaper than we can put ours in New York. Lands in India and labor are cheaper than with us. Indian labor brought 8 cents a day. Not a farmer in the audience could look his children in the face if he voted with the Democrats, thus indorsing 8-cent labor. Anticipating competition from Russia and India we have raised the duty on wheat a little higher. It would stand as a protection and a defense to the farmers as against the wheat of other countries. No class of people had been better treated by the tariff bill than the farmers. The agriculture schedule in the bill was that approved by the representatives of the farmers' societies of the United States that appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means. Six and a half million dollars' worth of barley had been imported into this country from Canada in the last year, and American barley to that extent had been displaced. So the duty had been raised on barley. A duty had been put on eggs to have a couple of million dollars' worth of that product for home use at good prices. Eggs of that value had been imported from Canada during the last year. A farmer should be protected like a manufacturer.

Higher Prices for Wool.

"We have fixed wool," said Maj. McKinley. "I am told it is going up and don't you forget it. The Democrats in this district have been holding their wool for four months in anticipation of the passage of the bill, which they term 'an infernal iniquity.' Mr. Warwick, his opponent for Congress, had, he was told, held his wool for five months. He had not held it in anticipation of a lower market. The duty on tin-plate had been increased, and the action had been taken deliberately, just as it had been done with steel rails years ago. The idea was that tin-plate could be made here as well as in any other country.

"We intend to manufacture it here at home. Ninety-six per cent of tin-plate is iron and steel dipped in acids and tin," said Maj. McKinley. "We propose to do this dipping ourselves in the future. Within the next eighteen months Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburg, and Baltimore will have big plate factories and from this time forward we will make our own tin-plate and save the $21,000,000 to our own people."

McKinley then spoke of binding twine. The Democratic party, with the aid of a few Republican Senators, put binding twine on the free list, and by agreement or concession the existing duty had been fixed in the bill. He knew there was no trust in binding twine, the Democrats to the contrary notwithstanding, because the Ways and Means Committee had examined twenty manufacturers of the products and found there was none. There was, however, a combination to purchase the materials abroad at the lowest possible figure. That was all.

Maj. McKinley referred to the clause in the bill forbidding the entry of the product of convict labor and indorsed it as good legislation. The Democrats, he said, resisted and defeated the proposition when it was offered as an amendment to the Mills bill. The new tariff forbade the entry without duty of articles purchased for the use of the Government. Under the old law vast quantities of blankets had been bought abroad for the army and navy. The bill said to the Government: "You must obey the laws you have made for your citizens." He then thanked the audience for the reception accorded and said he must close, as a rain-storm was imminent.

Christian Endeavor Society.

Appleton, Wis., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The State Convention of Christian Endeavors Societies assembled here today. It is the largest religious gathering of the kind that ever took place in Wisconsin. About 1,000 delegates are here. Among the speakers this evening at the Congregational Church were Dr. C. W. Gallagher, President Lawrence University; C. T. Search, F. J. Harwood, President A. Berle, and Dr. W. A. McAtee of Madison.

ANTICIPATES TEMPORARY DEPRESSION.

Sir John Macdonald, on the Effects of the Tariff Law on Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Sir John Macdonald was interviewed this morning. He said: "I have not yet observed the effects of the McKinley bill. It is hardly time to see what the direct results will be, but I anticipate a temporary depression soon. So far as the American markets are concerned the United States wants our agricultural products and will continue to take them, paying the increased duty besides. This is particularly true of the egg trade; but I expect the grandest results from the experimental shipment of eggs to England, where Canadians will have an unlimited market. This new trade outlet will have one peculiar effect as soon as it is once known that we have a good market abroad—it will lead the exporters to handle dressed poultry."

Washington, D. C., Oct. 10.—In his opinion rendered yesterday to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the withdrawal from bond, free of duty, of goods warehoused under the previous law and made free by the new law, Solicitor Hepburn says: "The law says that that class of merchandise shall be subjected to no other duty upon the withdrawal thereof than if the same was imported after the 6th day of October, 1890. Now, if by the law in force on the 6th day of October or later, that particular merchandise is found to be on the free list, then I answer that such merchandise may be withdrawn for consumption without payment of duty. I can find nothing that authorizes me to come to any other conclusion."

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL NEWS.

Railroad Veterans Banquet.

Seventy-five of the grizzled veterans of the old Galena and Chicago Union railway banqueted last night at McCoy's Hotel. The "boys" assembled in the parlors and for a short time before sitting down handshaking and renewing old friendships was the order. The banquet was an old-fashioned "set-down" and devoid of ceremony and formality. No toasts were offered, and George W. Waite, the President, says there was no liquor drank. John C. Gault, one of the old Superintendents of the road, told some funny stories and John Robinson read a poem. Other addresses were delivered, and everybody left for home at 11 o'clock, ready to answer the next call for another banquet.

Cordage Prices Will Not Be Higher.

Dealers in cordage do not anticipate any higher prices by reason of the formation of the National Cordage company. The representative of the company in Chicago says that they are erroneously reported as being a trust. The company, he says, has for the last two years owned or controlled seventeen factories and the increasing of the capital stock to $5,000,000 and placing it upon the open market is for the purpose of buying these factories outright. This will enable them to buy the raw material in larger quantities and of course for lower prices. Every manilla and sisal manufacturer is in the company and dealers of cordage and binder-twine are satisfied they will not have to pay inflated prices and are rather inclined to look for a decline.

Death of Mrs. Mary von Horn.

Mrs. Mary von Horn, an old settler of this city, died at the residence of her daughter, Dr. M. L. von Horn, Thursday morning. She was born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 4, 1830, came to Chicago in 1846, and was a member of the Old Settlers' Association. She was the widow of the late John von Horn, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, who was also an old settler, coming here in 1840. Many of the old settlers will remember the Colonel as having been connected with the administration of the governmental affairs of the county and city early in the forties. He was at one time or another County Surveyor, member of the School Board, and Alderman.

The Carriage Builders' Convention.

The Carriage Builders' National Association will hold its annual convention and banquet in this city Oct. 14, 15, and 16. The association has engaged the parlor floor of the Palmer House for headquarters, also Battery D for the exhibit of carriage material and the meetings of the association.

The banquet will be held Thursday evening, Oct. 16, in the large dining-room of the Auditorium Hotel. There will be from 500 to 700 carriage builders in attendance from all parts of the United States.

Fencing In Dearborn Park.

A high board fence is being put up around Dearborn Park. The cedar posts are almost all in and the "short cut" will soon be a thing of the past. None of the workmen seemed to know anything of the matter, but one of the Commissioners of the Library Board said it was done by order of the President of the board, Mr. Shortall. Plans for the library to be erected there have not yet been drawn, but they will probably be a modification of Dr. Poole's plans.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

A golden wedding was celebrated last night in Ravenswood, the happy pair being Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brown. Mr. Brown has been connected with the hat firm of Sweet, Dempster & Co. for the last twenty years. He is now 80 years old and is the oldest man in the hat business in the United States, having followed the same occupation for the last sixty-three years. All the members of the firm and a good many prominent Ravenswood citizens celebrated last night's event.

Object to Secretary of War Proctor's Idea.

Secretary of War Proctor is maturing plans for the rearrangement of the army divisions. It is his idea to abolish the three present divisions and in their place have eight departments, all to report directly to Washingnon. If it is carried out Chicago will be without any headquarters. The general offices will then go to either Washington or St. Louis. A movement is on foot among the principal men of the city to make such a vigorous protest that Secretary Proctor will have to rescind his order.

Too Young for Acrobatic Feats.

Little Eddie Allen McKenzie, the 9-year-old star acrobatic performer of the Hanlon-Volter theatrical troupe now at the Columbia, has been stopped from doing heavy acrobatic feats by the Humane Society. A constable yesterday arrested Miss Angeline Wurtemberg, who has charge of the boy. Manager Al Hayman was indignant over the arrest. The woman was released after it was promised that the boy would be allowed to do nothing but light acrobatic feats.

John St. John May Recover.

John St. John, the man shot by Saloonkeeper De Mars, now has a good chance of recovery. If he lives it will be one of the almost miraculous feats of modern surgery. He had one bullet in the base of his brain and one in his neck. Dr. McNamara, the house surgeon, removed a piece of bone from the wound, some of the brain escaping at the same time. Unless inflammation or blood poisoning sets in De Mars will not be tried for murder.

Mr. Yerkes' Art Hall.

Mr. Yerkes will find a different home from that which he left when he comes back from Europe. The interior of his house has been thoroughly remodeled and an art hall and conservatory added. Three boxes of paintings have already arrived, which Mr. Yerkes purchased while abroad. These and the paintings he now has will make his collection one of the finest in the city.

Lyman Baird's Residence Burned.

The two-story frame building on Halsted street, just south of the Marine Hospital, occupied by Lyman Baird of the real-estate firm of Baird & Bradley, was destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of $1,500 on the building and $1,000 on the furniture. Mr. Baird and his family found shelter with some neighbors, while the servants were cared for by the hospital people.

Hurt While in the Tunnel.

John Johnson, a Dane aged 36 years, residing at No. 92 Humboldt street, while passing through the Washington street tunnel, was struck by a west-bound car of the Madison street line and knocked down, causing severe bruises to his right knee and shoulder and spraining his right hand. His injuries are not considered serious.

A Reception to Dr. Murray.

A reception was tendered to the new pastor of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, the Rev. O. E. Murray, last night and was attended by the congregation generally, who welcomed the pastor to his new field of labor. The Mozart Quartet rendered a selection of vocal music during the evening and refreshments were served by the ladies.

Failed to Identify Him.

Michael Coleman, who was fined $100 by Justice Bradwell last week for having burglar tools in his possession, and who it was thought was the murderer of Officer McMahon, was released from the bridewell yesterday on an appeal bond signed by Mike Lawler. Witnesses failed to identify him as the murderer.

5,546 Saloon Licenses Issued.

There have been issued thus far 5,546 saloon licenses during the present quarter, being sixty-three more saloons than during the last license period. It is estimated that there are actually 5,600 saloons in the city that should be licensed.

He Has No Confidence in Rome.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Editor Greeves of the *Catholic Knight* publishes what purports to be a letter written by Bishop Gilmour of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Cleveland to Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati. In it Gilmour refers bitterly to Rome's treatment of him in a matter involving his exercise of discipline over a priest. He says: "I have not a particle of faith in Rome's consistency, either in law or in interpretation. This may be severe, but it is the result of a very wide observation." Bishop Gilmour and Editor Greeves have been engaged in a controversy for several weeks.

IT LOOKS LIKE A STRIKE.

EMPLOYES OF THE ERIE WILL INSIST UPON THEIR DEMANDS.

The Stubborn Attitude of Both the Company and the Men Portends Trouble—A Subcommittee Representing the Employes Unable to Secure an Interview with the President—A Brooklyn Youth Achieves Fame by the Use of Tar and Feathers—Miscellany.

New York, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The committee representing the Federation of Erie Railroad Employés spent all of today in secret conference in a room in the Third National Bank Building, Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. All day long reports were received and trusted members of the various organizations on the system were admitted. The proceedings were kept secret and all information was refused.

The committee had a most serious debate over the answer and several plans of action were discussed. What these plans were can only be surmised, but a subcommittee called during the day on President King, but did not succeed in seeing him, as he was said to be engaged with the Presidents of the various trunk lines in a conference.

It was rumored about Jersey City that the committee had decided to send for the chiefs of the various organizations represented in the Erie federation for the purpose of holding a conference and deciding on what was the best course to pursue under the present circumstances. When Chairman Youngson was asked whether the chiefs had been sent for he declined to answer the question one way or the other. It would not be a surprise, however, if they soon made their appearance in this city and gave the matter close attention.

The Erie employés who form the federation are engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen—each class of workmen belonging to the National organization of his trade—and while the above-mentioned committee is said to have full power to act for the Erie system many railroad men are of the opinion that a strike would not be ordered without first obtaining the consent of all the organizations. Whether this consent has been obtained or not could not be ascertained. Quiet was reported all along the line last night, but there were rumors of coming trouble in the air. The men say they will insist upon the demands the company has refused them, and if both sides remain stubborn lively times may be expected on the Erie.

After midnight it was rumored that the grievance committee of the Erie railroad men had decided to order a strike, the order to be given at noon. The strike will call out about 15,000 men from Jersey City to Chicago.

TARRED AND FEATHERED HIMSELF.

How a Brooklyn Youth Sought to Gain Fame and Fortune.

New York, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—A sensational story about the finding of a man tarred and feathered in the streets of Brooklyn, which came out through Brooklyn police headquarters early this morning, proved, on investigation, to be the self-inflicted work of the victim, who had a morbid desire for notoriety and was anxious to pose as a freak. The man, William Pryer, was found lying on the sidewalk with the clothing removed from the upper part of his body, which was covered with tar and feathers. It was learned that he had an idea that he could pose as a freak in a Bowery museum if he could be tarred and feathered, and after three weeks of planning he induced Edward McClafferty and William Hall to drive him in a wagon to a house at No. 215 Division avenue, whence he emerged half an hour later with the desired covering on his person. The men then drove him, at his direction, to the spot where he was found and left him. The two men are locked up pending examination.

TRUNK LINE PRESIDENTS MEET.

An Unsuccessful Attempt To Advance East-Bound Freight Rates.

New York, Oct. 10.—The Trunk Lines Association today held a meeting in response to a call for the purpose of advancing the rates on all east-bound freight. The call was issued by Sir Joseph Hickson of the Grand Trunk railroad, Canada; John King, President of the Erie railroad, and Charles F. Meyer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio. All of the Presidents of the trunk lines with the exception of the Philadelphia and Reading and the New Jersey Central were present. President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad presided. After considerable discussion it was finally decided to let the question of increased rates remain as at present and invite the Western roads affected to confer at some future meeting, the date of which was left subject to the call of the chair.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

James Doherty, the Insane Murderer of Dr. Lloyd, in Court.

New York, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The policemen who arrested James Doherty, the insane man who shot and killed Dr. George W. Lloyd, took him over to Brooklyn this morning. Dr. Ashford asked the prisoner why he had killed Dr. Lloyd.

"I want to put a stop to this injustice of capturing a sane man on the street and incarcerating him in an insane asylum. The way I was captured and placed in an insane asylum and kept there was an outrage." He added that he wanted to shoot all the doctors and the two Charity Commissioners.

The prisoner, after a long examination, was taken before the Flatbush Justice, who committed him to jail until his sanity is looked into.

Gotham's New Census.

The police recount of the city is nearly complete. The returns justify the clamor made by New York that it was unfairly treated in the Federal census. Up to last night, with nineteen election districts still to be heard from, the count is 1,657,904—an increase thus far of 144,403 over the total count by the enumerators of the United States Census Bureau for the entire city. The remaining districts, based upon the average so far secured by election districts, will number 1,786.5 each. This will make a total population of 1,691,915.

Baron Fava's Leave of Absence.

The report that Baron Fava, the Italian Minister to the United States, has been recalled for alleged irregularities in connection with the purchases of tobacco for the Italian Government, is indignantly denied by the Baron's friends in this city. The reason for his departure is, they say, the dangerous illness of the Baroness, who is now in Rome.

Hopper and Emma Juch to Join Forces.

Miss Emma Juch and Mr. De Wolf Hopper, the stars of the opera companies which bear their respective names, will join forces in March and play "The Mascot" for six weeks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. Miss Juch will take the part of Bettina and Mr. Hopper that of Lorenzo.

Cigarmakers Secure an Advance.

The Spanish and Cuban cigarmakers recently demanded an advance of $2 a thousand for all brands because the McKinley bill is expected to enhance the price of cigars. Their demand was granted yesterday by all but four firms, and they are expected to grant it by Monday.

Will Not Molest Schweinfurth.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The grand jury has been investigating the charges against George Jacob Schweinfurth regarding the recent advent of illegitimate children whose parentage is attributed to the Holy Ghost. The inmates of the place have been examined and simply affirm and reiterate their former statements. The jury can see no ground on which to hold Schweinfurth, and probably no indictment will be found.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago bankers, have purchased the entire issue of $166,000 City of Holyoke, Mass., 4 per cent bonds.

Tilly M. Lewis, a prominent merchant and politician of Clinton, Miss., was assassinated by an unknown man in front of his residence last night.

The jury in the case of Nettie L. Clarke of Providence, R. I., charged with forgery, has disagreed, standing ten for acquittal and two for conviction.

At Manchester, N. H., Wednesday tuberculosis was discovered in a herd of cattle. The sale of milk and beef has been seriously interfered with.

The schooner Hattie Dell, which was given up for lost, has been heard from. It was abandoned in mid-ocean and its crew taken off by a passing ship.

Steve Jacobs, a notorious negro criminal and desperado, was executed yesterday at Lumberton, N. C., for the murder of three women near there several months ago.

Owing to ill-health, Prof. Pasteur of Paris will be unable to fulfill his engagement to deliver a series of lectures before the students of Michigan University this winter.

The United States District Court at Seattle, Wash., yesterday ordered the return to Victoria, B. C., of twenty-one Chinese who were recently smuggled into the country.

FISTS IN THE PORK PIT.

A BOARD OF TRADE MAN RESENTS AN INSULTING REMARK.

Daniel W. Storms and Mr. Winkelman Have a Misunderstanding Over the Latter's Divorced Wife—Opening of the New Timmerman Opera House at Englewood—William Craine Not in Love with the Idea of Jury Service—Other Local News.

The Board of Trade was treated to a little excitement yesterday noon in the way of a fisticuff encounter between Daniel W. Storms, a member, and one Winkleman, who formerly did a scalping business at the Stock Yards. The cause was this: Some time since Mrs. Winkelman secured a divorce from her husband, and was awarded $40 per month alimony.

Winkelman is said to have habitually refrained from complying with the court's mandate, and to avoid possible complication he took a Western trip, staying away two years or more. He returned but a short time ago. One day on a South Side car he found his former wife conversing with Mr. Storms, with whom she was acquainted. This excited the ire of Winkelman and he at once proceeded to reproach Storms and his former wife. Since then he has been chewing the cud of discontent.

Yesterday he obtained access to the floor of 'Change and sought out Mr. Storms. He found him and attacked the broker. Winkelman weighs about 200 pounds and is much larger than Storms. The latter, however, makes up in scientific attainments what he lacks in avoirdupois, and without wasting any time in apologies or preliminaries he returned Winkelman's insults by smiting him severely upon the nose, knocking him down. The contestants were separated and taken away.

The directory investigated the affair. They found that Mr. Storms had been grievously insulted and their sentence was the mildest in their power to impose for the offense. Mr. Storms was denied the privilege of trading on the floor for the next three days.

Mr. Storms was seen at his residence, No. 3129 Indiana avenue, last night.

"I regret the matter very much," he said, "but there was no alternative. The man insulted me grossly, and I had to resent it, as I did."

CROWDS AT THE OPENING.

A Large Audience at the Timmerman Opera-House, Englewood.

Last night was one long to be remembered by the people of Englewood. Nearly every one in the suburb turned out to witness the opening play at the Timmerman Opera-House. This temple of amusement is just completed, and the doors were thrown open to the public for the first time last evening. It is located at Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue and covers a quarter of a block. The structure is of Romanesque style and built according to plans drawn by an Englewood architect, Jule De Howath. The auditorium is on the ground floor. It is decorated most tastily and furnished throughout in the most modern style and heated by steam. The carpets are of velvet. The chairs nearest the stage are sofa-chairs and seat two. There are eight boxes (four to a floor) two galleries, and the seating capacity of the house is 1,200. With extra chairs there is room for the accommodation of 1,500. The stage is forty-nine feet wide by thirty-four deep.

The curtain was painted by a Chicago artist and represents a scene on Lake Como, Switzerland. There are eight exits and fire extinguishers are placed through the building.

The man to whom Englewood is indebted for this great addition to the place is Mr. Bernard Timmerman, the owner. The lessee and manager is Mr. Harry B. Thearle.

Every seat in the house was sold for the first night, and the throng of ladies and gentlemen in full evening attire presented a pretty spectacle. Box No. 1 was occupied by Mayor Cregier and Mr. Onahan and wife; Box No. 2 by C. B. Holmes, Ed Maher, and H. A. Parker; Box No. 3, H. B. Thearle and Bill Nye; Box 5, A. H. Veeder and family; Box 6, C. H. Knights and family; Box 7, Freeman Pettit and guests; Box 8, J. D. Horvach. The Howard Club attended in a body. Mayor Cregier was the first to arrive at the theater and the first to congratulate the people of Englewood for their progress and the proprietor and management of the theater. The other speakers of the evening were E. P. Maher, C. B. Holmes, and Capt. H. A. Parker. All were lavish with their praises of Mr. Timmerman and tendered him the gratitude and thanks of Englewood for the public good he has done by the erection of such a building. When Bill Nye was called to his feet in his box all was expectation, but it was soon turned to disappointment when that noted gentleman spoke only a few words and was again seated.

The play presented was "As You Like It," by Miss Julia Marlowe and company. Last night was the first production of a play in Englewood since the condemnation of the old opera-house about two years ago.

NOT IN LOVE WITH JURY SERVICE.

W. N. Craine Summoned to Sit on a Hard Bench for Two Weeks.

General Manager William N. Craine of this end of the Equitable Insurance company is sorry now that he told Cashier Edwards he might lose his job if he served on a jury. Judge McConnell let Edwards off and yesterday summoned Mr. Craine to come to court next Monday. Mr. Craine will then have to put in two weeks deciding clothes-line trespass cases. He is furious, and the whole street, where he is well known, is laughing at him.

"I suppose I'll have to go," he said yesterday, "but I consider it a shame. Judge McConnell is carrying out a threat which he made when he released Edwards. My action in the Edwards case was proper, I think. Edwards has been summoned for jury service five times in a little over five years. When he showed me this last summons I thought it was too much of a good thing taking a man away at this busy time of the year and I said: 'If you serve on many more juries you will lose your place.' Of course I didn't mean a threat because I couldn't discharge him if I wanted to. Now they've summoned me, and my lawyer advises me to serve. I have been in Chicago fourteen years and I never yet was called to serve on a jury. It's a shame to take me away from my business when there are plenty of idle fellows around town who would be glad to serve."

OPENING THE SOCIAL SEASON.

Clubs and Other Organizations Begin Their Winter Enjoyments.

The Literary and Social Club of the People's church inaugurated its second series of dancing parties at Beek Hall, No. 164 Warren avenue, last night. Over 100 couples were present, among whom were a large number of the Ashland Club members. Prof. and Mrs. Beek led the grand march. Mrs. H. C. Weston is President of the club, which is a feature of Dr. Thomas' church.

The Armour Club gave its first reception of the winter series at Martine's Academy on Ada street last night. About 200 couples were present. The club was organized three years ago for purely social purposes.

An enjoyable concert was given last night by the Woodlawn Club at the club-house, Madison avenue and Sixty-third street. It was the first of a series of entertainments to be given by the club during the winter and was a success in every way. There was an attendance of about 250.

THEY ARE NOT AT ALL DISMAYED.

The Subscribers' Telephone Company Determined to Secure a Victory.

The Subscribers' Telephone company is not at all dismayed by the way the Council treated its ordinance for a franchise. "We did not expect to get it through without a fight," said President T. N. Jamieson yesterday. "But we are going to hang until we win the fight. The amendments that were piled on to the ordinance will not damage it materially. The killing ones were not adopted, but there was one that will effect us somewhat. That is the one making it necessary for us to complete our whole underground system within the prescribed limits before we can put up poles. We were going to extend the lines to Englewood and suburban towns right away and give them immediate relief. Now we will be compelled to finish our whole system down-town before we can reach those outlying districts at all. The privilege of erecting poles in alleys is denied us, and we will have to run over buildings with the owners' consent. Cullerton wanted to keep the wires underground altogether and not even let us put our wires on buildings with the owners' consent, but that was defeated.

"The whole system will cost about $900,000, and possibly $1,000,000, if the underground limits are extended to the city limits. The talk about the Subscribers' company being a 'boodle' scheme is absurd."

QUEER CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Plea of Guilty Entered in a Case About Which but Little is Known.

Frederick Wilke, charged with murder, was brought into Branch 1 of the Criminal Court yesterday morning. His attorney entered a plea of guilty of manslaughter. The crime for which Wilke was arrested was committed the night of Aug. 5. That night there was a birthday-party at the family residence on the West Side and Wilke drank some beer. Late in the night a pistol-shot resounded through the house, and the family rushed to the room whence the noise came and there discovered Wilke lying on a bed with a revolver in his hand. He was covered with blood from head to foot and was unconscious. In the next room lay the body of his son with a bullet wound in his side. Before the arrival of the doctor who was summoned the son breathed his last. Wilke was removed to the hospital, where it was found that his skull was badly fractured. A piece of the bone was taken out an inch wide by about two and one-half inches long. He lay unconscious for a long time. It was at first thought that some one had been in the room and after firing the shot had escaped through the window. But this theory was dropped by the defense. When placed upon the stand Wilke stated that he was not in the condition to recollect what took place in the room. A bullet hole through the door, which was closed, led to the belief that he had shot his son through the panel of the door. Wilke is over 60 years old, and has always borne a good reputation. He is a cabinetmaker by trade. The evidence was all taken and the court took the case under advisement.

MAY NOW BE TAKEN OUT FREE.

Decision in Reference to Goods in Bond From Which Tariff Has Been Removed.

The decision of the Treasury Department that goods free under the present tariff law, but which were warehoused under the provisions of previous laws, may now be taken out free, will be the source of a considerable saving to Chicago importers. That they anticipated this decision is evidenced by the fact that the importers have allowed great quantities of goods from which they thought the duty would be lifted to stay in bond for months. Between 500 and 600 barrels of Spanish currants, upon which there was a duty of 1 cent a pound, have been housed by the Government in a Chicago warehouse since spring. Now they will be taken out with nothing to pay on them. Chlorate of potash, enough to fill 100 casks, has been housed awaiting free entry. The duty was formerly three cents for each pound. Formerly books printed in foreign languages were taxed 25 per cent. The market will receive a big supply of Scandinavian prose and poetry in a day or two, the books now being admitted free. Twelve cases of volumes have been awaiting in Chicago this freedom of access to book shelves. Imported books printed in English are still subject to the 25 per cent tax, and one may read Schiller or Björnsen in the original, if he is able, at a less cost than a translation printed in England.

FRAT. AND ANTI-FRAT. STUDENTS.

They Don't Agree at All at the Northwestern University—The Trouble.

There is trouble between the fraternity and the anti-fraternity men at the Northwestern University at Evanston. The "frats" want to manage the weekly paper, The *Northwestern*, and the antis also desire to have the entire say about the matter.

The hottest fight between the two factions was held in the chapel yesterday. The "barbarians," as the anti-fraternity students are called, seemed to be having everything their own way at the meeting until the young women members of the Ossoli Literary Society came to the relief of the "frats." Their votes changed the tide and gave their Greek brethren a handsome majority when a question was to be decided.

The anti-frat. men are more determined than ever since their defeat at the meeting and it may be necessary to call upon the faculty to quell the disturbance.

GOT AN ADVANCE IN PAY.

Northwestern Road Engineers and Firemen Win a Victory.

The subcommittee of the General Grievance Committee of Engineers and Firemen of the Northwestern road concluded their conference with President Marvin Hughett and General Manager Whitman yesterday at noon. The President again took up the consideration of the classification system, and the matter was finally arranged in a manner that was perfectly satisfactory to the engineers and the railway officials. The classification system, as it has been changed, applies only to the first year in charge of an engine, the pay being advanced to three cents per mile. The second year the men are given full pay. The pay for engineers in charge of mogul engines has been increased to four cents per mile, and several minor grievances were satisfactorily arranged. The settlement is a practical victory for the men.

TO TRANSPLANT TREES SAFELY.

A Company Formed to Handle an Invention—Mechanical Riding-School.

Articles of incorporation were issued by the Secretary of State yesterday for the Columbian Tree-Planting and Transportation company of this city, with a capital stock of $25,000. The incorporators are Gen. O. L. Mann, W. W. Caldwell, and C. D. Gulley.

"The object of the company," said Gen. Mann to a TRIBUNE reporter, "is to handle an invention of Mr. Gulley's for the safe transportation of trees. The device has received the indorsement of a number of practical nurserymen and of Mr. Olaf Benson, who was for many years superintendent of Lincoln Park. With the device trees from ten to fifteen years old can be transplanted with as little risk of dying as one-year peach trees. It consists of a casing of boiler iron with a bottom like an inverted cone, which is designed to retain the original earth around the roots of trees during shipment and until they are transplanted. From 1,000 to 5,000 pounds of dirt is moved with each tree. We control the exclusive right of the invention for Cook County."

THIRD DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

Busy Sessions of the Young Men's Christian Association Gathering.

The third day of the Eighteenth Annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opened yesterday morning in the Sixty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church with an increased attendance and interest in the work. President Trowbridge occupied the chair. At the conclusion of the prayer service A. M. Sayford conducted the Bible study and later pledges for State work were called for. The response was a most hearty one, for pledges ranging from $1 to $100 were sent to the President's desk until the list had reached nearly $6,000.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LINCOLN PARK.

Building of the Propagating House of the Horticultural Department.

The propagating house of the horticultural department at Lincoln Park is nearing completion, although but a portion of it will be roofed over this fall. The building is one of the largest of its kind in the country, its dimensions being 100x220 feet. It lies a little to the north of the old conservatory on a slight rise of ground overlooking the lake. The foundation is about fourteen feet in height, and is composed of round-heads or bowlders, presenting a handsome appearance. At the entrance in the center of the structure is the main corridor, extending its entire width. Opening from this and extending both north and south will be the greenhouses, seven in number, on each side. Unless the present plans are changed but one side, probably the north side, will be glassed over this fall. As its name implies the house will be used for starting and raising plants and flowers for the park gardens.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Want the Ordinance Repealed.

Many of the property-owners on West Madison street from Fortieth to Forty-eighth streets are in a state of perturbation. They say an ordinance was wormed through the City Council without their knowledge, providing for the partial pavement of Madison street from Fortieth to Forty-eighth streets. The pavement is to be forty feet wide, which would leave a strip sixty feet in width on either side unpaved. No provisions are made for water, gas, or sewer pipes, and there is a decidedly strong feeling against the scheme. There was a meeting at the Sherman House last night, at which three-fourths of the property affected were represented, for the purpose of having the objectionable ordinance annulled. J. A. McCartney presided and Willliam D. Fischer acted as Secretary. A committee consisting of J. A. McCartney, E. A. Cummings, William Trimble, M. J. Corboy, Thomas F. Rooney, and T. C. Brockhausen was appointed to employ an attorney to represent their interests. It was decided to see Judge Prendergast and petition him for a delay in the assessment for the pavement, that they might have time to have the ordinance repealed.

A petition was drawn up and signed by all the property-owners present, asking the Council to repeal the act.

Police Lieutenants Transferred.

Chief of Police Marsh has made a number of transfers of Lieutenants. He has done so, he says, for the good of the service, as some of the men seem to have fallen into ruts. Thomas C. Kane is transferred from Inspector Hunt's to Inspector Ebersold's division, and assigned to duty at the Stanton Avenue Station. Charles M. Day is transferred from Inspector Ebersold's division to Inspector Hunt's, and is stationed at Englewood. John E. Mahoney goes from Inspector Hathaway's to Inspector Ebersold's division, and will do duty at the Thirty-fifth Street Station. John Wheeler goes from West Lake street to Desplaines street in Inspector Hathaway's division. Charles J. Johnson is moved from West Chicago Avenue Station to the Milwaukee Avenue Station in the same division. Frank C. Beaubien goes from Inspector O'Donnell's division to Inspector Hathaway's, and will be stationed at West Chicago avenue. John P. Beard is transferred from the Warren avenue to the West Lake Street Station in the same division. James Bowler goes from Inspector Ebersold to Inspector Hathaway, and will take Lieut. Beard's place at Warren avenue. Frank P. Barcal goes from Sheffield avenue to East Chicago avenue. Charles Rehm changes places with Lieut. Barcal.

The Furnace Did Its Work.

Chicago ordinances present to the everyday citizen's mind no terrors. The measures were apparently made but to be broken. As, for instance, the smoke ordinance. Recently Charles Gossage & Co. have remodeled their store building on Washington street between State and Dearborn. The building is five stories in height, with a monster smokestack extending twenty or thirty feet higher than the roof. Yesterday afternoon the engineer started a fire under his boilers, and at once dense volumes of the blackest smoke poured out of the chimney. The sky was obscured and the unfortunate occupants of buildings close at hand were forced to turn on their gas. For a half-hour the smoke continued to fill the air and settle like a pall upon the earth. Then having discovered that the furnace worked properly, and having had all the entertainment he needed the engineer ceased to produce the cloud of smoke and storm of soot.

Hopes for Purdy.

Orlando Briggs, attorney for W. C. Purdy, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of John Reininger, returned from Ottawa yesterday, where he had been for the purpose of securing a writ of supersedeas for his client.

"We shall probably not hear from the Supreme Court before Monday," said Mr. Briggs yesterday. "The Judges glanced over the papers, and I feel satisfied from what they said that a writ of supersedeas will be issued. I requested the Chief Justice to complete the review of the papers in time to give me an opportunity to apply for a reprieve in case the decision is negative and was informed that there would probably be no necessity for it, which fact leads me to think that the action will be favorable."

Maggie Shelter's Pitiful Story.

Maggie Shelter, 19 years old, was arraigned before Justice Bradwell yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. Maggie has been in the city a few weeks and is employed in a down-town hotel as a chambermaid. She says that Thursday evening she set out to visit an acquaintance. She met a man who enticed her into a saloon near McVicker's Theater, where, she claims, she was drugged by the bartender and several others. Some time later the police were called. They found the girl lying on the floor in a stupor. She was taken to the station and charged with disorderly conduct. Justice Bradwell discharged Maggie and issued warrants for the arrest of the accused parties. The police will recommend that the saloon license be revoked.

Blacklisting Will Have but Little Effect.

The action taken by the boot and shoe makers at their meeting Thursday to blacklist the big wholesale firm of Selz, Schwab & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, will have little or no effect. The trouble originated with the discharge of several men for incompetency. The system employed by the firm in doing certain classes of work is by appointing a shopman as foreman who is responsible for the work done and engages and discharges the men. Harry Selz said yesterday that the firm was paying no attention to the matter. "There were a number of Poles discharged, and I understand that Count Zobeski Obcod took the request to leave as an insult to his high Polish blood and wants the foreman's scalp. He won't get it."

More Post-Office Clerks to Be Appointed.

Postmaster Sexton yesterday received authority from the Post-Office Department at Washington to appoint fifty-eight permanent clerks and thirty-two temporary clerks in the mailing and delivery departments of the Chicago Post-Office. The permanent clerks will be appointed Monday, Oct. 20, and the temporary clerks will be appointed Dec. 8, to work during the holidays. Owing to the increase of business Postmaster Sexton applied for 150 clerks, but got only one-third of what he needs. About 500 applicants for positions have passed the civil service examination, and are standing in waiting.

Determined to Kill Herself.

Mary Walton, aged 30 years and living at No. 242 West Randolph street, was fully bent on putting an end to her earthly career last evening. "Family unpleasantness," as she expressed it, was the cause. About 5 o'clock she started from her house toward the lake. In her enthusiasm she confided the secret to Officer Coleman of the Central Detail, whom she met on his beat. The officer took her home and admonished her to abandon the project. About 7:30 she swallowed a sufficient quantity of morphine to ordinarily kill several persons. She was taken to the County Hospital and is now out of danger.

Cigar Manufacturers and Their Employes.

Should the cigar manufacturers decide to increase the price of cigars made from imported material the cigarmakers say they will demand an increase for their manufacture of something like $2 a thousand. So far the attempt of the manufacturers to raise the price has not been successful. A meeting was called for Thursday, but few of the dealers responded, and the meeting adjourned without taking any action. The cigarmakers are watching the bosses, and as soon as anything is done by them they will want a finger in the pie.

Must Put Up Fire Escapes.

Building Inspector Dunphy is going to inaugurate a crusade upon apartment houses that have not applied with the ordinance in regard to fire escapes. Only buildings of three stories are exempted from erecting standpipes, platforms, and fire escapes, but buildings four stories or more in height must have them.

Items.

W. N. Camp, the collector for the American Express company who got away with $105, was arrested on Monroe street, near the company's office, yesterday.

There are 120,391 children enrolled in the city public schools and an average of 114,017.01 of these attended school daily during September, who were taught by 2,790 teachers.

An unknown man committed suicide by jumping into the river at the foot of Carroll street yesterday. Before taking the fatal plunge he tied a car coupling-link to his left leg. He was about 55 years old.

Matt Bailey arrived in the city last evening from Minneapolis, and when the train was nearing the Northwestern depot jumped from it, receiving several fractures of both legs. He was taken to the County Hospital.

The Visitation and Aid Society has issued an appeal. The society is solely dependent on voluntary subscriptions, and charitably disposed people are requested to send donations to the Secretary, Room 5, No. 124 Dearborn street.

The Garbage Crematory company wants the city to pay it $1,000 a month for its work. The company now gets 60 cents a ton for all the garbage it consumes, which reaches only $350 a month, which, it claims, is not enough to pay for running it.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 58° above zero; 9 a. m., 60°; 10 a. m., 61°; 11 a. m., 61°; 12 m., 61°; 1 p. m., 61°; 3 p. m., 60°; 6 p. m., 59°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.64; 6 p. m., 29.66.

Children who are to take part in the laying of the corner stone of the Temperance Temple Nov. 1 are requested to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon for instruction. Children on the West Side at the First Congregational Church, Washington boulevard and Ann street; South Side, 2:30, at Plymouth Church, No. 2535 Michigan avenue; and North Side, at 4 o'clock, at the Chicago Avenue Church.

John Brennock appeared before Justice Doyle yesterday. A certificate from Dr. Baxter stated that Mr. Swiney had not been so well for a few days, and that he would not be able to appear in court for ten days or two weeks, and the case was continued until Oct. 18.

Eddie Burke, 11 years old, and Burt Schultz, aged 13, two newsboys, were found lying at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets at 8 o'clock yesterday morning drunk. The police will endeavor to ascertain who sold the boys the liquor, and if successful will prosecute the saloonkeeper.

BETTER FOR BOTH BODIES

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS MAKE AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

They Want Their Organization and the National Commission to Meet Under the Same Roof—Advantages of Such a Step—The South Park Commissioners' Ordinance Accepted—President Palmer Makes a Flying Visit to Chicago—Exposition Notes.

The National Commission and the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition will undoubtedly be holding meetings under the same roof before long. The advisability of such a plan has been frequently advocated on the theory that there would be a better understanding between the two bodies, but it remained for Director-General Davis to make the first move in the matter.

He made a motion at the meeting of the Board of the Directors last night that a special committee of three be appointed to arrange for an administration building or for quarters that would accommodate both bodies.

"We are cramped for space here and the commission is cramped for space where it is," he said. "I think it would be for the interests of all to secure new quarters under one roof."

"I would ask," said President Gage, "if the commission is able to vacate at once, if necessary?"

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Davis.

That settled it. At the suggestion of another director Mr. Davis changed his motion so as to refer the matter to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, with instructions to secure quarters, and the motion was passed unanimously.

In the interests of perfect harmony this is the best move that has been made. Directors and Commissioners have gotten along famously when they have come together, and the nearer they are to each other the more effective and concerted their action will be. It is not a case where "distance lends enchantment."

In its far-reaching features this is probably the most important action taken at the meeting last night, although there were other things that were perhaps more sensational.

The ordinance of the South Park Commissioners was taken up and finally accepted, although it was admitted that it contained clauses that would not be complied with. One was in regard to in no way interfering with walks or drives and the other required the removal of all buildings by May 1, 1894, under penalty of confiscation. The special committee appointed to secure a change from the first ordinance so as to allow the use of Washington Park even in case the improved portion of Jackson Park were used reported favorably. Still there was a doubt of its acceptance. The "removal" clause the board had promised not to enforce.

Mr. Davis said that an attempt had been made to get the confiscation clause changed, but that the Park Board replied that as they had put a good deal of trust in the directors the directors could afford to put some confidence in them.

Outside World's Fair Schemes.

In regard to outside World's Fair schemes the following resolution, made necessary by the number that have come into the field, was passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition hereby refuses to officially indorse the action or actions of any person, firm, corporation, or association dependent upon the proposed Exposition, unless such party or parties be working under the direction and control of said Board of Directors.

Mr. Jeffery explained before the meeting closed that the engineers were working on four schemes of grouping, as follows:

1. Jackson Park and the Lake-Front. 2. Washington Park, Midway Plaisance, and the Lake-Front. 3. Washington Park, Midway Plaisance, and Jackson Park, with Washington Park for the main group. 4. The same as 3, with Jackson Park for the main group.

On motion of Mr. Palmer they were instructed to drop the last two, from which the Lake-Front was missing. Mr. Gage explained that the Committee on Grounds and Buildings had work begun before it was known that the Lake-Front could be secured and that there had been no idea of slighting it.

MR. PALMER DIDN'T REMAIN LONG.

The President of the National Commission Makes a Flying Visit to Chicago.

President T. W. Palmer of Michigan arrived in Chicago yesterday morning and left for home again last night. When asked why he came he smiled complacently and replied:

"Want a 'scoop,' don't you?"

Then he explained he had come at the request of several officers of the Exposition to talk over the situation with them, but he would not go into details as to just what phases of the situation required his attention. It is not unlikely, however, that the talk of conflict of authority had something to do with his presence. He is one of the most earnest advocates of harmony between the two bodies, and his position is such that he can do much to create it. He called on Vice-President Bryan during the afternoon, and the two had a long conversation over the work in hand.

Mr. Palmer said emphatically there was no clash or discord existing between the commission and the local board. He and Mr. Bryan had been in communication ever since he went to Michigan after the close of the commission's meeting here in September, and at no time had there been any disagreement or misunderstanding.

After that he was under the wing of Secretary Butterworth nearly all day.

Will Meet Again Nov. 18.

He said he would call the commission together Nov. 18, in all probability. He wished to call it together as soon after the November election as practicable. Although he had no doubt of the result of the $5,000,000 bond clause, there was little for the commission to do until that was decided. He could not see how Chicago, in its own interests, could defeat that clause. The Fair was too much to the financial benefit of the city, which, he thought, should raise $15,000,000.

Then he straightened out the much-vexed question of his salary.

"I do not intend," he said, "to accept either my per diem or my salary. If I accepted my salary I should feel that I ought to remain here all the time, which I can't afford, and my $6 per diem would not pay my expenses. I shall charge only my expenses and the salary of a man whom I shall leave in charge of the office when I am away. This, as I figure it, will be a saving to the commission of about $6,000 the first year. Beyond that I won't figure just now."

Mr. Palmer did not think the McKinley bill would have any serious effect on foreign exhibits. He was of the opinion that plenty of them would be seen here.

Secrets of the Classification Committee.

The secrets of the Classification Committee are beginning to leak out, and although it is held that Mr. De Young claimed and got too much credit for the result as far as departments are concerned, it is still conceded that he laid the basis of the system adopted.

Commissioner De Young was the originator of the idea of a separate department for horticulture, floriculture, and viticulture. His estimate of the size of buildings, however, was not accepted. It was discussed at length by the committee but finally dropped.

Prof. Blake originated the idea of a separate department for transportation, which was accepted by the committee and which is expected to be one of the most interesting exhibits.

Commissioner Ryan originated the idea of an electrical department, but that was adopted only after a discussion of some length. It was argued against it that electricity would permeate nearly all departments and that in consequence it was hard to make it a separate exhibit, but Mr. Ryan held that almost the same thing could be said of any power, and that in view of the progress made in the use of electricity it was entitled to a separate department, especially as there was to be an electrical display on the Lake-Front. And Mr. Ryan won.

These are the three most important changes made in the classification. To make room for them a department of home and home accessories was merged into another. The classification has now twelve departments, as published. There is a change, however, of the titles of the subdivisions that come under the departments. They will be "groups" and "classes" instead of "divisions" and "sections."

ON ACCOUNT OF GREEDY HOTEL MEN.

The States Association Desires to Have Its Name Changed.

At the next quarterly meeting of the States Association the Executive Committee will recommend a change in the association's name. The desired change is to insert the word "Columbian" after the word "States." The object of this association is to enable the several State organizations of Chicago to coöperate for the purpose of promoting the success of the World's Columbian Exposition. The Executive Committee held a meeting in the club-room of the Sherman House last evening, at which H. Joseph Jaxon advised to recommend the change in the association's name. His reasons were that certain men interested in hotels and eating houses were concocting a scheme to make money off of visitors to the World's Fair. These men were talking of adopting a name similar to that of the States Association. By inserting the word "Columbian" into the name, it would more clearly define the object of the association and prevent the monetary schemers from getting the name which properly belonged to the States Association. Mr. Jaxon refused to give the names of the schemers or to give the details of their plans further than that they proposed to represent themselves as a sort of reception committee and recommend visitors to their eating-houses and hotels. The Executive Committee adopted Mr. Jaxon's idea, and at the next meeting of the association it will be asked to make the change.

The Executive Committee as a body will meet with the National and local Executive Committees to arrange for a conference between the three bodies as to the best methods of coöperation. A committee of five which was appointed for this purpose at the previous meeting was dissolved.

The following committee was appointed to confer with the World's Columbian Exposition concerning the military display in October, 1892: Gen. James S. Woodruff, Chairman, Capt. Taylor E. Brown, Maj. C. E. Bliven, Gen. E. B. Sherman, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Col. F. W. Short, Col. F. A. Battey, and Col. E. A. Calkins. H. Joseph Jaxon reported that the National Council of the Metis Nation had prepared an address setting forth what the council could do in the way of an Indian exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Reports were heard from Rhode Island, Louisiana, Missouri, Connecticut, Vermont, Illinois, Kansas, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, New York, New Jersey, and Canada, all of which disclosed an active interest in the work.

Want the Fair Closed Sunday.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The Women's Christian Temperance Union Convention today adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, Believing that the prosperity and perpetuity of a nation depends largely upon its recognition of God in government and in faithful obedience to his commands, and remembering his warnings and promises concerning the observance of the Sabbath day, which was by him instituted as a day of sacred rest, we do most earnestly protest against the opening of the Columbian Exposition on the Sabbath. We believe it to be demoralizing to the best interests of all concerned and an unworthy example in a Christian nation. We also protest against the sale of all kinds of intoxicants on the grounds of the Exposition.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 10.—The Legislature yesterday passed a resolution asking the World's Fair managers to close the grounds Sunday.

Lincoln's Old Home for the Fair.

DANVILLE, Ky., Oct. 10.—A committee from Chicago in the interest of the World's Fair visited Washington County, near here, this week and bought of Henry Reed the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln lived as a boy and where his father was married to Nancy Hanks, the certificate being preserved there yet in the County Clerk's office. The price paid for this historic relic was $1,000, and will be taken down and erected entire on a prominent site at the World's Fair.

Father Mathew's Memory Honored.

Yesterday was the centennial anniversary of the Rev. Father Mathew, Ireland's great temperance apostle, and throughout the world, wherever the Romanist religion prevails, his memory was honored. In Chicago the day was fittingly observed by the celebration of mass in the churches in the morning and in the evening with appropriate exercises throughout the different parishes. The most important observance was conducted in the hall of the parish school of the Church of the Holy Name on Chicago avenue. Here the exercises consisted of vocal and instrumental music and recitations. The feature of the evening was an address by Father O'Brien of St. Columbkill's, who spoke eloquently on the life and character of Father Mathew.

Want to Be Lawyers.

Twenty-three young men were examined for admission to the bar at the Appellate Court yesterday. The call of the roll disclosed the following candidates present: Charles M. Chase, William H. Payne, Joseph A. Connel, H. M. Kohn, George A. Carpenter, William S. Edgarton, Charles Hudson, William D. Hydes, H. F. Irwin, E. A. Kimball, Ralph W. King, H. A. Luther, William W. Lynn, E. R. Lyon, F. F. Norcroft, C. V. Overmeyer, Charles Rush, G. W. Rogers, W. J. Roschcroft, J. E. Swartz, H. D. Strong, C. J. Kramer, C. S. Wiley, F. W. Wheeler, L. W. Parker, and H. Haddock.

The decision of the committee will not be known for several days.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Thomas C. Levy, Christina Ladwig	29—26
Martin Giannis, Rebecca Gast	45—43
William A. Oertlin, Kankakee, Ill., Louise M. Denker, same	24—24
Martin Wiertel, Mary Hoffmann	21—18
Peter Robertson Glen, Annie Nelson	23—22
Calvin Davis, Indianapolis, Mary E. Burton	22—21
Cookson M. Wright, Agnes Caughie	36—20
Fred Witte, Katie Dreuth	30—18
Charles G. Johnson, Minni Liedstrom	22—19
Rudolph Nielsen, Nicolini Bojlesen	24—28
William John Murray, Delia Glynn	25—25
James Carroll, Ella Anglurl	26—22
Thomas Gallagher, Mary McCabe	27—23
Charles N. Carpenter, Sadie Simms	25—18
John A. Johnson, Augusta S. Christian	28—26
John Bomiski, July Anna Zmidzinska	28—20
John H. Breuscher, Hermine Riston	25—19
George L. Rice, Ida Marg	29—20
Thomas Foley, Ella Murphy	27—22
John Vonhuben, Carrie Schudder	28—24
John Bos, Frankie Dexter	66—50
Julius Larsen, Thea Anderson	34—31
Patrick Gallagher, Mary Lyon	33—22
John Barlow, Annie Frawley	28—23
John Whitish, Momka Loseroska	24—22
Louis Ritter, Bertha Schwartz	22—20
Jacob Frezek, Annie Picek	22—18
Stephen L. Sayers, Orland, Annie Gee, same	25—25
George Hoffmann, Bertha Busse	24—22
Henry Evans, Fannie Pate	25—20
Christian Larson, Lena Carlson	30—24
Samuel Anderson, Amanda Sophia Lindstrom	25—26
Carl J. Johnson, Lena Erickson	35—27
Charles A. Larsen, Kate Foley	29—25

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago and Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office of Sec'y and Sup't, Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

Funeral flowers and designs can be obtained at an hour's notice at Gallagher's. Tel. 2353.

BEHRENS—Oct. 4, 1890, Max A. J. Behrens, at Helena, Mont., aged 35 years and 6 months. Funeral at Oakwoods Cemetery Sunday, Oct. 12, at 11:30 a. m., where services will be conducted by Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, K. T.

BAILEY—Oct. 10, Adrian F. Bailey, aged 49 years.

BELZ—627 Seminary avenue, William Belz, aged 21 years.

BAHNKEN—1636 School st., Charles Bahnken, aged 52 years.

CONLIN—Little Sisters of the Poor, Charles Conlin, aged 80 years.

COURTRIGHT—At his residence, 6630 Langley-av., Oct. 10, Jeremiah Courtright, in his 74th year. Notice of funeral in Sunday papers.

CHAMPIN—439 Wabash av., James Champin, aged 20 years.

CANTELLON—John Cantellon, Daly-st., aged 35 years.

EBERLIEN—1319 N. Halsted street, G. Eberlein, aged 48 years.

EKSTROM—1549 Otto street, Adolph H. Ekstrom, aged 38 years.

FRANZENELLI—200 Washington-boulevard, Milania Franzenelli, aged 35 years.

FURLONG—Annie Furlong, 2985 South Halsted-st., aged 25 years.

GRANAGHAN—Oct. 9, beloved son of Dodgen Granaghan. Funeral at his late residence, 452 Larrabee-st., to St. James' Church, thence by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

GILES—Oct. 10, Bertha Faigaux, wife of Fayette S. Giles. Funeral at the residence of William A. Giles, 2537 Michigan-av., Sunday at 11 a. m.

HALL—At Ottawa, Ill., Joseph Hall, aged 75 years, father of Mrs. L. G. Keith, Mrs. L. W. Fuller, and F. G. Hall of this city.

HILL—Michael Reese Hospital, Lizzie Hill, aged 43 years.

HESSION—Friday, Oct. 10, James Hession. Funeral from his late residence, 5146 Dearborn-st., Sunday, Oct 12, at 9 o'clock, to St. Ann's Church, thence by carriages to Mt. Olivet.

HAMBURGER—Mary A. E. Hamburger, 573 South Halsted-st., aged 2 years.

INIGLEY—75 Washburn av., Katie Inigley, aged 22 years.

JIMSKI—23 Kroger street, Augusta Jimski, aged 32 years.

KOEPFKE—73 Wingplace, Charletta Koepfke, aged 68 years.

LARSON—120 W. Huron-st., Elizabeth Larson, aged 34 years.

MAU—Oct. 7, 6:30 a. m., Frederick Julius, youngest son of Capt. Martin Mau, 9036 Ontario-av., South Chicago.

MOCK—Bertha Mock, Presbyterian Hospital, aged 12 years.

NELSON—8353 Superior av., Axell L. Nelson, aged 10 years.

ORR—At Park Ridge, 11:35 p. m., Thursday, of inflammation of the bowels, Harry, only child of Adam C. and Cleo Orr, aged 13 years and 19 days. Funeral at Park Ridge, Sunday, 2:30 p. m.

STEWARD—James Steward, 676 Fullerton-av., aged 47 years.

STOKES—Mary A., widow of the late James Stokes, Thursday, Oct. 9, aged 50 years. Funeral from her late residence, 6103 South Sangamon-st., Sunday, the 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

SHAUGHNESSY—1246 N. Robey street, Catherine Shaughnessy, aged 73 years.

THERIEN—10 Gold st., Mary Therien, aged 21 years.

THORP—Samuel, beloved husband of Selina Thorp, Oct. 9, aged 68 years. Funeral at 1:30 p. m., from his late residence, 4121 Fulton-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

VON HORN—At 12:15 Thursday, Oct. 9, Mrs. Mary Von Horn, aged 60 years and 8 months, widow of the late Col. John Von Horn, at the residence of her daughter, Dr. M. L. Von Horn, 530 Milwaukee-av. To friends of the family: The remains will lie in state from 9 a. m. to 12 m. Saturday, Oct. 11, at Pastor Lambrecht's church, corner of Noble-st. and Chicago-av., at which place at 12 o'clock the funeral services will be held. Thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

WALSH—Cook County Hospital, Thomas J. Walsh, aged 26 years.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10—7 p. m.—Indications for 24 hours:

For Illinois, colder, northerly winds, showers in northern, fair weather in southern portion.

For Indiana, showers in northern portion, fair weather in southern portion, cooler; variable winds.

For Michigan, colder, northwesterly winds, fair weather.

For Wisconsin, colder, northeastly winds, fair weather, except showers in southern portion.

For Missouri, colder, northerly winds, fair in southern, showers in northern portion.

For Iowa, northeasterly winds, light rains, stationary temperature in western, colder in eastern portion.

For Minnesota, fair weather, slightly cooler, northeasterly winds.

For North Dakota, showers, followed by fair weather.

For South Dakota, fair weather, southeasterly winds, warmer.

For Nebraska, fair weather, except showers in southeast portion, warmer southeasterly winds.

For Kansas, showers, except fair weather in southeast portion, slightly warmer in northwest, cooler in southeast portion, southerly winds.

For Colorado, showers, slightly warmer, southeasterly winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Light rain followed by fair weather; slight changes in temperature; fresh northerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom't'r	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.98	74	84	S. E.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.16	40	42	N. E.	Rain	.36
Boston, Mass.	29.96	58	64	S. W.	Rain	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.04	56	64	N. W.	Clear	.18
Cairo, Ill.	30.14	70	78	S. E.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.18	72	80	E.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.86	52	60	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.16	58	58	E.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	70	76	S. W.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O	30.06	62	74	W.	Clear	.10
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.04	40	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Davenport, Ia.	30.14	58	62	N. E.	Rain	.08
Denver, Colo.	29.88	56	60	N. E.	Fair	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.14	56	56	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.10	62	70	N. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.98	68	78	S. W.	Rain	.72
Dubuque, Ia.	30.16	54	58	E.	Cl'udy	.01
Duluth, Minn.	30.20	46	52	W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.76	78	86	W.	Cl'udy	.01
Erie, Pa.	30.04	60	70	N. W.	Fair	.01
Galveston, Tex.	30.08	78	84	S. E.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.14	52	60	N.	Clear	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.18	50	54	W.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	30.04	34	38	W.	Fair	....
Huron, S. D.	30.12	46	52	S. E.	Fair	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.12	72	76	W.	Fair	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.22	74	88	N.	Cl'udy	.01
Kansas City, Mo.	30.0[illegible]	70	78	N.	Clear	.46
Keokuk, Ia.	30.12	62	66	N. E.	Fair	.08
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.22	68	78	Calm.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.18	50	56	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.16	52	56	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.16	48	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.14	52	58	W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	....	36	40	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	....	....	....	....	....	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.20	42	44	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Nashville, Tenn.	30.18	72	82	Calm.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.12	76	86	S. E.	Clear	....
New York City	30.00	66	74	S.	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.14	64	74	S.	Fair	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.12	52	52	E.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.98	58	60	W.	Clear	.20
Pensacola, Fla.	30.14	78	82	S. E.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.04	64	72	S. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.12	56	62	N. E.	Clear	....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.02	58	64	N. W.	Fair	.22
St. Louis, Mo.	30.12	76	84	S.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.18	50	52	N.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.94	50	56	N. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	30.10	64	70	N. W.	Clear	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.14	50	52	E.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.10	68	72	N. W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.06	68	80	S. E.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.14	62	....	W.	Cl'udy	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.10	78	88	N. E.	Clear	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.04	36	....	N. W.	Foggy	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.00	50	....	W.	Clear	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

New York—Arrived, steamers Augusta, Victoria, and Gellert, Hamburg; England, Liverpool; Richmond Hill, London; State of Alabama, Glasgow; Saale, Bremen.

Scilly—Passed, steamer Westernland, New York, for Antwerp.

Southampton—Arrived, steamer Lahn, New York, for Bremen.

Hamburg—Arrived, steamer Saxdnian, New Orleans.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEMBERS' MEETING FOR the election of twelve trustees for the ensuing year for St. Luke's Hospital and St. Luke's Free Hospital will be held at the hospital Saturday, Oct. 18, at 3 p. m. The following is an extract from the constitution as to members: "The Bishop of the diocese, rectors, wardens, and vestrymen of the several parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Chicago shall be ex-officio members of said corporation. Any person becomes an annual member by the payment of $25 for the support of the hospital.

☞ THE LOGAN REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Thirteenth Ward will hold a special meeting Saturday at 8 p. m. at headquarters, Lake and Robey-sts., for important business: a full attendance is desired.

☞ A CITIZENS' MASS-MEETING UNDER the auspices of the Coonskin Club will be held this evening (Oct. 11) at Owsley's Hall, corner Madison and Robey-sts., Fourth Senatorial District. Good music, able speakers, including our candidate, Theo. Noel. Every lover of good order, law, and government welcome. Coon-hunters on the still hunt shows up coonskins. Bees, Beavers, Bisons. C. C. C.

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☞ WILLIAM SALTER WILL LECTURE ON "Ethics and Philosophy" before the Society for Ethical Culture at the Grand Opera-House Sunday at 11 a. m.

☞ REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING—Twenty-second Ward, at Warnecke's Hall, 311 Larrabee-st., Saturday, Oct. 11, 1890, 8 p. m. Speakers: Hons. Louis Hutt, Theodore Brentano, E. C. Hamburger, James H. Gilbert, Edward Maher, A. G. Lane, P. A. Sundelius, James Conroyd.

☞ FIFTEENTH WARD, AT MAPLEWOOD Opera-House, Maplewood. Speakers: Hons. D. E. P. Murdock, R. E. Craft, F. Q. Ball.

☞ TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, AT COLUMBIAN Hall, 454 Otto-st., Republican Club. Speakers: Hons. Henry Wulff, John Biegen, L. P. Harvey.

☞ "ORIGIN OF MAN" WILL BE THE SUBject of Prof. H. D. Garrison's lecture next Sunday, Oct. 12, at 3 p. m., at the Grand Opera-House.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1890.

The latest price for silver in Wall street was 110¾, being equal to 85⅝ cents as the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

A delectable set of conditions would appear to have prevailed this year at the West-Side racing track in this city. A correspondent in Friday's Tribune makes statements which, if only half true, indicate the whole affair to be of the most disreputable kind ever known in racing circles. But it is not to be wondered at by any one who reads the accounts published in several of the newspapers of things done and said in connection with it last summer. The only matter for surprise is the fact that decent men can be found willing to patronize such places, or expect to get "fair play" when it suits the management to have it otherwise. It is not much of a jump from skin games in the business portion of the city to the same kind of thing in the suburbs.

Including seven stretched across the bed of the Atlantic between this Continent and Europe, there are now in existence 949 submarine cables. The various overland telegraphic systems have a total of 1,680,900 miles of wire. The United States contains 776,500 miles of stretched wire, France 220,890, and Great Britain 180,000 miles. The number of messages sent last year over the wires in the three countries named was 136,000,000. Probably the total given includes the wire used in the telegraphic lines in China. That country is pretty well supplied interiorly, and just now arrangements are being made to connect its Capital with Russian lines in the Amoor Valley, which will place China in full electric communication with all parts of the civilized world.

An unknown woman about 50 years of age and quite comfortably clad met an instant death about 7:30 o'clock last evening at the railroad crossing corner of Monroe and Rockwell streets. James Clerkins, a laboring man living at No. 5146 Dearborn street, while attempting to cross the Lake Shore tracks at Fifty-fifth street about 6 o'clock last evening in front of a city-bound passenger-train, was knocked down and dangerously hurt. He was removed to his home.

These crossing murders have been chronicled in The Tribune within forty-eight hours. Commissioner Purdy, however, continues to sleep on the ordinance for the better protection of the people. The railroad companies refuse to comply with it. The Corporation Counsel instead of pushing the suits against the railroad companies to compel them to pay for the safe-crossings built by the city during the previous Administration devotes his time to Democratic politics.

A local paper says:

> The new tariff first attacks the feet, which are to be pinched by an advance of 25 per cent in the price of shoes. No pretense is made that the increase is necessitated by higher wages or enhanced cost of materials. The tariff tax on shoes was levied for the express purpose of enabling manufacturers to raise prices, and they have acted promptly.

This is wild nonsense. The duty on imported shoes is reduced 5 per cent. The duty on leather remains as it was, and hides are left on the free-list. The recent advance in the price of boots and shoes is due to the rise in the price of leather, with which the tariff had nothing whatever to do. The depressed state of the cattle industry for a few years back threw so many hides on the market as to pull down their price. That depression is over and hides are going up.

The New York stock market showed a marked improvement in tone and a fair advance in quotations yesterday. The local market was dull and in spots it was weak. New York exchange was 20 cents discount. Sterling rates were unchanged.—The Chicago produce markets were moderately active, higher, and sensitive yesterday. There was a large "short" interest from the previous day, when it looked like a decline, that found little wheat for sale yesterday morning, and the price was put up rapidly. The strength was pretty well maintained during the session and had its influence on the other markets. As compared with the latest prices of the day before wheat closed 1⅛ cents higher, corn ⅝@¾ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye 1 cent higher, barley steady, flax ½ cent lower, pork 5 cents higher, with the deferred deliveries relatively higher, and lard and ribs steady.

It can hardly be true that there are two Republican Judges of Cook County who have refused to sit in their courts a night or two to hear applications for naturalization. Such a refusal would indicate that the persons who refused are ungrateful, disobliging, lazy, and not zealous in the discharge of their duties. Persons who are desirous of becoming citizens are mostly workingmen who cannot well leave their places of employment during the day. They may be ready to sacrifice the pay, but absence from their work would mean the loss of their jobs, a matter of as much consequence to them, perhaps, as would be the loss of their seats on the bench to the disobliging Judges. Most of the Judges have enjoyed long vacations of from two to three months. Their duties are not arduous. Their hours of work are not too long. They could well afford a few hours of the evening to the work of making citizens. But if the story of the refusal of the two Judges turns out to be true it will be the duty of the Republican Campaign Committee to furnish their names to the press for publication. It may be necessary to refer to them next June, perhaps, when these gentlemen are up as candidates for reëlection.

It appears that the census taken by the New York City authorities, though not quite completed, shows over 82,000 more names than the return of the Federal one for the entire city. This will set other large cities to thinking, and perhaps to acting. Brooklyn is going to have a recount, claiming that over 50,000 names were missed. Chicago fell 50,000 or 60,000 below the moderate estimates of its citizens. While the school census shows a much larger population than the Federal one it can have little weight, because the only names taken were those of heads of families and many of them were duplicated—taken at their shops and their homes. So it may be that the result of the New York City recount will set the Chicago Aldermen to ordering one here. The forms and blanks used in New York, which provide for taking down every name, could be obtained, and the policemen could be set at work canvassing in districts covering the same territory as the census canvassers. If the result of their investigations should be the discovery of 40,000 or 50,000 names which do not appear on the census schedules the wrong done Chicago by a defective enumeration can be redressed, and it will not be necessary to wait for ten years more to learn the true population of the city.

PALMERISM.

Gen. Palmer is saying in his latest speeches that the Blaine reciprocity policy on which the Government is entering will add to the importance of the Senate because it will have to pass on a large number of commercial treaties. In those the people of Illinois will be interested, and he is asking them to send him to Washington to see on their behalf that these treaties are all right. But he is not the man to pass on the kind of reciprocity treaties which will be negotiated under the Blaine plan. Gen. Palmer, if Senator, would turn up his nose at them as insufficient. He would begin clamoring loudly for a reciprocity treaty with England which would admit all British goods free of duty and would insist that nothing short of that would fill the bill. He has never favored Mr. Blaine's plan for opening Latin-American markets to Western farmers so that their surpluses may find markets at good prices. He has never told the farmers specifically what he proposed to do for them. But he has declared himself in favor of universal reciprocity with Europe, which is free trade, and now he wants to go to Washington to vote on reciprocity treaties. But he will not have a chance. He would be against those which the farmers want and for those they do not want. Some one else will have to look after the interests of Illinois. Palmer and his party, if they get into power, want to challenge England and the other nations of the Old World to a war for manufacturing supremacy. It will have to be fought on the lower plane of the European wage scale. The policy of the Republicans has been enunciated. It is protection for American industries and a reciprocity where the articles taken in exchange for American products will not interfere destructively with the industries of this country. It means a reciprocity of non-competitive surplus products, while Palmer and the Democrats want a reciprocity in competitive goods with Europe.

Between these two policies the workingmen will have to choose. If they are ready and willing to drop down to the lower wage scale of Europe, which they must do if they are to carry on an industrial war with England, France, Germany, and Belgium, and compete with the workingmen of those countries in their own as well as in the markets of the world, then it is their duty to vote for the Democratic candidates, who, if elected, will sweep away the last vestiges of the American protective system and begin this battle between the manufacturers of two continents. If they are not willing to accept the lower wage scale and poorer style of living of Europe, but wish to stay where they are, it is their duty to support the Republican candidates.

Gen. Palmer says that "he is pleased with the nomination of Frank Lawler" and believes "that it is the beginning of the end of Pinkertonianism in Chicago." It was sharp practice to talk about "Pinkertonianism" two years ago, when few knew the fact that a Republican law already had abolished it in Illinois, but it is knavish to do so now, when everybody knows that what is called Pinkertonianism was ended over three years ago by a law passed by a Republican Legislature and which has been enforced since then by two Republican Governors. A number of workingmen were taken in by Palmer's humbug warlike talk during the campaign of 1888 about the wicked detective agencies and his intention of crushing them out if elected, but the workingmen have learned since then that it was all moonshine. Gen. Palmer talks as if ignorant of the fact that he has been found out and that nobody puts any faith in what he says any longer.

CENSUS RETURNS FROM FIVE WESTERN STATES.

The revised and corrected census returns for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Nebraska give the following figures:

State.	1890.	1880.	Gain.	Gain. Per cent.
Ohio	3,666,719	3,198,063	468,657	14.65
Indiana	2,189,030	1,978,301	210,729	10.65
Michigan	2,089,792	1,636,937	452,855	27.66
Iowa	1,906,729	1,624,625	282,114	17.36
Nebraska	1,056,793	452,505	604,301	133.60

It appears from these figures that Michigan gains very nearly as many people as Ohio and more than double as many as Indiana. This is explained in part by the heavy gains in towns like Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Ishpeming, Menominee, and Marquette, and also in the Saginaw salt region. But a great share of the increase is due to the general development of the Upper Peninsula and the working of its iron mines. Regions which ten years ago were occupied by a few hunters are now filled with men who are digging iron ore and with those who are supplying them and their families with the necessaries of life. The heavier ore shipments explain the heavier population.

It was expected Ohio would do better and keep a little ahead of Illinois. It was thought the gains due to the rapid growth in population of the little towns which natural gas has made manufacturing centers and the great strides of Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Canton, Akron, Youngstown, etc., would enable the State to make a very respectable showing. But while some of these places did increase amazingly, Cincinnati was a sore disappointment. Neither the trade nor the manufactures of that city appear to have advanced as rapidly as was expected during the last decade, and hence it did not keep pace in population with the other large cities of the country. The emigration from the Ohio farming districts to the Far West has not ceased yet, and the number of immigrants from Europe who make homes in the State is not as large as in the more Western or more Eastern States.

It was expected natural gas would do great things for Indiana. And it has built up several places suddenly, but the agricultural districts of the State have declined in population. Chicago, with its multifarious industries and its thousands of openings for young men, probably has a greater drawing power on the farmers' boys and girls than all the cities of Indiana put together, and it will be found when the birthplaces of the citizens of this city are figured out that a great number of them came from Indiana. Chicago is not only able to keep a goodly number of the farmer boys of Illinois from leaving the State, but draws heavily on that class in other States.

The gain in Iowa is a fair one, considering that it is essentially an agricultural community. Bordering, too, as it does on the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Kansas, each containing quantities of cheap land, there has been a strong pull on the Iowa farmers during the last ten years to try their luck farther west or north, and numbers of them moved away, as is shown by the lessened population in some of the rural counties.

Nebraska gained 150,000 more people than during 1870-'80, and its gain is a great one. That is not to be wondered at, as it contains a vast block of exceedingly fertile land between the Missouri River and the semi-arid line in the western part of the State. The census figures for 1900 will show also a great gain, but not so large a percentage as those for the last decade. But Kansas will have to look to its laurels if Nebraska does not take them by the year 1900.

ANOTHER OPENING FOR MANUFACTURERS

The new tariff law has the following provision:

> That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used less 1 per centum of such duties.

The present drawback system, which applies practically to but a small range of articles, provides for the refunding of but 90 per cent of the duties. The new law adds 9 per cent to that, and makes it all the more of an inducement for the manufacturer to begin to compete in foreign markets.

This extension of the drawback system is something which The Tribune has contended for for years. It urged it two years ago, when the Senate Tariff bill of 1888 was introduced, and it is even more convinced of its wisdom now. There are a number of manufactures which have approached so near the competitive point in foreign markets that it will take but little to turn the scales and enable them to make a profitable disposition of their surplus products in other countries. The moment they are able to do that they can keep their mills or factories running all the time, and thus get the full benefit of their plant. They can produce more cheaply for that reason, and there will be no more shutting down, to the injury of labor, because production has outrun consumption.

Under this law the manufacturer of woolens will have some chance to compete abroad, for he will get back ninety-nine hundredths of the duty he has paid on his imported mixing wools. There will be an outlet for carpetings, the production of which for the home market is being interfered with by the higher wool duties. The manufacturer of agricultural implements, if he chooses, can use foreign steel and home-grown wool, and get back all but a shadow of the duties paid by him.

There are provisions of the law requiring the satisfactory identification of the materials on which the duty has been paid, but the manufacturers and the Secretary of the Treasury between them can settle with ease on a system of doing that which, while protecting the Government from fraud, will not hamper the manufacturer with absurd and unnecessary requirements. It is not to be expected that all firms in a particular business will start in manufacturing for foreign markets. Some will devote themselves exclusively to the home trade, while others will make a specialty of these new opportunities. Such is the case in Massachusetts now, where the making of cotton cloth for export is in comparatively few hands. But the home market is as much relieved by the large shipments of a few mills as by the small ones of many.

The Tribune believes that as soon as the more enterprising manufacturers learn what has been done for them by this new provision on the subject of drawbacks they will hasten to avail themselves of it to the great benefit of the trade of the country.

A WEIRD TALE OF A SEA-SERPENT.

About a month ago startling rumors were circulated in the marine world that the sea-serpent was dead. Capt. Obed Knowlton of the schooner Trader, cruising from Boston to Advocate Harbor, Nova Scotia, averred upon his honor as a seaman that one morning he espied upon his port bow what seemed to be a floating wreck. He ordered his helmsman to bear away two points, and when he had borne away two points he came up within twelve feet of the supposed wreck and found it was the body of the sea-serpent, 80 feet long, 21 feet broad, shaped like a torpedo, striped on its side like a zebra, and having an immense hard shell on its back like a tortoise. Instead of taking the priceless flotsam in tow to the nearest Nova Scotia port, he sailed away and left the weltering hulk to the sea gulls, though he could have entered it free of duty, being neither fish, flesh, nor good red herring, nor a work of art or usefulness. There were not wanting many unbelievers at the time who scoffed at the story of Capt. Obed Knowlton, and were free to declare that he "had 'em" more than usual that day.

Capt. Obed Knowlton's yarn is now proved untrue, for the sea-serpent again turns up alive and kicking. This time he was seen by three sober and truthful men of Whitman, Mass., who discovered him sunning himself in the water off Brant Rock, Marshfield, Daniel Webster's old hunting-ground. They were in a boat, fishing, and immediately gave chase to him. One of them threw a rope about his head, and the other two fired charge after charge at the kraken's body, but the monster shed the bullets as a duck sheds water. Meanwhile, as if incensed at this want of respect, the serpent turned about and headed for Liverpool, moving in a slow and stately manner at first and gradually increasing to a rate of speed which would break the record of an ocean flyer. The painter held fast and the three fishermen, like the three wise men of Gotham, were rapidly going to sea in a bowl. Like the same three wiseacres, the story might have been longer if the bowl had been stronger. They debated the question whether it were better to go to sea with the serpent wherever his fancy might take them or to sever all connection with him then and there. Pride and love of adventure urged them on the one hand to let the weird steed give them a free ride over the ocean blue, but love of children, wives, and home, which were fast disappearing from view, urged them shoreward. While they debated the serpent was putting on more steam, and his huge tail glistened in the sun as it lashed the waters and churned them into foam. He was making a twenty-five-knot pace. Their boat was spinning through the blue water as boat never spun before. The shores of their native land grew more and more remote. The beach was but a white ribbon, and the crowd which had gathered upon it were but black specks. Passing vessels hailed leviathan with his scared tow, but could get no answer. His pace at last grew terrific, and at every spurt ahead the tow was lifted clear out of water. The strain was too much. The men cut the painter and were sent sprawling into the bow of the boat all in a heap. Leviathan, freed from his impedimenta, flashed his whole length out of water like a joyous porpoise and then dove to the lowest depths and disappeared, leaving his ad interim captors free to go ashore and tell the wondrous tale. However much credit the world may give to this latest story of the sea-serpent, it is matter for congratulation that Capt. Obed Knowlton's yarn is proven untrue, for what would the ocean be without its favorite monster? What attraction could the proprietors of the seaside resorts offer if there were no sea-serpent liable to put in an appearance any day, and they had to content themselves with sculpins, jellyfish, and king crabs, or commonplace cod and mackerel.

FAITH-HEALING HUMBUGS.

Every now and then a wave of confidence in the supposed virtues of faith-healing of disease sweeps across an otherwise intelligent community. It may be faith in an individual, a process, or a promise, and designations vary even more widely than the possibilities of description, the differences being generally confined to points of minor detail. The leading idea in each case is that medication and medical care can be dispensed with, and the sufferer cured by some occult process induced by prayer, command, or personal manipulation. The idea operates on the mentality much as a microbe is supposed to do on the animal organism. Once it finds a lodgment it increases and multiplies, perverts the whole being, spreads to others in epidemic fashion as do the germs of cholera or small-pox, and is for a while the prevalent topic for thought and conversation in social circles. Then it dies out, with no more of active causation for the disappearance than for the advent. It drops out, not as a result of reasoning that exposes its absurdity, but simply because its victims get tired of entertaining it, some resting for a while and others immediately hunting for a new sensation.

The last few years present an unusually rapid succession of these delusive movements. The one led by Eddy and Plunkett had for its basis the claim that disease and pain exist only in the imagination of the alleged sufferer. According to them it was only necessary to believe this in order to cease to feel or experience unpleasant sensations. Then came the Teed and Schweinfurth claims of personal power to rebuke and remove human ailments, their ability in this and other respects being greater than that of the prophets and apostles of old. These have scarcely died out yet, but already another school has sprung up in our midst, the pupils in which are taught that prayer and anointment are all that are necessary to recovery from sickness, but that it is necessary for them to observe that they are saved *through* faith instead of *by* it. It is due to the latter to say that its teaching does not outrage the feelings of the orthodox professing Christian, as it is based upon certain quoted passages in the Bible. The essential point of difference between them is as to time, the orthodox believing that miracles were worked by the holy men of old, but are not performed now, while the new school claims the possession of the same power in the sense that man can offer effectual prayer for the healing of the sick, but the claim is not indorsed by the common sense of today, which recognizes the fact that pain and disease now are results legitimately due to the operation of natural causes, however it may have been in past ages.

It is interesting to note, however, that these different schools hold each other in contempt fully as much as does the incredulous observer outside of them all. For instance, the apostle of the latest one of the movements asks himself if his plan of action is not the same as Christian science, mind-healing, etc., and evidently does so for the express purpose of getting in the reply that "Divine healing is diametrically opposed to these diabolical counterfeits which are utterly anti-Christian. These impostures are only seductive forms of spiritualism. Trance evangelism is also a more recent form of this delusion, and it deceives many." The false prophets of Baal were denounced by holy men of old in scarcely stronger terms than these. There is not even in this utterance a breath of the spirit which dictated the utterance of the prayer on the cross, "Forgive them, for they know not what they do."

No doubt many persons have believed themselves to be cured of various ailments by these agencies. But they only fancied they were sick and the persuasive influence of a stronger mind was sufficient to dispel the delusion. In other instances the body has really suffered because of mental disturbance, and when that was soothed down its effect disappeared. The power of mind over matter is far from being fully understood, and the leading points in the discussion could not well be mentioned in a brief editorial article. But one fact may be stated that will suffice to account for perhaps 99 per cent if not all of the cures claimed to have been effected by any or all of these various agencies. And it is one not generally known. A prominent physician was asked a few years ago for his opinion on a cognate subject and replied: "Out of every ten people who fall sick and get well nine would recover about the same whether they took medicine or not. But the tenth is cured by good, old-fashioned medication." The legitimate medical practitioner aids in the cure of a small percentage. All the rest of those who recover are cured by Dame Nature, and if she does not cure them they remain sick or die. It is that 90 per cent of sick ones who get well any way that furnish the magnificent array of material out of which the quack doctor who administers drugs, and the thousand and one other ignorant pretenders to healing power without resort to medicine, find the stock in trade which enables them to build up fortunes in money and great reputations for healing skill. That is the field in which the charlatan flourishes and grows fat, while the conscientious practitioner of medicine sets up no claim to miraculous power. In other words, the quack who claims to cure by either material or mental means thrives because Dame Nature always does her best for the sufferer without fee or reward, and because the people who suffer are, in the language of Carlyle, "mostly fools."

Judge Altgeld might well take object lessons in the line of his judicial duties from his brother Horton of the Circuit Court in the matter of naturalizing citizens. Here is the modus operandi in Judge Horton's court, according to the "only Democratic organ," Col. McDonald's *Globe:*

> A gentleman who wreathed himself in graceful festoons over the west end of Judge Horton's desk swore through about six of his fellow-Italians most triumphantly and then the Judge got on.
>
> Mr. Spaghetti, if that was his name, did not have so easy a time for the rest of his compatriots. The Judge became inquisitive.
>
> "O, yes. I knowa him fivea year in dissa country," declared Mr. Spaghetti.
>
> "How old is he?" queried the court.
>
> "Thirty-two, I guess."
>
> "Why, the man is older than I am," indignantly declared the venerable jurist. "Stand aside. I will not grant the papers." And so again and again until Mr. Spaghetti sneaked off. A great many of the witnesses fared rather hardly, and discovered to their discomfort that it takes a good deal of healthy swearing to constitute that grandest product of modern civilization—an American citizen.

If it was Altgeld Mr. Spaghetti would continue "swearing in" his compatriots until midnight, thus making "citizens" of those not entitled to become such.

How unreasonable some foreigners are. The new Tariff bill treads on the toes of the Austrians only by raising the duties on pearl buttons, which will be used about as extensively as before, the consumer and not the Austrian paying the advance in price. The bill also adds a little to the duties on fancy Bohemian glass, yet the Austrian papers are going wild over these small things, and one of them speaks of the McKinley bill as "a measure of violence worthy of a Nation accustomed to the use of the revolver." These sheets urge their Government to retaliate. But as Austria takes less than a million dollars' worth of American products of all kinds, while selling ten times that amount, it is hard to see how it can do this country much harm by retaliating. That is the reason why the Austrians want the other nations of Europe, which consume American products on a much larger scale, to damage their trade interests by adopting those retaliatory measures which Austria cannot. That is why they are appealed to to "prevent their becoming tributary to the New World."

Why cannot these Austrian papers imitate the dignified composure and restraint of the Canadian ones? The new tariff hits Canada in a dozen places where it hits Austria in one. But the Canadians take it philosophically, use no hard words, and are not crying out to other nations to come to their assistance. The New World certainly keeps its temper much bettter than the Old.

Many of the farmers of Illinois have been grumbling about high taxes, and though those collected for the State are the smallest they pay, and have been reasonable except when Democratic extravagance has added to them for a year or so, most of their scolding has been about the State taxes. They are beginning to learn, however, that large sums are collected from them for other than State purposes, and that it is in their power to reduce their amount. In the southern part of the State, where the farmers can control absolutely if they choose the machinery of every county, there is a systematic movement in the direction of cutting down the pay of county officers. The salaries attached to these places have been going up little by little, though the amount of work to be done has not increased. The officeholding class, always on the lookout, has managed to fix its pay to suit itself. It is time, therefore, that the farmers should look after their interests and cut down the salaries where they are too high. It would be a good idea for them to do it in every county where they can elect a majority of the County Commissioners or Board of Supervisors. In those counties where township organization has not been adopted yet they can do it without difficulty. Then the farmers should turn their attention to their town affairs and cut off the extravagances which may be found there. It is in the power of the Grangers to reduce their taxes materially if they will only take the trouble. They have the votes to do it with and can save enough to pay their State taxes.

Canada is getting a great deal of advice just now. The London *Times*, compassionating it for the harm done by the McKinley bill, urges it to adopt a free-trade policy, holding that it will be able then to exclude the United States from competition. The Canadians, however, will be likely to think that the remedy is worse than the disease. Free trade would mean cutting down their wage scale, which is higher than that of Europe, or killing off what manufactories they have. It would be a good thing for England, which would inundate the Dominion with cheaper goods and thus stop all importations of manufactured articles from the United States, but it would do more mischief to the Dominion than the McKinley bill ever can.

Sir John Macdonald's advice is to seek new markets, to work up trade with China, Australia, and the West Indies, and try to dispose at the ends of the earth of those products which find their natural market in the "States." But while he is talking thus the news comes of the failure of the West India part of this new trade. The Dominion Government began some little time ago the experiment of running two subsidized lines of steamships to Jamaica and the neighboring English islands. One of them has just been discontinued because there is so little business to be done.

The true policy of the Canadians is to turn out the Tories, put in the Liberals, and negotiate a genuine reciprocity treaty with this country. Then all their products will have free access to their natural market and Canada will begin to prosper as it never dreamed of doing.

A Quebec Paper Wants Canada Annexed.

The Quebec *Telegraph*, the organ of Caron, Minister of Militia, in discussing the question of annexation, says:

> During the years of 1888 and 1889 over ten millions of English capital was invested in commercial enterprises in the United States. That is the Englishman's idea of "loyalty." And when we know, too, that over 20,000 000 acres of land are owned by Englishmen in the same country we can put this and that together and come to our own conclusions. The fact is the English people are after the almighty dollar the same as other people, and they invest their money where they expect the best return for it. They do not care a snap of their finger about Canadian "loyalty." We believe that if we were a State in the Union we would have more, much more English capital invested here than we can ever hope to have if we remain as we are. English capital follows American enterprise, and American enterprise would search the Canadian wilderness for ore as it searched Colorado, the Gunnison country, New Mexico, and California—and found it, too. All our surveys tell us that this country is full of minerals, but our people are too poor to prospect for them. How long would the American capitalists be making up their minds about the railway from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, once they were assured that there was a reasonable prospect of making it pay? How long would it be before a new line of river steamers would be placed on the St. Lawrence? How long would American capitalists hesitate to work the gold mines at Port Arthur, develop the silver mines on the Georgian Bay, or how long would the Northwest Territories be stagnant for want of population if we were a part of the United States? We may explain it away as we please but the brutal truth is that Canada is almost tabooed as a country to emigrate to.

> The Clan-na-Gael murderers have declared war on Frank Lawler. If, under these circumstances, the Congressman be not blown up or chucked into a sewer he is in great luck indeed. —*Evening Post of Monday.*

> Miles McPadden is the sledge-hammer orator of the Lawler campaign. While Lawler is recruiting Miles is speech-making on the low tariff platform.—*Evening Post of Thursday.*

Miles McPadden is the orator Lawler imported from the Molly Maguire region of Pennsylvania who at the meeting of the Bridgeport Camp 20, according to the evidence given at the Cronin inquest, denounced Dr. Cronin as a British spy. McPadden then said that Cronin deserved death, and inferentially was properly in the Lake View sewer at the time. This same Miles McPadden is yet a member of the Bridgeport Camp. He is making speeches for Lawler, who had him appointed a gauger under Cleveland. If Lawler were elected Sheriff Miles would doubtless be a bailiff under him. He would be a good baliff to select special venires in case his Clan-na-Gael friends should murder some other Cronin. Does it not occur to the evening edition of the *Morning Herald* that the Clan-na-Gael murderers and sympathizers with murder are on the side of Lawler? They are certainly not supporting Gilbert.

> We see how Russia, with its hundred million inhabitants, is shutting itself off from us more and more by means of protective tariffs, in order that it may learn to produce all its people consume. To this end the Russian tariff has been screwed up almost to the prohibitive point. We see, also, in North America another immense and economically mighty land, the United States [with sixty-five millions of people], carrying out a similar policy. The McKinley bill may be only a gigantic scheme of great manufacturers. Its effect, however, will be the same—namely: The shutting out from America of all European manufactures. Under such circumstances it is an absolute necessity for European States, especially for middle European States, to oppose to these economical giants at least an approximately equal power. Individually the European States are immensely weaker than they would be united, and a middle European tariff league, even if it included only Germany and Austro-Hungary, would be a tremendous commercial and mercantile advantage.—*Berliner Boersen Courier.*

Why do not the Viennese papers attack the "unfriendly course" of Russia as they do that of the United States? Why does not the Austrian Government try to get up a league of the nations of Western Europe and wage industrial war on Russia? The trade relations between the latter and other European countries are so much closer than those between the United States and Austria or Germany that the latter ought to be more irritated by Russian than American commercial unfriendliness. Yet they have nothing to say on the subject. Possibly they think it safer to make faces at a remote Power whose pork they have prohibited on the lying pretense that it was unsound.

Let Italy think well ere she decides to take no part in the World's Columbian Exposition. The banana trade of this country is worth keeping.

PERSONALS.

John M. Langston says he expects to be elected to Congress from the Fourth Virginia District by 8,000 majority.

T. J. Guice, an Alliance candidate for Congress in Louisiana, declines to make the race. His declination was received with hisses.

William Shumm, a printer who had been driven insane by sensational "copy," committed suicide Wednesday at Muncie, Ind. He had been working on Democratic papers.

Stephen H. Tyng, the once popular New York pastor, is doing an excellent life insurance business in Paris. The latest addition to this interest from the ranks of the clergy is Adirondack Murray.

Prof. John H. Hewitt, who died in Baltimore last Wednesday, is best known, perhaps, as the author of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," though he wrote a great many other songs and some more ambitious works.

Lieut. F. P. Fremont, son of the "Pathfinder," denies the story told recently by Lawyer Stevens that Mrs. Fremont was responsible for the loss of the General's fortune through speculation. The son says: "Mrs. Fremont never desired the General to speculate."

The Rt. Rev. Richard H. Wilmer, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Alabama, and his venerable wife celebrated their golden wedding Monday last at Birmingham. The Bishop's health is failing and he has called a church council to name and consecrate an assistant.

Mr. Wilkinson, who was to have married "the daughter of the Confederacy," declines to talk of the reported cloud on his matrimonial horizon further than to say if Miss Davis has broken off the engagement he has no doubt that she had good reasons for doing so.

Chauncey Depew declares he would not have accepted the nomination for Mayor of New York had it been unanimously tendered, and adds: "While I am ready at any time to play the sacrificial lamb part for my party, yet I do not care to do so when the tariff on the wool would come so high and all that would be left would be the shorn lamb."

Ex-Gov. Oglesby is in excellent health and is making a vigorous campaign. He is confident of the gain of a member of Congress from the Belleville district and hopeful of a like result in the Sixteenth, while he has no fears that the Republicans will lose any of their present Representatives or that Gen. Palmer will succeed Mr. Farwell in the Senate.

Marie Nevins Blaine is under engagement to write a series of articles for one of the newspaper syndicates, and she is well enough to undertake the work, although by no means wholly recovered. Her surgeon has decided that her arm and limb must be broken again in order to restore normal length and power, but wishes her to gain more strength before the operations are performed. She will occupy her mind during this interval in writing for the press.

Gen. Hood of the Confederate army and his wife died in New Orleans in 1879 within three days of each other. They left a family of eleven children. There were two pairs of twins and one set of triplets. The friends of Gen. Hood were in dismay at what to do for such a family. The old Confederates were mostly poor men, and they could not see their way clear to provide for such a large brood, when John A. Morris, principal proprietor of the Louisiana Lottery, stepped in and assumed the entire responsibility of their education, maintenance, and provision for life.

CURRENT NOTES.

One touch of ill-nature makes every mean man a skin.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The faster a man runs in debt the less he is apt to get ahead.—*Elmira Gazette.*

Motto of the campaign orators: "We push the button, the people do the rest."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

"Aren't you ever overcome by some undefined longings, Mr. Snapley?" "H'm! No. I have much more trouble with very clearly-defined shortnesses."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Old Mr. Close—"Hello, doctor! O, by the way, what ought I to take for a bad cold?" Physician (who knows Close)—"You ought to take medical advice."—*Munsey's Weekly.*

Wadleigh—"Do you know they say that the man who wrote that immensely popular song, 'Annie Rooney,' never got anything for it?" Smiley—"That's wrong, isn't it? He ought to have got ten years."—*America.*

A New York physician says that the constant chewing of gum has produced weak minds in fourteen cases of young girls under treatment in that city. He must be mistaken. The girls had weak minds before they began to chew gum. —*Norristown Herald.*

Grocer—"Don't buy any more barrels of apples from that farmer." Clerk—"Very well, sir. Why? Doesn't he put the large apples on the top and the little ones at the bottom?" Grocer—"Yes; but he forgets to indicate which is the top, and that's three times I've opened the bottoms of barrels to show customers."—*America.*

Extract from a speech: Southern Brigadier—"When the war was over, we of the South were willing to admit that one Rebel couldn't lick ten Yankees, but from the recent pension legislation it would appear that the Rebels have either killed, maimed, or given a chronic disease to every male adult north of Mason and Dixon's line."—*Life.*

Miss Summit—"You see, you gentlemen have the advantage over us. I rarely get a dress that costs me less than $75, while you can clothe yourself for $40 or $50." Dashaway—"I don't know about that. My last suit cost me in the neighborhood of $500." Miss Summit—"Was it made by a tailor?" Dashaway—"It was conducted by one."—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The second concert of the Strauss orchestra was given last evening at the Auditorium to a large, and, as heretofore, enthusiastic audience which, according to the well established custom, encored nearly everything. One of the finest examples of leader and orchestra in dealing with the classical style was supplied in the interpretation given to an orchestral arrangement of the adagio from Beethoven's "Sonata Pathetique." Though written for the piano originally it lends itself admirably to the purposes of orchestral transcription. It is in fact conceived in a thoroughly orchestral vein, and the arrangement of last evening was admirably made, so that the ideas of the composers were presented with beautiful contrasts of tone color. The players gave it with a highly intelligent conception of its requirements, and it was one of the most delightful numbers on the entire program. The opening melody was assigned to the French horn and was extraordinarily effective both on account of the contrast of that instrument with the string tone and the accurate intonation of the players. A broad contrast was offered by the "Pierrot" polka of Eduard Strauss, with its spirited rhythm and brilliant instrumental effects. In response to the inevitable encore Herr Strauss gave the exquisite and always welcome "Loin du Bal" by Ernest Gillet. The performance of this was characterized by extreme delicacy, beauty of tone, and strong contrasts. It afforded an excellent example of the peculiar grace imparted by this organization to some of the works in its répertoire. It was redemanded and repeated. A most interesting feature of the concert was the Sarasate "Gipsy Melodies" played by Herr Krauss, a member of the first violins. His playing was in the nature of a surprise, so thoroughly artistic and finished it proved to be. His technical abilities were fully equal to the demands made upon him, and these were by no means small. His tone is not exceptionally large, but it is pure and true, even in the most intricate passages. He secured a well-merited encore and repeated the last part. The concert was evidently much enjoyed from beginning to end, and the encores lengthened the program to nearly double.

The matinée program today is as follows:

Overture, "Bohemian Girl"	Balfe
Waltz, "How Beautiful Is Life"	Eduard Strauss
Prayer from "Der Freischütz"	Weber
Polka, "Wildfire"	Johann Strauss
Wallachian Legend	Braga
Waltz, "Wine, Women, and Song"	Johann Strauss
Serenade	Schubert
Arranged by Eduard Strauss.	
Polka	Joseph Strauss
Gavotte, "First Heart Beat"	Eilenberg
Polka, "Who Dances With Us?"	Eduard Strauss

For this evening the following selections are announced:

Overture, "Merry War"	Johann Strauss
Waltz, "Youth of the Fatherland"	Eduard Strauss
Funeral March	Chopin
Polka, "Phonograph"	Eduard Strauss
Cecelian Hymn	Gounod
For string quartet, harp, and organ.	
Harpist	Miss Carusi
Organ	Director Strauss
Waltz, "Morning Journal"	Johann Strauss
"The Heavens Resound"	Beethoven
Polka Mazurka, "On the Silesian Mountains"	Eduard Strauss
"The Dove," Entr'acte	Gounod
Polka, "Souvenir de Bade"	Eduard Strauss

The sale of seats for Mrs. Frank Leslie's lectures next Thursday and Saturday evenings began yesterday. The demand was large. Her subject will be "The Royal Leaders of Society."

The Auditorium organ will be formally dedicated Wednesday evening, Oct. 29.

IN FINE FRENZY ROLLING.

It is said the Comte de Paris, now visiting this country, has expressed a longing to meet the poets of America. This convinces us that the distinguished Frenchman is a regular reader of this column. It matters not what his object may be in wishing to meet these gifted children of song. He may desire to express his warm-hearted admiration for their work, or he may want to kill them. Be this as it may, the fact that he does wish to see them speaks volumes and encourages us to persevere in the work of doling out for the benefit of a prosaic and sodden public this weekly output of poetry and song.

Jeannette Smith of Lafayette, Ind., comes to the front this lovely October morning with an appropriate

AUTUMN REVERIE.

It had been such a charming flirtation,
So delicate, subtle, refined,
She had known it was dangerous, very—
Could she hope that fate would be kind,

Let her dance without paying the fiddler,
Play with fire and feel none of the hurt?
Was not art its own justification?
Was it not art consummate to flirt?

But the roses of summer were dying,
A flirtation must come to an end.
Did she want him in sooth for a lover?
Would life be dull were he only a friend?

Or had he, too, only been jesting?
She had hoped so, of course, at the start—
But now that the roses were dying,
Was she so sure, after all, of her heart?

The moral of this touching poem, dear children, is that persons who do not wear asbestos clothing should not go near the fire.

Here is a poem without any moral. It is from the pen of "J. H. P.," who writes: "Please print this in your next Sunday Tribune. This poetry was wrote for your paper":

Cream & peaches once a week;
Kiss your girl on the right hand cheek.
Apples green & apples dried,
Kiss her on the other side;
Or to quench this wretched taste
Take your girl around the waiste
Squeeze her till the blushes come
Shut your mouth & yum, yum, yum.

If ever the temptation to write verses comes upon you again, "J. H. P.," go into the leafy forest where you can commune with nature undisturbed. Then climb some lofty tree, tie one end of a rope around a limb, fasten the other about your neck, and jump off. That's our advice.

W. J. Herriott, Morgan Park, writes feelingly about certain

BEASTS OF PREY.

Alas, alas, some mortals here
Live like beasts of prey
Some may think this too severe
For any one to say—
Yet there is one with sneaking gait
Who comes with oily tongue
And steals your lot of real estate
Then calls it smart when done—
Hark here's another with pompis air
Who studied day and night
Until he swamped his victim's share,
Call ye this just and right—
Alas see that one with fiendish heart
Crime stops him never here
Though all his victims should depart
Away beyond the bier—
Ho, behold a creature who wants to reighn
His ways are dark when known
Promises and oaths he makes in vain
Then justice and truth disown.

This is severe, Mr. Herriott, but none too severe. Men who steal real estate, swamp their victims, and disown truth and justice are bad pills. They ought to be compelled to listen to such scathing denunciations as this till their teeth drop out. The punishment might be severe, but it would be just.

John Myers O'Hara, a Chicago bard, contributes something well worth the attention of the reader. It is entitled

BEHIND THE SCENES.

Behind the scenes—behind the glow
Of lights and forms that flashing flow
With witching glance and dreamy dance
That weave a spell of rare romance
About the stageland's clinquant show—

Another world there dwells, I know,
As strange to this as could be so.
You'll see it if you peep perchance
Behind the scenes.

And would I rest content—yet though
The wit and laughter gayer grow?
There falls by chance in revery's trance
The thought as graveward we advance;
What views we'll greet when last we go
Behind the scenes?

This is good, Mr. O'Hara. Ride your Pegasus in this direction again.

A. R. Federmann of Northfield, Minn., sends some lines which we publish for the reason that the stamps he sent along with them became mislaid. It is cheaper to use his poem than to have to furnish our own stamps and return it. He calls it

O, HAVE YOU SEEN?

Have you seen a cow slip through a crack
And a horse fly up the river?
And a tree bark on a hack,
Or a flea bite on a sliver?
And a peanut stand on the sidewalk,
Or an egg dance in a hall?
Or the moon light on the lake and talk
With a musician's bugle call?
Have you ever seen a maiden blush,
Or talked to a Rhode Island greeny?
And a stone boat on a sea of slush,
Or a banana stand with a sheeny?
O, say, now tell me, have you seen
These wondrous sights with eyesight keen?

We never have, Mr. Federmann—never, so help us George Washington!

"W. W. C." of North State street has set his poem to music. The air is "In Brooklyn City":

THE BROOKLYN PEDAGOGUE.

In Brooklyn City there lived a man
Till now unknown to fame,
His mother's name we are not told
But his was much the same,
And every Monday morning
He used to come up from the river
To the public schoolhouse where he taught school
In a manner to make you shiver.
For oh! for oh!
He was a proper wight.
For he was above all thoughts of love,
And Cusack he was hight.

He fell afoul of a Boston man—
Longfellow was his name—
Who passed from earth long years ago
And left a deathless fame.
But roving about for something rank
On a fine September day,
The donkey took fright at the Boston man
And started and ran away.
For oh! etc.

The pupils scolded and bawled in vain,
But the principal would not stop.
He threw Longfellow right out of the school
And thought the matter would drop.
When the people saw this terrible sight
Their hearts were moved with pity,
And they'll never rest till they've done their best
To start him for Salt Lake City.
For oh! for oh! etc.

"Marguerite" of Tulare, Cal., sends eight long stanzas addressed "To Carrie." We select the following:

In dreamy mood I glanced the paper o'er,
Scarce heeding what I saw or read,
Until—what oft mine eyes had seen before—
"To W. J. B." at its head—
Caused me to start, and then—
Your little verselets I descried,
And then—I cried.

I think—I cannot tell you why I cried,
But, as I dreamed—far in the long ago—
This picture to my vision came—
A girlish form, and by her side
A little tot, and oft in twilight to and fro,
The two would wander, long ago.
The little one was you, my pet,
The other—I—your Margaret.

. . . .

And, somehow, as I read your lines, my pet,
I felt my tottie gone—and that,
Wistful and wondering—like Margaret,
You'd ventured forth with that wee bit
To see what this great world might think of it.
May it be kind, and give thee what is meet;
And yet—no matter—come what will, my sweet,
I'm still your MARGUERITE.

And here is another somber poem by M. V. McGarty of River Forest:

AMY.

Amy has gone and with her went
The summer's pleasant hours;
She took the music from the groves
And stole away the flowers.

The springtime fair will come again,
Sunshine and flowers bringing,
And once again the birds will wake
The morning with their singing.

But spring or summer ne'er will bring
Sweet Amy's smile of gladness,
And birds and flowers will but remind
My lone heart of its sadness.

With one more sample we close the exhibition for this week. It is by I. B. D., and entitled

MY FATE.

Before the great tribunal of the bards I come
With trembling limbs, and lips with terror dumb,
To learn my fate—
Whether the "airy nothings" which invest my brain
Shall buried lie, or shall spring forth again
With joy elate.

Long have I watched these humble poets pass
To view themselves within this mystic glass,
Their judge unseen.
And as I see their scattered fragments die,
Upon the wind is borne to me this sigh,
"It might have been."

I am like those sailors near that fabled isle,
Where sirens with their songs did them beguile
To woe and death,
For the songs of those now gone before
But lure me to this fatal shore
Perchance to death.

Yet as these step aside others come and take their places.

An Unfailing Political Barometer.

Peoria *Transcript:* The Republican party is all right. All doubts on this subject are settled by the fact that Grandmother Curtis is arraigning it again.

NO TIME TO SAY GOOD-BY.

O'BRIEN AND DILLON HURRIEDLY TAKE THEIR LEAVE OF IRELAND.

When Their Case Is Called in Court at Tipperary the Eminent Irish Nationalists Fail to Respond—Rumor That They Have Fled to America—A Russian Professor Drinks Poisonous Acid and Dies in the Presence of His Class—Foreign News.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—The case of the Crown against William O'Brien and John Dillon, who are charged with conspiracy in inciting tenants to refuse to pay their rents, was again called in the magistrate's court at Tipperary this afternoon. Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon have hitherto been present at all the hearings, but this morning when the court opened they did not put in an appearance. Both the defendants are members of the committee which was appointed at the conference of Irish Nationalists held in Dublin last Friday to visit America for the purpose of soliciting aid for the Nationalist cause, and a rumor is current that they have forfeited their bail of £1,000 each in the conspiracy case and that they sailed yesterday from Queenstown for the United States.

All the other defendants who are jointly charged with conspiracy with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were present in the court. Mr. Ronan, prosecutor for the crown, announced the absence of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, and asked the court to append to their bail bond the usual certificate of non-appearance.

Mr. Healy of counsel for the defendants submitted the argument that the sureties on the bail bond had fulfilled their obligations when Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon appeared in court on the first day of the trial. The crown, he said, had subsequently amended certain particulars of the charges, and therefore the bail given for the defendants no longer held good.

After listening to the arguments on this point, the court announced that in its opinion the charges against the defendants, although they had been amended by the crown, were substantially the same. It therefore granted Mr. Ronan's request and the court's certificate of non-appearance was attached to the bail bonds of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien.

An adjournment was then taken to enable the crown to consider what steps should be taken. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien.

The transatlantic steamship companies know nothing of the route taken by Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon. They were not booked from London either by the Trave of the North German Lloyd company, which sailed from Southampton yesterday, or by the Normannia of the Hamburg-American Line, which left Southampton today. Nothing is known at either Queenstown or Moville of their whereabouts. A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. O'Brien's paper, sailed from Queenstown yesterday on the City of Berlin, and it is thought not unlikely that Dillon and O'Brien may also be aboard that vessel. In the absence of information the Government is perplexed as to what action to take in the matter.

Detectives have boarded all out-going steamers and searched in vain for Dillon and O'Brien. They are convinced that the two are already on the way to America. It is possible, they say, that Dillon and O'Brien sailed on a yacht and boarded a steamer outside of Queenstown harbor.

The amount of the bail bond will be paid by the National League.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Post*, in an editorial on the flight of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, says:

> The battle had just been set in array when the Generals on the home rule side filed ignominiously from the field.

A dispatch to the *News* from Tipperary says:

> Though shadowed as never shadowed before, they joined a liner by the aid of a friendly craft, and are now well on their way to New York. It is impossible to convey any idea of the frenzy of delight here.

The *News* in an editorial compares the escape of Dillon and O'Brien to the marvelous escapes of Mazzini, and says they will be received in America as Kossuth and other patriots escaping from continental oppressions have been received here.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, the *Star*, says that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien went to Waterford and from there to Havre Wednesday, and that they proceeded from the latter port to New York.

TERRIBLE OBJECT LESSON.

A Russian Professor Drinks Poison in Sight of His Class.

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 10.—An extraordinary story was telegraphed from St. Petersburg. It is probable no romancer has ever imagined a more dramatic incident. A young professor of medicine, Koucharsky, closed his lecture on poisonous acids to a class in the laboratory of the university by pouring into a glass some drops of one of the poisons saying as he drank them, "In two minutes you are going to see a man die before your eyes; gentlemen, I bid you farewell." The students rushed up and tried to administer an antidote, but it was powerless. At the expiration of the time he had fixed Koucharsky was a corpse. There is great excitement at St. Petersburg over this tragic incident. It is generally believed the professor had gone suddenly crazy, for no motive for his act, so far as known, existed. He leaves a wife, of whom he was very fond, and two little children. He will be buried with great pomp at the expense of the State.

WAS THE CZAR WOUNDED?

A Sensational Rumor from Warsaw—An Official Denial.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Warsaw says a well-founded rumor has been current there for several days that the Czar was badly wounded in the foot by the explosion of a dynamite shell while hunting in the forests of Skierniwice, forty-two miles from that city. The Czar evidently stepped into a trap. The account added that Gen. von Werder, an aide-camp of the German Emperor, who accompanied the Czar, was also wounded by the same explosion. After the above story had obtained credence the Russian official organ came out with the following statement:

> Oct. 4 the Adjutant-General of the German Emperor was wounded above the knee by a cartridge fired by the Czar's physician, Dr. Hirsch. Prof. Kosiuski, when called to Spala, where the General was lying, pronounced the wound as not dangerous. The Emperor was not present when the accident happened.

In spite of this denial it is believed that the Czar was present and that the original version is correct.

STRIKERS GO BACK TO WORK.

The Bradford Weavers Win, but the Corn Porters Lose.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The strike at Lister & Co.'s mills at Bradford is ended, and work has been resumed. The company conceded the demand of the weavers for an advance of a penny per piece.

The striking corn porters in the employ of the Allan Steamship company have resumed work on the company's terms.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 10.—Two thousand miners assembled today at the Corrimal Mine, but work was not resumed. The stock of coal of the railways is dwindling, and a force of police and artillery has been dispatched to Lithgow colliery district, where it is intended to get a coal supply for the railroads.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Queen of Portugal Urged by Her Mother to Leave the Country for a Time.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The Countess of Paris is trying to persuade the Queen of Portugal, who is her oldest daughter, to leave the country until the present crisis in political affairs is over. She fears that serious trouble for the royal family may result from the excited and hostile state of the public mind. It is reported that the Countess has also cabled to the Count of Paris, describing to him the extreme urgency of the situation, and it is considered not unlikely that the latter will abridge his sojourn in the United States in consequence of the strained circumstances and possible unpleasant result of the anti-English agitation.

Killed by a Melinite Explosion.

BOURGES, Oct. 10.—A terrible explosion of melinite took place here today. A workman was filling a shell with the compound when, through some carelessness of the man, it exploded with frightful force. Five men were instantly killed, their bodies being literally blown to atoms. Forty other workmen were injured, some of them very seriously.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—An explosion occurred today in the Pyrotechnic School at Bourges, Department of Cher. Ten persons were killed and many injured.

Swore Freely at the Magistrate.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Lord Cahir was arrested yesterday at Corydon, in Surrey, on complaint of one of his neighbors whom he had threatened with bodily harm. He was locked up in a cell in the police station overnight and was arraigned in court this morning. When his case was called he took a place at the table devoted to the use of solicitors and swore freely at the magistrate and otherwise acted in a disorderly manner. The magistrate committed him to the workhouse. It is believed that he is insane.

Punishment of a German Spy.

NANCY, Oct. 10.—Mme. Bonnet, in whose possession was found plans of the defenses of Nancy, and who, when placed under arrest, confessed that she was in the employ of the German Government, has been convicted of being a German spy. She was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs. Upon the expiration of her term of imprisonment she will be exiled from France for ten years.

Gladstone on the McKinley Bill.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. Gladstone sent to a Nottingham correspondent from Hawarden yesterday a postal card giving his opinion of the new United States tariff law. He says: "The tariff act is, as you will suppose, in my eyes, a deplorable error, attended with severe and cruel consequences to innocent persons. I shall certainly desire to find an opportunity of offering remarks upon it in Midlothian."

Will Not Offer Much Resistance.

LISBON, Oct. 10.—It is reported here that Portuguese gunboats have formed a line across the mouths of the Zambesi River in East Africa to bar the passage of the British stern wheel gunboats if they attempt to ascend the river. Only a passive resistance, it is said, will be made to the advance of the British fleet.

London Brokers Fail.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The fears that there would be some failures on the Stock Exchange today on the result of the settlement have been confirmed. The suspension of two brokers is announced. One of them was a large operator. The other was that of a jobber on the exchange.

Sister Rose to Abandon the Lepers.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It is stated here that Sister Rose Gertrude is about to abandon her mission to the Hawaiian lepers and return to Europe. It is understood that she intends resuming her business duties in Paris.

Brevities by Cable.

The National *Zeitung* of Berlin predicts that the Reichsbank will raise the rate of discount one-half per cent today.

Emperor William has received from the King of Italy a telegram announcing that he has sent to the Kaiser a life-size portrait of himself. In the telegram King Humbert addresses the Emperor as "his true friend and ally."

A circular has been issued by the English Government denying the report that fever prevails to an alarming extent among the Grenadier Guards, who are now stationed in Bermuda, and that a large number of deaths have occurred.

The *Novoe Vremya* of St. Petersburg says that the Russian Government will immediately begin the construction of the Siberian railway. Officials of the Government will have entire charge of the work and no contractors will be employed.

It is said that Count Tornielli, Italian Minister at Madrid, has made a formal complaint to the Spanish Government that the Ultramontane speakers at the Catholic congress at Saragossa have used violent language against Italy and King Humbert.

Michael Davitt expresses confidence that the American postal authorities will allow the *Labor World* to circulate through the mails when they learn that the alleged lottery is merely a charitable bazaar for the benefit of the Mater Misericordial Hospital in Dublin.

The police have been considerably reinforced in Fribourg and the other Cantons of Switzerland, which are mainly in the official control of Roman Catholics, on account of the fears which are entertained by the Federal Government that attempts may be made at repetitions of the revolt against Roman Catholic predominance in Ticino.

SOME CURIOUS DEATH CERTIFICATES.

Slips of Paper That Bear the Names of Strange Diseases.

Many of the death certificates that come into the Health Department office are curios in their way. They are supposed to contain the name of the person who has been carried away, the cause of the death, and the duration of the disease. They are all signed by the attending physician, on whom rests the responsibility of the correctness of the report. The cause assigned by him is legally the one that has brought about death to his patient. If many of the people whose names appear on these certificates died from the causes ascribed to them they have been afflicted by diseases and maladies unknown to medical science. As long as a man is dead and came to his end through natural causes, it matters little to him what name the fatality goes by, but his friends may want to find out just what kind of a sickness deceased had. The death certificate does not always furnish the information. It would indeed be gratifying to know that dear John died for "want of breath" or from "insufficiency of life," yet that is the legend some of the certificates bear. Every day they are brought in to Dr. Wickersham's office and examined, and then they go up to Dr. Neeley in the County Clerk's office; he records each certificate in a large book, and consigns the original papers to the vault. Stacks upon stacks of them are there on file, each telling a sad story of sorrowing friends and a bereaved home.

A TRIBUNE reporter looked among a few of the certificates that had been brought in. On each was the date, name of the deceased, sex, color, age, date of death, nationality, cause of death, duration of disease, complications, where buried, and the physician's name. Any doctor can generally make a pretty good account of the first four questions, but when he gets down to the cause of death he has a chance to air his professional knowledge. It is all according to the doctor as to whether he calls consumption "consumption" or "phthisis"; cholera morbus by that name or "cramps," etc. Both are liable to be mentioned.

Amongst the recent reports was one from Dr. Regina Lossman, who certified as to the death of Carlain Kiebe. It was written by one of those patent pencils that slide up on themselves and leave a scraggly, bilious-looking mark. It might have been written up against a board fence by the way the paper was corrugated. In this certificate Dr. Lossman said that Carlain had died from "ehrle bird." Mark the words. Early bird! Is that a disease they have out on West Taylor street among the Bohemians, the nationality of the child? Authorities in Dr. Wickersham's office were consulted and the cause was translated to be "early birth." Further on it said that the burial took place in Galvary Cemetery on 6th Octobar.

On another certificate the person was said to have deed of "numona." All the pangs and pains of a two-weeks' illness culminated in the spelling of that word. Pneumonia had done its awful work. "Heart failure" was almost as common as consumption and enteritis. The heart had stopped beating, the physician wanted to say. In a majority of fatal diseases the heart has been found invariably to have had this same characteristic. D. H. Dietrich, No. 422 Center street, gave as the cause of little Ethel Johnson's death "insufficiency of life," another of the same kind and just as satisfying to a delver in medical science.

In his hurry to get his report into the office before the janitor closed up things the attendant to some poor county charge had carelessly ascribed as the reason of the death the "Cook County Hospital."

The charge was laid right at the county's feet, but since it was made there has been a change in the management. Lower down on the line, where the cemetery is generally put, it was found that the man had died of eneritis and not of the hospital.

"Nobody knows how near that man was to the truth," said a county employé. "He may have meant what he said, and have taken this delicate way of putting it."

Old men were continually dying of inanition, old age, and general debility. Any disease that was a little beyond the curriculum of the physician was cleverly disguised in the above causes. One case was found of a man who died of "pentoonitis and old age," both of which he had had for just five days. Verily, old age does come on apace!

Children seemed to have been carried away in hordes by cholera, cramps, and croup. "Mamberainus croup" was the orthographical malady that desolated one house. Spelling was laughed at. Many words were spelled correctly, but there was one class of physicians that had broken loose from the restraining bonds of conventionality in spelling and was decidedly original. It may be that the name fitted the case. For instance, "hooping cough" on one paper might have meant a round, then hollow, cough. The whoop was absent. Diphtheria spelled correctly was the badge of honor among certificates. Its combinations of letters were plentiful. There was "hart decease," "sequiael" of scarlet-fever, and all varieties of the cirrhosis of the liver, including "sherosis" "cyrosys," and "sirowsis."

A woman in the Home for the Friendless died of old age after a duration of six months, in the 77th year of her age.

"I wouldn't care how the doctors spelled the names," said Dr. Neeley, in the County Clerk's office, "but I kick on the way they write. It is horrible. I can correct the spelling but the writing takes up my time. And you see I have got a job before me," he said, pointing to a pile of death certificates six feet high that had to be recorded.

And still they are coming in.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL LAW.

POLITICAL PARTY PLANKS BEARING ON THE QUESTION.

German Lutheran Congregations Organizing Independent Political Clubs—Letters Sent Out to Legislative Candidates—Pledges Secured from Democrats—But Few Replies from Republicans—A Fight Will Be Made on Superintendents of Public Instruction and Candidates for the Legislature.

REPUBLICAN PLANK.

We recognize the American public school system as the chief agency in securing intelligent citizenship and the chief bulwark of popular liberties, and we declare in favor of a compulsory education law which will guarantee to all children of the State ample opportunity of acquiring such an elementary education as will fit them for the intelligent performance of civic and political duties when they reach the age of manhood. But we are, at the same time, opposed to any arbitrary interference with the right of parents or guardians to educate their children at private schools, no matter where located; and we favor the amendment of the existing Compulsory Education law so as to conform with the declarations herein set forth, and also the repeal of so much of said law as provides for public supervision over private schools.

DEMOCRATIC PLANK.

Resolved, That the Democratic party in convention assembled heartily indorses the public school system of the State of Illinois, and it declares that the parental right to direct and control the education of the child should forever remain inviolate, and that the provisions of the law of 1889, commonly known as the compulsory educational statute, impairing that inalienable right should be at once repealed. Respecting this subject we adopt the following propositions and hold them to be self-evident truths:

1. To determine and direct the education of the child in the natural right of the parent.
2. There arises out of this parental right the duty to provide education.
3. When one who, by natural or human law, owes a duty to another and fails to perform that duty, the State can (a) enjoin or compel performance, (b) punish for non-performance, and (c) supply the lack where to the injury of society non-performance is wrongfully persisted in.
4. Wise statesmanship encourages general popular education, but this does not mean or require unjust or unnecessary interference with those who are educating their children according to the best of their ability, and conformably to the condition in life of the parent and child.
5. Compulsory education, in the sense that parents who violate or neglect their parental duty, may be compelled to its performance or punished for its non-performance, in licit.
6. Compulsory education in the sense of compelling or seeking to control or dislodging from their rightful place those parents who are discharging their parental duties commensurately with the state of life of parent and child is not allowable even to the State.
7. For the education of his children one parent may select the public school, another may select the private or denominational school, and still another may furnish proper education without the aid of any school, and each of them in so doing exercises a right protected by the law of the land as well as by the law of Nature, and for doing which he need offer neither excuse nor apology.
8. Public and private denominational schools are in law neither related, nor are they subordinate one to the other; nor need they be antagonistic.

We favor and pledge ourselves to the enactment of statutes

1. To require parents who are not at all performing their duty in respect to educating their children to do so.
2. To correct incorrigible truants by providing means for their amendment and to minimize the evils of truancy by sending truant children to such schools as the parents may designate.
3. To prohibit child labor, with all its debasing consequences.

GERMAN LUTHERANS ORGANIZING.

They Have Addressed Letters of Inquiry to Legislative Candidates.

Independent political clubs have been organized in almost every German Lutheran congregation in Cook County, and this action has been largely imitated by the churches over the State. These clubs take in not only the membership of the congregations but all voters who are in sympathy with the fight on the school law. A central organization, composed of representatives from the independent political clubs, has been formed, and there are indications that it is receiving aid from outside sources. At a meeting held on the North Side last week it was proposed that a resolution be passed indorsing the straight Democratic ticket. While there were some in the meeting ready to support such a step the cooler heads deemed it premature, and apparently suspected something was wrong. There are a great many Lutherans who believe the Republican party will sacredly keep the pledge in its platform and are not prepared to rush into the Democratic party. The central organization will meet again Wednesday evening, and it is probable that another effort will be made to get the Democratic ticket indorsed.

The campaign against the School law is being conducted by the German Lutheran School Committee, which is looking after the matter of organization and the exacting of pledges from the legislative candidates now before the people. It is stated on good authority that the Secretary of this committee is in communication with the Secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and that the latter organization is kept advised as to what is being done.

Democrats Signing a Pledge.

There is strong foundation for the belief that the Democratic committee has instructed the legislative candidates of the Democratic party to sign the pledge presented by the School Committee. The secretary of this committee is Andrew Mueller, who conducts a school at No. 683 Loomis street. He was seen yesterday afternoon and asked whether many of the candidates for seats in the Thirty-seventh General Assembly were signing the pledge sent out by the committee.

"Look at that," he replied, opening a hand-satchel full of letters. "Each one of these letters contains a reply with a pledge signed or a promise equal to the pledge. We have a majority of the Democratic candidates. All the nominations have not been made yet, so I cannot tell how many we will have. A few Republican candidates have signed the pledge. As soon as I get replies from all the candidates our people will be advised regarding whom to support. We will try to elect those candidates who have agreed to support our cause. The Republicans do not seem to favor it. They do not answer our letters. The Democratic party incorporated our resolutions in their platform just as we drafted them, but the Republicans rejected them and adopted one that we think is evasive. The worst thing, however, was to nominate Dr. Edwards. We cannot trust that man. We fear if he is elected a worse law will be enacted."

Mr. Mueller was asked if the German Lutherans were not satisfied with the Republican plank when it was first adopted, and replied:

"I do not think it was understood at first. We are not opposed to the English language. The reason we do not send our children to the public schools before they are confirmed is that we want them to get a religious training. There is too much danger in a law which says the English language must be taught. If we allow the State to make one step the next step will be how much English shall be taught, then the method, then the books, and so on."

Not Co-operating with Democrats.

Mr. Mueller stated that the committee was not coöperating with the Democratic committee. It is reported that the School Committee will also make a fight on P. A. Sundelius. Regarding this matter Mr. Mueller said:

"We will make our whole fight on members of the Legislature and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. We will pay no attention to the county ticket. The failure of the Republican legislative candidates to sign our pledges or answer our letters may influence some to support the Democratic ticket, but this committee will not advise our people on that matter."

William Fatge, who is the legal adviser of the School Committee, said:

"The pledge which is sent out does not demand one iota more than is contained in the platforms of the two parties. Our School Committee deemed it advisable to exact a pledge. They feared a great many politicians nominated for the Legislature would, if elected, say either that they had been nominated before the platform was adopted, or if nominated later would say they did not consider themselves bound by it. I think generally that the Republican German Lutherans will support the Republican ticket, and the Democratic Lutherans the Democratic ticket. A great many will vote against Dr. Edwards and in favor of Raab. The belief is widespread that Dr. Edwards is responsible for the present law, and that he secured the Governor's signature to the law through misrepresentation. They will also oppose Senator Humphrey, but the district is so strongly Republican that I guess he will be elected anyway. There was no necessity for enacting so vicious a law. I say this because I believe in the doctrine that that country is governed best that is governed least."

The Rev. Mr. Hoelter, who is visitator of the district of the State north of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road and who was until recently President of the School Committee, does not believe that the campaign will be carried farther than the legislative candidates. He stated that the committee kept the various congregations advised, and at the proper time would notify them for whom to vote. He expressdd himself very strongly against Dr. Edwards and said the Lutherans would oppose him o the ground that he was responsible for the existing law. He said also that Mr. Raab had clearly defined his position and that it was such that his people could indorse him.

Ministers Discuss the Situation.

The Rev. Henry Wunder of St. Paul's Church said: "The action of the Republicans to grant our request may force our people to support the Democratic ticket. No action has thus far been taken further than the matter of passing resolutions to support the legislative candidates who sign our pledge. We are not politicians, but if we get beat this time we will prepare for a stronger fight next time."

The Rev. C. Eissfeldt of South Chicago said that he thought a great many Lutherans would vote the Democratic ticket because they felt the Republicans had not gone as far as the Democrats in their platform. There is no doubt but that the action of the Democratic party in Wisconsin has had the effect of creating a kindly feeling for that party among the Lutherans of Illinois, and Mr. Eissfeldt criticised Gov. Hoard's course severely. McHenry County has been recently canvassed by a couple of men who it is presumed were sent out by the Democratic Campaign Committee. These individuals called upon the German Lutherans and inquired whether they were sending their children to private schools or not. If the reply was affirmative the parents were informed that if they did not take their children out of these schools they would be prosecuted under the Compulsory Education Law in its fullest extent. Naturally parents were at first much alarmed, but on learning that this pair were an irresponsible couple sent out by an irresponsible committee their fears subsided.

A. S. Wright of Woodstock was seen yesterday, and said:

"This pair traveled pretty much the entire county and called upon almost every German-Lutheran family. We have not been able to obtain their names or find out where they came from, but they were undoubtedly sent out by the Democratic Committee. There are about 400 German-Lutheran voters in McHenry County."

LAWLER AND THE LABORING-MEN.

And the Reason Why They Should Not Vote for Him.

The following communication was received yesterday:

No. 389 WEST TAYLOR STREET, Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Did Congressman Lawler issue a manifesto to his friends and "neighbors" urging them to vote against Bob Nelson, the Labor candidate for Mayor? (2) Did he on that occasion say it would be a misfortune if Nelson was elected? (3) Will you please print in THE TRIBUNE the words he used on that occasion?

JAMES MAGUIRE.

1. He did.
2. He said something like that.
3. Lawler, at a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Fifty, appointed to select a candidate for Mayor after Carter H. Harrison declined, said:

> I will never vote for a man on the so-called Labor ticket. I am an American citizen. I want Americans to speak plainly on the attempts of these fellows to control affairs in Chicago. I live in Chicago, but I and a great many others cannot tell where three of the men on the Labor ticket lived. Nelson, the nominee for Mayor, is an avowed Socialist, and citizens in favor of law and order cannot approve his ideas.

It may be added that the Socialist Nelson is now a candidate on the same ticket with Lawler, and Lawler is asking Americans to approve of his ideas, because that may help Lawler.

IT IS DOING SPLENDID WORK.

Republican Campaign Committee Making a Complete Canvass of the Wards.

The Republican Campaign Committee is doing splendid work. The canvass of all the wards has been completed. Unless all signs fail at least 25,000 Republican votes will be added to the registry next Tuesday.

The Commissioners' office will be kept open until 9 o'clock this evening for the issue of transfers. This was agreed on at the meeting of the Election Commissioners yesterday.

An attempt is being made to enlist the Bar Association in favor of the Democratic candidates for Superior Court Judges, Charley Cameron's partner, Hughes, and the late Mr. O'Brien's partner, George H. Ketelle. Jeremiah Leaming, who has been a standing candidate for the bench for ten years, called the committee of fifteen to meet at his office Thursday. Only five attended. The five adjourned till yesterday morning. Then ten attended. The ten adjourned until the afternoon. There were present I. K. Boyesen, John H. Hamline, William Vocke, Henry Monroe, E. W. Adkinson, Malcolm Low, E. D. Cooke, E. S. Robbins, Charley Pope, and Mr. Leaming. Charley Pope wanted a meeting of the bar called at once. He produced a requisition signed by half-a-dozen reputable attorneys and a score of office clerks requesting that such a call be made. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adkinson objected. It was too late, they said. The time for a bar meeting had passed. To be effectual it ought to have been called before the political conventions. Letters were read from W. W. Evans and John Lyle King, members of the committee of fifteen, protesting against the calling of a bar meeting. Col. James P. Root, another member of the committee, also protested against the call. A vote was then taken, which resulted as follows:

For the call—John H. Hamline, William Vocke, J. K. Boyesen, Jeremiah Leaming, Charley Pope.

Against the call—H. S. Robbins, E. D. Cook, H. S. Monroe, Malcolm Low, E. W. Adkinson.

The motion for a call therefore failed, and on motion of Mr. Monroe the meeting adjourned sine die.

An effort may yet be made to call a bar meeting, but it is not believed it will be productive of any important result.

AN ADDRESS FROM JAMES O'CONNOR.

He Has Something to Say to the Electors of the First Senatorial.

The following address was issued by James O'Connor yesterday. He enters the First Senatorial District as an independent candidate for the Lower House:

To the Electors of the First Senatorial District: Four years ago this fall I was elected from this district to represent you in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly. At that time I ran on the labor platform. Besides carrying out all the pledges made to the party nominating me I introduced into the Legislature a measure on behalf of a large and unfortunate element of the population of this State, to which I belong—the blind. That measure provided for the establishment in Chicago of an industrial home for the blind, with an appropriation therefor of $100,000. Any one acquainted with the proceedings of the assembly in 1887 will realize how hard it was to accomplish this most desirable object. Trustees were not appointed under the act, and the appropriation lapsed by limitation. I was not returned to the Legislature of 1879, and that measure still remains inoperative.

I respectfully solicit your support at the approaching election as an independent candidate for Representative in the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, and I do so for the following reasons:

First—I believe I know the wants of the people of this district and of the State and can represent them fully as well in the future as I have done in the past.

Second—I wish to do what I can to revive the industrial home measure so that Chicago may have an institution of which it may be justly proud and a long-felt want supplied.

I offer my past record in the Legislature as a guarantee for the future. Yours respectfully

JAMES O'CONNOR.

Notice to Supervisors.

The following notice to Supervisors of Election has been issued:

You are hereby ordered to report to the Chief Supervisor at Room 62 Government Building to be sworn and commissioned as Supervisor of Election, as follows:

Saturday—8 o'clock, First Ward; 9, Second and Third Wards; 10, Fourth and Fifth Wards; 11, Sixth and Seventh Wards; 12, Eighth and Ninth Wards; 1, Tenth and Eleventh Wards; 2, Twelfth Ward; 3, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards; 4, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards; 5, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards; 6, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards.

Monday—9 o'clock, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards; 10, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards; 11, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards; 12, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth Wards; 1, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards; 2, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Wards; 3, Thirty-fourth Ward and Cicero.

The Chief Supervisor expects that every Supervisor will be sworn in and ready to discharge his duties Tuesday, Oct. 14, the day of registration, and this order is imperative.

E. B. SHERMAN, Chief Supervisor.

Officers of the Central Republican Club.

The annual meeting of the Central Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward was held in Post's Hall, corner Lincoln and Wellington avenues, Thursday, Oct. 9, at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Ald. M. M. Goodale, President; C. McCarty, Vice-President; A. Hahne, Treasurer; A. Sward, Secretary. Also a Board of Directors consisting of one man from each of the ten precincts of the ward.

The club has secured the above-named hall as its headquarters, and it will be open every day and evening for the accommodation of the voters in the ward.

WOMEN AS COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

Two Prominent Judges Say They See No Objection to Them.

A dispatch from Montreal says that several members of the Canadian bar have objected to the appointment of Miss Grace Eaton as official stenographer at the Court-House on the grounds that there is a great deal of evidence taken before the courts which is not fit for women's ears. Several of the Chicago judiciary were visited and their opinions asked as to whether this objection was well sustained. Judges Blodgett and Walter Q. Gresham were found together and said they could see no reason why a woman should not perform the duties of stenographer. "There are many cases, of course," said Judge Blodgett, "where the evidence is not even fit for men's ears, but if a woman enters the arena of labor she must take chances on having her sensibilities shocked. It is recorded that in some cases where the evidence was of a particularly racy character the court-room has been cleared of all women, including any female officials there might be about, but these cases are rare." Continuing, Judge Blodgett, who also spoke for Judge Gresham, said: "The official stenographer of our court is a woman, and I do not remember that she has complained of the nature of the evidence which she was obliged to take down, and if it was not exactly fit for publication she no doubt realized that it was simply a matter of business, nothing more. I think on this matter our Canadian confrères are a little too sensitive."

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BRAINERD, MINN.

Two Entire Blocks in Ruins—Losses at Other Points.

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The most disastrous fire in this city since its founding occurred at an early hour this morning. Nearly two entire blocks were destroyed, wiping out from twelve to fifteen business places, including the Commercial Hotel, one of the oldest hotels of the city. Among the structures destroyed was the entire property of St. Francis Catholic Church, including the church edifice and parsonage, both fine structures. The total loss is placed at $100,000, with a comparatively small insurance, probably 25 per cent.

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Late last night fire destroyed buildings occupied by Howe, boots and shoes; Smith, grocery; Minnix & Morrill, dry goods; A. B. Smith, implements; Hart & Mitchell, dry goods, and the post-office and *News* office at Fairfield, Neb. Loss, $19,000; insurance, $11,000.

A BAD HUMOR CURED.

$5,000 Expended on Doctors and Medicine Without Avail—Gave Himself Up to Die.

Good Wife Suggests Cuticura Remedies—Uses Them 7 Months and Is Entirely Cured.

I was in the war during 1863-64, and took a heavy cold at Gettysburg from which I never fully recovered. In 1875 I broke out in sores all over my chest and shoulder, which seemed impossible to cure. I tried all the famed doctors I could find, and to no avail. I expended some five thousand dollars trying to find a cure but could not, and finally, giving myself up to die, my good wife suggested to me one day to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which were so extensively advertised and used. I followed her suggestion and am happy to say by diligent application of your CUTICURA REMEDIES for seven months I was entirely cured, after spending five years of time and money without avail, and am a sound and well man today. You may refer to me if you wish, as I will tell any one who may call on me my experience.

C. L. PEARSALL,
1 Fulton Fish Market, New York.

APRIL 18, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

These grateful testimonials tell the story of great physical suffering, of mental anguish, by reason of humiliating disfigurations, and of threatened dangers happily and speedily ended by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the greatest Skin Cures, Blood Purifiers, and Humor Remedies the world has ever known.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cures every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME!

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, muscular, and chest pains. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster.

The New Perfume
Freeman's "HIAWATHA."
Registered.

is a rare combination that pleases everyone. One of the most delightful Perfumes ever produced. Try it. FREEMAN'S FACE POWDER. Medicated. Free from Poisons. A Perfect Beautifier. At Druggists, viz:

On State St.: Scuphan's, 63; Dyche & Co., 64; Zahn's, 1801; F. M. Adam's, 1906; Waldin's, 4101; Calder's, 4356; Dietz's, 4446; Lindberg's, 5500; M. W. Porter & Co., cor. 39th, also 39th and Indiana Ave.; On N. State: Cowan-Balmer Co., 100; Becker's, 292; On Wabash Ave.: Eakin's, 362; Lane's, 1201; Painter's, 1355; King's, cor. 22d; On Wentworth Ave.: Wienecke's, 2258; Rosiene's, 2901; R. P. Braun's, 3100; Dietz & Bro., 3901; H. Schmidt's, 4132; Binz & Co., 4306; Kaerwer's, 4642; Sisler's, 5103; Bonheim's, 5500; Bjerke Bros., 5727; On Cottage Grove Ave.: Kreyssler's, 2614; Richter's, 2839; Hogey's, 3038; Marshall's, 3500; Patterson's, 3640; Jamieson's, 3900, also 4300; Blood's, 4134; Sandmeyer's, 4426; On Archer Ave.: Wendel & Horsley, 2505; Gruoner's, 2801; Fox's, 3199; Coltzau's, 2169, also 368 22d St.; J. Cunradi's, 2904, also 1997 28th St.; Heller's, 3032, also 31st and Michigan; C. Cunradi's, cor. Hart; On W. Madison: The Phenix Pharmacy, 459; Myer's, 1002; MacDonald's, 1049; Springer Pharmacy, cor. Ogden Ave.; Dale & Sempill, cor. Clark; Goetz's, cor. Lassell; On Ogden Ave.: F. D. Pierce's, 181; Lincoln's, 326; Woodfill's, 369; Knowles', 475; Jacobson's, 477; Jentzsch's, cor. 12th; Sherwood & Farrar, 987, also 929 Van Buren St.; On W. Harrison: Waiss', 339; Schaefer & Co., 395; Rosenthal's, 440; Overton's, 564; Thayer & Co., 703; Goetsch & Co., 1071; Ross', 1127; On W. Lake: Martin's, 85; Lang's Palace Pharmacy, 675; Armbrecht's, 724; Thumser's, 1014; Mayr's Pharmacy, 1246; Soilitt's, 1333; Weaver's, 1636; O. F. Schmidt's, cor. 43d; Kerr's, 537, also 182 Desplaines; On Van Buren: Mason's, 525; Burbank's, 1035; Kellett's, 1273; Barber's, cor. Laflin; Musselwhite's 92, also 50 S. Clark; On Blue Island Ave.: Stamm's, 203; Frank's, 281; Schimek's, 547; Kaplansky's, 649.

On W. 12th: Blettner's, 561; Goll's, 661; Venus', 781; Ashbury's, 963; T. R. Behren's, 422, also cor. Canal; On W. 21st: Otto's, 649; Brauns & Bro., 890; Wolterstorff's, 900; On Indiana: B. Winholt's, 208; Braun's, 282; P. J. Behren's, 727; F. W. Pierce's, cor. 35th; Von Hermann's, N. E. cor. 31st; L. L. Adams', S. E. cor. 31st; Sturge's, cor. 39th; On Milwaukee Ave.: The Sweet Pharmacy, 232; Kleene's, 318; Karg's, 952; Thompson's, 1218; Hartwig's, 1570; On N. Clark: Dorner's, 557; Oberman's cor. Kinzie; Hottinger & Kendal, cor. Centre, also cor. Frederick; Bate's, 125, also 44 Wells; On Rush: Bishop & Heald, 37; Storer & Co., cor. Ohio; On E. Division: Lundvall's, 229; Hess', 247; On 26th: Montgomery's, 209; Artz & Co., 420; Stolte's, cor. Wallace; On North Ave.: Krzeminski's, 161; Schroll's 255; On S. Halsted: Lees' Drug House, 260; Bischoff's, 745; Heine's, 3101; Johannas & Co., 3601; Knothe's, 6301; Dressel jr., 115 Clybourne Ave.; Dickerman's, 2842 Butterfield; Brook's, 51st and Halsted; Parsons's, 194 31st; Campbell's, 127 35th; Star Pharmacy, 711 43d; 31st St. Pharmacy, 938 31st; Doolittle Bros., 150 18th; Baker's, 280 Clark, also Clark and Van Buren; Missenheimer's, 98 E. Harrison; F. Winholt's, 112 W. Erie; A. H. Porter & Co., 348 55th; Engle's Pharmacy, 47th and Winter; Linche's, 258 37th; Vaupell's, 250 Loomis; Guertler's, 439 W. Taylor; Wolfner's, 351 S. Clark; Eldred's, 32 Wells; Welbe's, Lincoln, Wright and Sheffield Aves.; Medicine Hall, 167 Custom House Place; In Englewood—On Wright St., Normal Park: Dr. Heskett's, cor. 69th; Krueger & Schneider, 6100; Drewry's Auburn Park Pharmacy, cor. 79th; Rausch's, cor. 63d; Tonner & Co., South Park, 274 57th; Perkin's, 6601 Yale; Peck & Co., 621 and Sherman; In Lake View: Jacob's, Belmont and Ashland Aves.; Wholesale: Morrison, Plummer & Co.; Fuller & Fuller Co.; F. Van Shaack & Sons; R. Stevenson & Co.; Lord Owen & Co.; Humiston, Keeling & Co.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Shoes: *To the existing lowness of prices in the Shoe Dept. we beg to direct attention. The following are quoted as representative items:*

Ladies' *Royal Kid* Hand-Made, Button Walking Boots, patent tips and opera lasts, stylish and durable	$5.00
Ladies' *Royal Kid* Hand-Made, Button Walking Boots, Dull Dongola Top, London, opera, or common sense lasts, durable and comfortable	$5.00
Ladies' *English Straight Goat* Hand-Made Button Walking Boots, Dull Dongola Top, serviceable for Fall and Winter	$5.00
Ladies' *Royal Kid* Hand-Made Lace Boots, Seamless Foxing, Grecian last, patent tips, stylish	$5.00
Ladies' *Royal Kid* Button Boots, hand welt, patent or plain opera or common sense last	$4.00
Misses' *Royal Kid* Button Shoes, patent tips and spring heels—a dress shoe	$2.50

Our boys' "*Invincibles*" for school wear.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Boys' and Youths' Clothing Departments.

High-Class Clothing.

The reputation which we have established for keeping the best made-up Clothing in the world *is firmly upheld by every garment shown.* We personally guarantee the *Fit, Fabric, Workmanship,* and *Durability* of all our Clothing.

Thoroughly good Clothing undoubtedly proves much cheapest in the end.

"Thoroughly good" Reefers,
"Thoroughly good" Overcoats,
"Thoroughly good" Suits.

There is a distinctive *fit and style* and an *elegance of finish* about our Clothing which is due entirely to the superiority in making.

Our Designs are original and private to ourselves, and therefore cannot be duplicated with the fashionable effect.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Kid Gloves—Perfect in Every Way—
At ⅔ Usual Prices.

Our 2d Great Semi-Annual Sale of Kid Gloves will continue until Saturday night—after which time all Gloves remaining in the several lots will be marked at the regular prices.

The assortments are still very large, notwithstanding the enormous business of the week, and any who have not supplied themselves with a quantity should do so *at today's extraordinarily low prices.*

THE LEADER
State and Adams-sts.

COMBINATION SALE
—OF—
500 SAMPLES
—OF—
Misses' and Children's Newmarkets,

Bought from a manufacturer at a great sacrifice, ranging in price from

$4.55 up to $15.00.

WORTH DOUBLE.

COME EARLY FOR FIRST CHOICE.

VISIT OUR CAFE ON THIRD FLOOR. } DERNBURG, GLICK & HORNER. { MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Windguard Chimney Tops
FOR
DEFECTIVE SMOKE FLUES.
Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized.
WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st

LEAGUE HOTEL, OAK PARK.
BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESORT.
Elegantly furnished throughout. Electric light, gas, hot and cold water, baths, steam heating, open fireplaces, and other modern accessories. Spacious grounds. Rooms with board by the week, $8.00 to $15.00 for one; or $13.00 to $20.00 for two occupants. Stable near by under same management.
R. S. INGALLS, Proprietor.

BESSIE ABDUCTED TWICE.

PARENTS OF A CHILD WITH A LEGACY TAKE TURNS AT KIDNAPING.

Her Father Steals Her First in New York—Then Her Mother Kidnaps Her from an Illinois Town—The Child Now in Custody of Quincy Authorities—No Further News of Editor Mabrey, Who Disappeared from His Affianced—Other Northwestern News.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—A sensational abduction and fight for the custody of a 3-year-old girl commencing in the Village of Bliss, Wyoming County, N. Y., last August, had its denouement here today and will be settled in the Adams County Circuit Court. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss were married in that village in 1879 and one child was born to them, Bessie L., now 3 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss did not agree and finally decided to separate, but before this plan was carried out a relative died and bequeathed to the child a comfortable fortune. Bliss suddenly disappeared Aug. 19 last, taking the child with him. The mother discovered two weeks ago that he was in Camp Point, Ill., twenty-two miles east of here. She enlisted the sympathy and coöperation of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Buck of Fruitland Park, Fla., who were at that time in Bliss, N. Y., and the three came West together in search of the child.

They arrived at Camp Point Wednesday night and yesterday saw Bliss and the child on the street. Watching a favorable opportunity they grabbed the child, hustled it into a carriage, and drove with all speed to the Village of Fowler, eleven miles distant. Bliss had attempted to interfere, but was held back by citizens. He followed on the next train. The party with the child boarded the same train at Fowler, and they all came on to Quincy, though their proximity was at that time not known. When they left the train at Quincy Bliss tried to seize the child from his wife and a struggle ensued, when the police interfered. This morning State's-Attorney Bonney issued a writ of habeas corpus, and the child was turned over to the Sheriff until the courts shall decide the question of its custody.

EDITOR MABREY STILL MISSING.

The Young Missourian Who Disappeared from His Affianced Given Up.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Thomas Mabrey, the brother of R. L. Mabrey, the young Doniphan editor who disappeared the eve of his marriage over a week ago from Hurst's Hotel in this city without leaving any information as to his destination or whereabouts, is in the city today to resume the search for the missing man. He says: "We have about given up all hope of ever again seeing Bob alive, but his memory is dear to us. Miss Morgan, his affianced, says the same thing. The story that a previous attachment had something to do with his disappearance is without any foundation. Several years ago he became engaged, in a boyish way, to a girl, but that soon wore off. He was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney on the Democratic ticket and was running against a man who has held the office for a number of years, and who has been practicing as a lawyer for fifteen years there. The committee has as yet taken no steps to place any one else in nomination for the office, as it says it will wait until the last moment for him to return. If he had been contemplating going away he would not have rented a new house, bought furniture, and paid a month's rent in advance. The last letter which he wrote to Miss Morgan was full of affection for her, and he mentioned many trivial things in connection with the approaching wedding. He mentioned the fact that he would bring some flowers, as she requested."

The case has aroused the greatest amount of interest in Doniphan, Rolla, and vicinity, the business-men all doing everything in their power to make the search a successful one, subscribing money, etc. The lack of any clew whatever has caused the detectives of this city to use every resource to find one, but in this they have been unsuccessful.

MICHIGAN'S LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The Supreme Court Affirms the Validity of the New Act.

LANSING, MICH., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The Local Option law stands the test of the Supreme Court. The case brought by a Van Buren County saloonkeeper last June to decide the constitutionality of the measure was decided today, and the law is pronounced valid.

Van Buren was the first county to vote for prohibition under the law, and soon after it became operative John W. Teek presented his liquor bond to the Township Board of Bloomingdale for approval. The board threw out the bond and Teek applied for a mandamus to compel the board to accept it. Fifteen objections to the constitutionality of the law were raised by Teek's lawyers, the most serious being that it enabled the people of counties to suspend the general laws of the State, and that it invested the Board of Supervisors with judicial powers by authorizing them to exercise discretionary powers in ordering the suspension of the liquor-traffic after the voters had declared in favor of such suspension. The court decides that the power vested in the Supervisors by the law is a trust involving the exercise of discretion, investigation, and inquiry, but not necessarily an exercise of judicial powers. Regarding the other objection the court holds that the Constitution authorizes a delegation of legislative power for local purposes, and that the Legislature may suspend or authorize legislation which will necessarily operate to suspend the general law in particular localities. This principle, says the court, is in recognition of the right of local self-government. The validity of the law is upheld in every feature.

DAMAGES FOR A BROKEN NECK.

Brakeman Matthews of the Chicago and Alton Awarded $10,000.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of Leonard Matthews against the Chicago and Alton returned a verdict this morning in favor of Matthews and allowed him $10,000 damages. Matthews sued to recover damages for a dislocated neck. Last spring he was a freight brakeman on the Chicago and Alton railroad and was struck by a bridge at Joliet, knocked off, and his neck was dislocated. He claimed that the railway company was liable, because it was using a special car, one that was four feet higher than the standard car, and that the bridge was not of a sufficient height to admit of the use of cars of this height. Matthews claims that his neck was dislocated and that a part of his vertebra presses against the spinal cord and is liable to cause his death at any time. He wears a casing of iron and straps, which holds his head stationary. He sued for $20,000. The case will be appealed.

AN UNINVITED GUEST SHOT.

William Stauffer's Punishment for Refusing to Leave a Dance.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—William Stauffer, a young farmer living six miles east of this city, was shot last night by George Bertram and will die. Last night there was a dance at Bertram's, and young Stauffer and James Porter attended the party as uninvited guests. They were informed by Bertram that their presence was not desired and were ordered to depart. They insisted on remaining and participating in the festivities. Bertram became exasperated, and, getting his revolver, made his order emphatic. Porter fled, but Stauffer hesitated and Bertram shot him. The bullet cut through the chin and lodged in the chest, making a wound that will prove fatal.

SWINDLING SICK MEN.

A Gang of Heartless Confidence Men in Duluth, Minn.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—A concern calling itself the Union Hospital company of Minneapolis, with an alleged capital stock of $60,000, has evidently been swindling laboring men in the Northwest. A poor emaciated man in rags presented one of its certificates to the Clarkson Memorial Hospital here today. On the back of the document was a list of hospitals to which the holder was guaranteed admission, and the Clarkson Memorial was among them. He was told that no such organization was known here. On the face of the certificate was a receipt for $10. The man said he bought the certificate in Duluth last June, and that hundreds of them were sold to other laborers there.

IT OWES OVER HALF A MILLION.

A Receiver Appointed for the Indianapolis Car Manufacturing Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—This afternoon application was made before Judge Taylor for a receiver for the Indianapolis Car Manufacturing company. The plaintiff is John Vorhis, who says he holds an overdue unpaid note for $2,500 against the company. He alleges that the company owes $150,000 to creditors, that there is due stockholders $100,000, and that the company is insolvent. Judge Taylor appointed Matthew Henning receiver, and the latter qualified by giving Stoughton Fletcher as bondsman. It is alleged that the total debts of the company are $600,000, of which the amounts above are overdue.

The works were established nearly ten years ago and have done perhaps more than any other agency to make West Indianapolis the thriving suburb it has become. During these years the company, employing from 600 to 800 men, has paid out in wages over $2,500,000. The employés and their families number nearly 4,500 persons, and many of them have acquired property and own their homes. The difficulties under which the company is now laboring come through business connections with the Empire Lumber company of Northern Georgia, to which the company has advanced $180,000 or more in commercial paper. The lumber company having encountered business complications has placed mortgages upon its property in order that its mills might not be stopped, and the connection between the two concerns had the effect of sending the creditors of the car company here anxious to take anything in sight. The company expects to continue operations and eventually come out all right.

FATHER AND SON MURDERED.

Awful Double Tragedy in the Deep Woods of Wisconsin.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Meager reports reached here tonight of a hideous crime said to have been committed by a homesteader in the deep woods thirty miles southwest of Republic, a little mining town on the Menominee iron range. Alexander Bartteson squatted on a claim to which John Nellis claimed a prior right. Bartteson had with him a son, a boy of 11. Nellis is said to have often threatened Bartteson's life in case the latter refused to leave his claim. Last night a party of prospectors, coming by chance upon Bartteson's cabin, found there the bodies of himself and his son, the father shot through the body from behind, the boy cut down with an ax or some sharp instrument. Nellis has disappeared.

HIDDEN IN THE TABOOED NOVEL.

A Prisoner Receives Two Saws Concealed in the "Kreutzer Sonata."

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Harry Morgan, a prisoner in the Webster County Jail, today received a copy of the novel, the "Kreutzer Sonata." It came by mail, addressed in care of the Sheriff. In glancing over it Sheriff Adams found two of the leaves neatly pasted together, and between them were concealed two sharp steel saws. A well planned attempt at escape was thus frustrated.

MET DEATH IN A STRANGE CITY.

Mollie Will of Bloomington, Ill., Kills Herself in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Miss Mollie Will, aged 26, a native of Bloomington, Ill., after undergoing a criminal operation, today at noon took arsenic with suicidal intent. Yesterday she asked a local physician to take charge of her case. As she was in a dying condition he refused. Miss Will was well connected in Bloomington. She died at 6 o'clock this evening.

GENERAL NORTHWEST NEWS.

David Davis Accused of Smothering His Wife to Death at Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Matilda Davis, who was found dead in her bed Thursday morning, have returned a verdict to the effect that she was smothered to death by her husband, David Davis. He has been removed to the county jail. During the examination testimony was produced which showed that Davis was an ex-convict and that only a month ago his wife paid a lumber firm in this city $200 to keep them from prosecuting him for the theft of a large quantity of material from their yards. A will which Mrs. Davis made two weeks ago, in which she bequeathed her property to her children, cannot be found, and it is the supposition that Davis destroyed it.

Must Prove He Is Dead First.

KEWAUNEE, Wis., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—A remarkable case came up in the County Court at this place in which an attempt was made to probate the will of a man supposed to be dead, but of whose demise there is no positive proof. Some months ago a well-to-do merchant of this city named Ballering disappeared under peculiar circumstances. He had a good business and a happy home, but with no word of explanation he left everything, taking a train to Manitowoc, then boarding a Goodrich Line boat en route to Milwaukee and Chicago. Here all trace of him was lost. His friends think he was drowned—either committed suicide or fell overboard. On this ground they offered his will for probate. The petition was denied and the Judge refused to admit the will. An appeal was taken.

Antoinette Prefers Her Grandfather.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Antoinette Dornberg, the 14-year-old daughter of Mrs. Jane Dornberg, has decided to remain with her grandfather, Jean Mechen, the wealthy jeweler, and let her parents return to France without her. Yesterday Mr. Mechen was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Dornberg, his daughter, charged with kidnaping Antoinette. The matter was finally left to the girl for decision, and she decided to remain with her grandfather. Early this morning she bade her parents a tearful farewell, and they left for their home in France with heavy hearts.

Deep Water Harbor Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 10.—The Inter-State Deep-Water Harbor Convention elected the following committees and adjourned today: Finance Committee—Judge J. S. Emery, Kansas; Col. Walter Gresham, Texas; Dr. W. O. Kulp, Iowa; A. P. Chamberlin, Iowa; Sidney Clark, Oklahoma; Solomon Thacher Jr., Chicago. Committee on General Interest Common to the Great West—J. B. Clark, Chicago; Judge J. A. Carroll, Texas; Judge J. M. Carey, Wyoming; C. B. Kountze, Colorado; Howell Jones, Kansas. Transportation Committee—Solomon Thatcher Jr., Chicago; John Evans, Colorado; Sidney Clarke, Oklahoma; F. L. Dana, Denver; A. L. Tolbin, Missouri.

American Christian Convention.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—In the American Christian Convention this morning the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was submitted, showing receipts, $22,431.76; expenditures, $22,253.30; balance, $1,706.46. The church now controls ten institutions of learning, with 1,070 students. The convention this evening considered its interests among the colored people of the South. Addresses were delivered by colored delegates representing the conference of North Carolina and Virginia, and an address on the Southern negro, the causes of his condition, and his future hope was delivered by Prof. H. E. Long.

What St. Paul Pays Her Laborers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The bitter contest which has been going on in the City Council for three months over the proposition to allow the 6,000 men at work for the city ten hours' pay for eight hours' work ended tonight in a compromise resolution being passed allowing the force $1.40 per day for eight hours' work until April 1. The men had received $1.50 for ten hours' work, but since the fight over their compensation began they received nothing and were on the verge of asking for public charity, although the city was in their debt for three months' work.

Predicted His Own Death.

SUMNER, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—William Peters, the largest man in Lawrence County, and doubtless the biggest man in Southern Illinois, died on his farm near here today. He weighed 400 pounds. He realized that he was dying, and Tuesday sent parties to this city to have an undertaker get a coffin for him, saying he would die at 6 o'clock this morning. A casket had to be made especially for him. A singular fact was his prediction of the hour of his death, as he died within twenty minutes of 6 o'clock.

They Propose to Burn the Will.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—A sensation was created in business and social circles tonight by the announcement that Mrs. Edward Langevin had refused to offer the will of her late husband for probate, although Mr. Langevin died three weeks ago. He left an estate valued at $4,000,000, divided pretty equally between his five children, with the exception of George W. Langevin, his only son, whom he left nothing, on account of his waywardness. It is stated that Mrs. Langevin, with the consent of all the children, will burn the will and allow young Langevin to come in for his full share of the estate under the common law.

BROKE ANOTHER RECORD

BELLE HAMLIN AND JUSTINA MAKE A MILE IN 2:15.

The Feat Accomplished on the Fast Track at Terre Haute—Close of a Successful Meeting—Yesterday's Results at Latonia and Morris Park—Sale of the Walbaum Stable of Racers—General Turf and Sporting News.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 10.—Two more world records are nailed to the mast that flies the Terre Haute Trotting Association flag. Another day perfect in its autumnal splendor and in its sport marked the last day of the great fall meeting—a meeting that in the expressed opinion of such horsemen and breeders as Budd Doble, Orrin Hickok, John Splan, Col. J. W. Conley, Count Valensen, C. J. Hamlin, and others eclipses all harness events, not only in the sport offered, the interest manifested by large attendance, but in its effect on the breeding interest at large.

Having driven Belle Hamlin and Globe a half-mile last Tuesday in 1:06, Mr. Hamlin concluded that he would go against the record today with this team. After one score the team got the word, going strong. Globe not being able to make the short turns handily went to a break, and they were brought back for another effort. They were taken back at the turns and were only brushed in the four stretches. The mile was made in 2:16¾.

It was then announced that within an hour Belle Hamlin, with Justina as mate, would be driven by W. J. Andrews against the world's record. Promptly the great team was brought out, and after scoring several times to get the hang of them, having never before driven them together, Andrews nodded for the word. Mindful of the turn, Andrews let them go to the quarter pole in 34¾ seconds. Then he let them have their head and they went to the half in 1:08¼ and a murmur went up from the throng—"It can't be done." With their tails floating like banners in the breeze, another link was let out, the third quarter being done in 33½ seconds. Still a limit to their speed had not been reached, as with flying feet they turned for home. Without a skip or wabble, the mile was done strong in 2:15.

Another world's record stands to the credit of the Terre Haute track.

Three rousing cheers were given for the great team, three more for the superb driver, three more for the breeder, C. J. Hamlin, and three more for the Terre Haute track and its President, W. P. Ijams.

The second world's record of the day and the fifth of the week was the average time for forty-three heats in class races of 2:19.

In the unfinished 2:18 trot the remaining two heats went to Mocking Bird. The summary:

2:18 trot, purse $1,000:

Mocking Bird (W. J. Andrews)	10	1	1	1
Veritas (Budd Doble)	1	4	9	4
Hendryx (Tink Hills)	3	2	2	3
Gold Dust (Joe Rea)	2	3	3	6
Billy Mack (Ed McHenry)	4	3	4	2
Junemont (James Nebro)	8	5	5	7
Stevie (Ed Geers)	7	6	7	5
Ripple (George Robbins)	5	7	8	8
Harry Noble (W. S. Kirby)	6	8	6	9
Brown (Jackson Case)	9	dis		

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¾; 2:17¼; 2:17¾.

The 2:16 trot had but three starters, Allerton evidently having scared the other eight entries out. He won it as he pleased and in the third heat lowered his record three-quarters of a second.

Allerton (Williams)	1	1	1
Ketch (Robins)	2	2	2
Dick Smith (Carter)	3	dis	

Time—2:20; 2:17½; 2:15½.

The 2:28 trot was hotly contested and long drawn out, Kellar Thomas outlasting the field. The defeat of Limestone and Margaret M. was a heavy facer to the talent.

The 2:28 trot, purse $1,500:

Kellar Thomas (Dickerson)	6	2	5	4	1	1	1
Limestone (Young)	1	1	2	2	3	3	2
Margaret M. (Eychaner)	2	3	1	3	3	4	4
Speedway (Splan)	4	5	6	1	4	2	3
Vantassel (Nebro)	5	6	4	5	2	ro	
Trim (McKinney)	3	4	3	6	6	ro	
Merlin (Rood)	dis						

Time—2:20½; 2:19½; 2:21¼; 2:24¼; 2:25½; 2:27; 2:30.

The 2:25 pace, like the 2:28 trot, was remarkable for the close contest and long time made.

The 2:25 pace, purse $1,000:

Winslow Wilkes (McCoy)	1	1	7	5	1
Frank E. (Stewart)	9	3	1	1	2
Nellie S. (Pruden)	4	4	3	2	3
Glendennis (Andrews)	5	2	9	3	5
Easton Girl (Matt Maloney)	2	5	5	7	7
Gypsy Gold Dust (Perin)	7	8	4	4	4
Treasurer (Barker)	8	9	2	9	9
Red Hornet (Archer)	6	10	8	6	6
Ada (Walker)	10	7	6	8	8
Pearl R. (Dickerson)	3	6	dr.		

Time—2:16¾; 2:17; 2:19¼; 2:15¾; 2:19¾.

SUCCESS OF A LONG SHOT.

Rogers, a 25 to 1 Chance, Wins at Latonia—The Results.

COVINGTON, Ky., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Although all the races disposed of today were purse events, the sport was thoroughly enjoyable. Then the weather was perfect and the track also. The fields were a trifle unwieldy in three of the races, but the starting was fairly good. The notable features of the racing was the victory of Rogers with 25 to 1 against him in the fourth race, and the remarkable performance of Roseland in the last race for 2-year-olds. It was a handicap, the field being a large one, and Roseland was conceded thirty pounds to some of those in against him. He got off last of all but came with a tremendous burst of speed on the home-stretch and won by three lengths. Wednesday Meadowbrook made a show of Ban Chief, beating him about six lengths. Today Ban Chief romped under the string a winner while Meadowbrook was five lengths away, third. The racing of late has been noted for its in-and-out character. Scroggan won two races with Ban Chief and Hydy. There was a veritable plunge made on Mamie Fonso in the second race, her owner putting over a thousand dollars on her. She quit badly in the stretch after running under a pull for six furlongs. The favorites won three of five races and the betting was lively.

First race, purse for maiden 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Starters: Col. Wheatley, 106 pounds, 4 to 5; Mirabeau, 111½, 5 to 1; Ina D., 109, 6 to 1; Eli Kindige, 112, 10 to 1; Longleaf, 106, 10 to 4; Iconoclast, 109; 10 to 1; Tom Jones, 106, 15 to 1; Carmen, 109, 20 to 1; Susette, 109, 40 to 1; Lamar, 106, 50 to 1; Lum, 112, 50 to 1; Col. Wheatley won, Tom Jones second, Ina D. third. Time, 1:04½.

Second race, selling purse for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and a sixteenth—Starters: Jubilee, 118 pounds, 4 to 1; Hydy, 106, 2 to 1; Mamie Fonso, 115, 6 to 5; Dyer, 105, 15 to 1; Barney, 119, 15 to 1; Lady Blackburn, 108, 15 to 1; Dakota, 105, 30 to 1. Hydy won, Jubilee second, Mamie Fonso third. Time, 1:51½.

Third race, purse for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and twenty yards—Starters: Hopeful, 106 pounds, 4 to 1; Meadowbrook, 103, 8 to 5; Ban Chief, 106, 8 to 5; Valet, 115; 30 to 1; Lottie S., 103, 12 to 1; Flitaway, 112, 50 to 1; Lord Tom Himyar, 115, 50 to 1. Ban Chief won, Hopeful second, Meadowbrook third. Time, 1:46.

Fourth race, purse for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile—Starters: Silver Lake, 95 lbs., 9 to 1; Marcoma, 101, 2 to 1; Josie M., 106, 12 to 1; Rosemont, 103, 3 to 2; Barnett, 104, 60 to 1; Adrien, 104½, 40 to 1; Ormie, 109, 50 to 1; Argenta, 106½, Princess Annie, 97½, and Rogers, 98, 20 to 1 each; Outlook, 98, and Mora, 100, 15 to 1 each. Rogers won, Rosemont second, Ormie third. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, a free handicap sweepstake for 2-year-olds, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Starters: Roseland, 123 pounds, 6 to 5; Chimes, 112; Ed Leonard, 109; Modjeska, 103; Eugenie, 98, 6 to 1 each; Reveal, 101; Birdella M., 107, 15 to 1 each; Yale '91, 100; Laura Agnes, 98; Amy Robsart, 95; Lee S., 100, 20 to 1 each; Fero, 95, 40 to 1. Roseland won, Chimes second, Yale '91 third. Time, 1:09½.

Today's Entries.

First race, one and one-eighth miles, selling—Aunt Kate, 90 pounds, $12; Meckie B., 103, $30; Grey Cloud, 104, $30; Nina Archer, 105, $14; Remini, 105, $8; Bob Forsythe, 111, $12; Hamlet, 111, $18.

Second race, one mile—Twilight, 99 pounds, $4; Cecil B., 110, $8; Eli, 112, $20; Milldale, 112, $20; Bobby Beach, 115, $150.

Third race, handicap, one and one-eighth miles—Penn P., 97 pounds, 16; Wary, 101, 16; Marion C., 113; 30; Verge d'Or, 113, 28; Hamlet, 103, 16.

Fourth race, Kentucky Central Railway Stakes, one mile—Sir Abner, 121 pounds, 12; Philora, 118, 30; Donatello, 113, 10; Kingman, 113, 28; Harry Ray, 110, 14; Vallera, 113, 25; Carroll Reed, 108, 10.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, selling, five and a half furlongs—Nina, 89 pounds, 4; Ivanhoe, 98, 4; Ora, 99, 9; Mary Conroy, 104, 9; Paoli, 104, 9; Whitney, 104, 4; Onlight, 107, 4; Grandpa, 107, 4; Corrinne Kinney, 110, 4; Lee S., 110, 9; Reveal, 110, 9; Bob L., 116, 30; Virgin II., 97; One Dime, 102; Coronel, 104; George Hunt, 104; Fero, 118; field, 9.

RESULTS AT MORRIS PARK.

Punster, Silver Prince, Riley, G. W. Cook, Rosette, and Flavilla Win.

MORRIS PARK, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Race-goers had one of the best cards of the meetings offered to them today, and as a consequence they turned out in large numbers.

First race, for 3-year-olds, a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added—Starters: Dr. Helmuth, 112 pounds, 4 to 1; Costa Rica, 112, 10 to 1; Lady Jane, colt, 112, 10 to 1; Busteed, 112, 6 to 1; Iago, 112, 5 to 1; Houston, 110, 8 to 1; Punster Jr., 107, 4 to 1; Bessie K., 106, 12 to 1; Flossie, 106, 30 to 1; Mamie B., 105, 20 to 1; Gertie N., 104, 15 to 1. Punster won. Dr. Helmuth beat Costa Rica a half length for the place. Time, 1:17½.

Second race, Palo Alto Handicap, for 2-year-olds, sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added, six furlongs—Starters: Chatham, 121, 4 to 1; Nellie Bly, 117, 8 to 5; Blithe, 110, 8 to 1; Woodcutter, 105, 12 to 1; Balgowan, 103, 6 to 1; Early Blossom, 104, 6 to 1; Reilly, 100, 15 to 4; Hoodlum, 95, 20 to 1; Silver Prince, 95, 15 to 1; Lizzie, 95, 20 to 1. Silver Prince won, Early Blossom second, Hoodlum third. Time, 1:18½.

Third race, Fairview Lightweight Handicap, for all ages, a sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,000 added; one mile and a quarter—Starters: Cousin Jeems, 100 pounds, 5 to 1; Stockton, 97, 9 to 10; Riley, 95, 3 to 1; Kasson, 99, 7 to 2; Admiral, 85, 20 to 1. Riley won, while Stockton beat Cousin Jeems for the place. Time, 2:12.

Fourth race, Dixiana Handicap, for all ages, a sweepstakes of $30 each, with $1,500 added; six furlongs—Starters: Volunteer II., 124 pounds, 8 to 1; Racine, 122, 9 to 10; Reporter, 115, 6 to 1; Belle d'Or, 105, 15 to 1; G. W. Cook, 104, 3 to 1; My Fellow, 103, 40 to 1; Getalong, 95, 40 to 1; Kittie Van, 105, 40 to 1. G. W. Cook won, Volunteer second, Belle d'Or third. Time, 1:17.

Fifth race, for all ages, a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $1,000 added, one mile—Starters: Ron, 132 pounds, 1 to 3; Eleve, 102, 20 to 1; Mackenzie, 122, 15 to 1; Red Fellow, 122, 15 to 1; Parametta, 122, 8 to 1; Anne Boleyn gelding, 118, 10 to 1; Rosette, 110, 5 to 1. Rosette won, Anne Boleyn second, Parametta third. Time, 1:47.

Sixth race, for 2-year-olds, a sweepstakes at $15 each, with $750 added—Starters: Balgowan, 113 pounds, 5 to 1; Flavilla, 110, 3 to 1; Tom Donohue, 107, 4 to 1; Common Sense, 107, 10 to 1; Kittie T., 106, 10 to 1; Zenobia, 105, 5 to 5; Best Boy, 103, 5 to 1; Alma P. filly, 101, 6 to 1. Flavilla was first. Best Boy second, and Balgowan third. Time, 1:03½.

Today's Entries.

Bradford, Al Farrow, Eolo, Torchlight, Kingstock, Daniel B., Autocrat, 122 pounds each; Belle D'Or, Rival, Zeb, Meriden, 119 each; Michael, Freedom, Anarchist, 99 each; Parkridge, 96; Elmstone, 117; Druidess, 114; Reilly, 89; Brunette gelding, 115.

Second race, mile and a half—Salute, 103 pounds; Sir John, 125; Montague, 128; Eleve, 120; Admiral, 115; Masterlode, 111; Come to Taw, Sorrento, 102; Il,—

Third race, five furlongs—Evangeline, Ella T., Gray Lock, Crutches, 100 pounds each; Belle of Orange, Lizette, Lizzie, 110 each; Ellen, 95; Guildean filly, 95; Correction, 115.

Fourth race, three-quarters—Russell, 125 pounds; Sallie McClelland, 119; La Tosca, 117; Ambulance, 117; Montana, Masher, 116 each; Void, 114; Gascon, Equity, Esperanza, Kildeer, 113 each; Orageuse, 109; Kirkover, 106; Yosemite, 106; Rey Del Rey, 104; Capt. Wagener, 104; Rinfax, 103; Thorndale, 102; Mimi filly, 100; Fireworks, 98; Rhinegold, 98; Cantatrice, 96; Silver Prince, 94.

Fifth race, mile and a quarter—Roseland Diablo, 117 pounds; Senorita, 122; Firenzi, 118; Tournament, 118.

Sixth race, mile and sixteenth—Esquimau, 117 pounds; Wendetta, Floodtide, Pontico, 98 each; Vivid, 104; Salvini, 112; Longshot, 122; Wilfred, 122; Admiral, 108; B. B. Million, 103; Little Jim, 101; Golden Reel, 109; Elkton, 98.

ROUGH ON THE BOOKIES.

The Pencilers Continue to Be Hard Hit at the West Side Track.

For the third consecutive day the bookmakers had a hard time of it yesterday at the West Side Park. It is said that Cartwright's books alone have lost $15,000 since Tuesday of this week.

The pencilers can stand it some days to come, however, as up to this week no better "break" was ever known the matter of picking the winners being almost an impossibility. The weather was scarcely favorable to comfort, either of man or beast, the air being damp and chilly. The track was dry, but dead, as the slow time recorded indicates. Lewis Clark and Crussie, the winning favorites, appear to be much improved since their last races. Both were strongly backed Sept. 30. Zeke Hardy covered 7 furlongs, carrying 134 pounds, in 1:29¾; yesterday, carrying 20 pounds less of weight, he was second to Cassella in 1:31. Winslow was backed by his owner and the public "tailed on" as the horse went to the post. Had Delany kept Winslow going up the homestretch the horse would most likely have won. As it was he was close enough at the finish to be given the place, although it was a nice point to separate the first three, they finishing closely together.

The results were:

First race, half mile, for maiden two-year-olds—Leader II. 102 (DeLong), 9 to 1, won; Yazoo, 107, 2½ to 1, second; Shiloh, 105, 9 to 1, third. Time, 50½.

Leader II. and Yazoo ran a dead heat and the former won the run off.

Berndene, Dick Scott, Abby, Peristaltic, Walter Drake also ran.

Second race, one mile—Lewis Clark, 116 pounds (Soden), 6 to 5, won; Prince, 104, 15 to 1, second; Redstone, 98, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:45. Zufola, Revival, Maggie B., Fan King also ran.

Third race, seven furlongs—Casella, 114 pounds (Doggett), 11 to 5, won; Winslow, 99, 8 to 1, second; Zeke Hardy, 114, 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:31. Lizzie Gwynne, Nellie O., Silver Dollar, George R. Clark also ran.

Fourth race, six furlongs—John Daly, 108 pounds (Soden), 6 to 1, won; Lady Lea, 99, 6 to 1, second; Miss Howard, 100, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Romp, Elsie B., Josephine, Skobeloff, Yolande II., also ran.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Crissie, 103 pounds (Penny), 8 to 5, won; Cole Metler, 99, 11 to 5, second; Receiver, 96, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:17½. Tom Tinker, Cadaverous, Lesering, Chute, Haley also ran.

Today's Entries.

The entries and weights for today's races are:

First race selling, five-eighths of a mile—Ferryman, 112 pounds; Ed Bell, 106; Katie J., 100; George R. Clark, 100; James V., 100; Split Silk, 100; Plunger, 100; Post Odds, 97; Minnie Girgie, 97.

Second race, one mile—Sunrise, 110 pounds; L. H., 102; Red Leo, 95; My Queen, 87; Annie Brown, 87; Ethel S., 87; Glen Rush, 90; Nellie O., 87; Abby, 77.

Third race, handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles—Khafton, 110 pounds; Big Three, 107; Cassella, 106; Loupe, 96; Jackstaff, 95.

Fourth race (selling) 1 mile and 70 yards—Carus, 104 pounds; St. Albans, 101; Hardee, 98; Enterprise, 95; Revival, 86.

Fifth race (selling) ¾-mile—Tom Tinker, 113 pounds; Bonnie Annie, 102; Annie Martin, 102; John Red, 102; Josephine, 99; Jack Fisher, 99; Gov. Hardin, 99; Anna B., 97; Wedgefield, 94.

Sixth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Dixie, 114 pounds; Creole, 114; Pearl Jennings, 112; Dock Wick, 105; Pinto, 105; Copperfield, 102; Haramborne, 102; Madolin, 102; Emma J., 99; Horace Leland, 97.

Racing at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—At Newmarket today the race for the Thirteenth Great Challenge Stakes, six furlongs, was won by Prince Soltykoff's aged colt Mephisto, Daniel Cooper's 2-year-old filly Melody was second, and Chevalier Ginistrelli's 3-year-old filly Signorina third.

RESULTS ON OTHER TRACKS.

Yesterday's Turf Events at Dowagiac, Plymouth, and Mount Carroll.

The results of yesterday's races on other tracks are given below:

Dowagiac—Free-for-all trot—Tariff won, Silver Cloud second. Best time, 2:32. 2:35 class—Prince M. won, Lee R. second. Best time, 2:31½.

Mount Carroll, Ill.—Free for all—Won by Handicap in 2:32¼. Half mile and repeat—Gipsy A. won in two straight heats. Time, :50¼.

Plymouth, Ind.—Trotting, 2:40 class, purse $150—Mab first, Dexter King second, Lulu B. third. Best time, 2:34. Trotting, free for all, purse $200—S. E. A. first, Defiance second, Napwee third, Atlanta fourth. Best time, 2:28½.

IT FAILED TO GO THROUGH.

Chicagoans Had a Good Thing at Terre Haute but It Went Amiss.

Several Chicago sports are now fully cognizant of the literal truth of the old saying that there's "many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." They planned a good thing and it all but went through at Terre Haute Thursday.

Visitors will remember at the trotting meeting here in August an undersized red-roan pacer known as B. B. He was branded, and it was popularly supposed that he was a bronco. His owner allowed this impression to circulate until the day of the 2:19 pace. Turk Franklin was a hot favorite and won the first two heats. Then when B. B. sold for little or nothing he was bought up by his owners and proceeded to reel off the next three heats in fast time, winning the race. His best time was 2:17¾.

His owners then admitted that he was a son of Tom Hal and had been bred in Tennessee. He was branded by his owner because a flood had carried the fences away and all the stock was branded. Many of the Tom Hals are red-roans, and while B. B. was under size he had the Hal conformation. His party resolved to shoot at high game and several Chicagoans were taken into the scheme. It was resolved to go right at Hal Pointer, the crack pacer of the year. B. B. was, therefore, given a special preparation and entered in the free-for-all pace at Terre Haute. The story of the race was told in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Ed Geers, Hal Pointer's driver, finding that the despised B. B. was being heavily backed, resolved to take no chances and sent Hal Pointer right out from the start. B. B. was also out for the first heat and forced Hal Pointer under the wire in 2:09¼. The next two heats were hotly contested but Hal won. The Chicagoans lost about $5,000 on the deal. They had the consolation of knowing they had a run for their money but to the average bettor that brings little solace.

IS THE TURF CONGRESS IN DANGER?

A Report from Cincinnati to That Effect Finds Prompt Denial Here.

The following telegram was received from Cincinnati yesterday:

"A local paper announces the withdrawal of the Washington Park from the Western Turf Congress, and predicts that the congress will go to pieces soon. It alleges that the one-mile rule now in force operates as one of the reasons for the withdrawal of Washington Park. This is flagrantly erroneous, as the Chicago club was and is the stanchest champion of the new rule. It is reasonably certain the club will withdraw, but not for the reasons stated, and it is almost equally certain that the congress will go to pieces in consequence. It is safe to say that at the coming meeting of the congress the one-mile rule will be modified or repealed, and it is at least possible that, anticipating this, the Washington Park Club has decided to withdraw. That may be one reason, but there are others of a more tangible kind which Secretary Brewster might be induced to make known."

A well-known officer of the club last night denied that the Washington Park Club had ever expressed a determination to withdraw from the congress. In fact the matter had never been broached at the meeting of the club. Owing to certain circumstances it was just possible that the club would not be represented at the annual meeting of the congress next month, but that would not indicate that the club was to withdraw from the congress. A meeting will be held tonight, and it is just possible that a delegate to the congress will be chosen. As to the mile rule the club considered it by far the best that had been passed of late years. Some of the clubs, however, had grossly violated it. Thus St. Louis, under the name of "matinée racing," had been giving short dashes all the year.

Sale of the Walbaum Stable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—In the free field at Morris Park today were sold at public auction the yearlings and horses in training, the property of G. Walbaum. There was a big crowd of buyers in attendance, and the bidding was lively. The star of the sale was Kenwood, who brought $7,500, that price being paid by J. E. Madden. Following is a summary of the sale:

Kenwood, b. c. by Falsetto—Katie Creel, to J. E. Madden for $7,500.

Blue Rock, b. c. by Billet—Calomel, to William Barrick for $6,050.

Bradford, b. h. by Imp. Glengarry or Bramble—Nevada, to W. B. Jennings for $3,025.

Little Fred, b. c. by Imp. Tympanees—Creda, to D. J. Madden for $1,600.

Wilroy, ch. c. by Wilful—Ecliptic, to George E. Smith for $3,325.

Objection, ch. c. by Mark—Cinderella, to J. E. Madden for $2,100.

Rancreas, ch. c. by Iroquois—Ontario, to B. Van Brunt for $2,300.

Ilma B., b. m. by John Harper—Crettle, to J. Shields for $1,400.

Folsom, b. c. by Falsetto—Semper Vive, to J. E. Madden for $3,200.

Guy and Clingstone at Independence.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—J. H. Gordon of Cleveland arrived here today with Guy—2:12¾—and Clingstone—2:14—to put them in shape for the fall meeting, when Guy starts to beat the world's record.

PATCHING UP A TRUCE.

League and Brotherhood Men Have Another Conference in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The National League delegates continued their conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning. The Conference Committee that met the brotherhood committee Thursday night made its report, and after some discussion the meeting was adjourned until Oct. 22.

A. L. Johnson, one of the brotherhood representatives, gave the full particulars of the conference. He said:

"Mr. Thurman began operations by informing us that the struggle of the two leagues during the last season had been disastrous, and that if hostilities were continued for another year the National game would become as dead as a door nail. Mr. Thurman then went on to say that both sides were willing to bury the past, and if certain concessions were made the base-ball season of 1891 would start in with a big boom. He requested Mr. A. G. Spalding to tell what the league people were willing to do.

"Mr. Spalding was up in a moment, and immediately put himself on record with the statement that no matter what concessions the Players' League and American Association were willing to make, the National League would hold out on one point. The name, National League, would never be done away with.

"At this I thought it about time to express the sentiments of my own side. I told my confrères that if the Players' League and the American Association were expected to give up their names the National League must give up theirs. This is where the hitch in the conference came. Mr. Thurman asked the brotherhood committee if the name of the principal league would be acceptable as 'United National League.' We refused to consider this idea, however, and then Mr. Thurman, after a consultation with Messrs. Spalding, Day, and Byrne, suggested the name 'United League.'

"The league men said nothing at this, but we were unanimous in pronouncing it satisfactory."

Mr. Johnson said that a meeting of brotherhood men had been called for tomorrow morning.

It was learned that there were plenty of applications from clubs to fill the vacancy caused by the sale of the Cincinnati club. President J. T. Brush of Indianapolis is after a league franchise, and the clubs in Milwaukee and Buffalo are also desirous of obtaining places in the league circuit. Even Cincinnati seems to have another longing for "league ball," as two entirely separate syndicates have offered to place clubs in the league in direct opposition to the Cincinnati brotherhood club.

Today's Game.

Positively the last professional game of base-ball played in Chicago during the season of 1890 will be the one between the Whitings and the Chicagos at National League Park this afternoon. It is for the benefit of Capt. Anson and his victorious colts, and the already large sale of seats indicates that the attendance will be large. A pleasant feature of the afternoon will be the presentations by friends of the players to the men who constitute Anson's winning team. A number of magnificent testimonials have been arranged and will be handed the boys upon the field.

The game will be called at 3 o'clock, with Stein and Anson in the points for the colts and Joe Murphy and Honan for the Whitings. At the end of the third inning Luby and Nagle will assume charge of the battery work for Chicago, and at the end of the sixth, Hutchinson and Kittridge. The price of admission has been placed at 50 cents, and reserve seats are now on sale at A. G. Spalding & Bro.'s, No. 108 Madison street. The make-up of the teams will be as follows:

Chicago.	*Positions.*	*Whitings.*
Stein, Luby, and Hutchinson	Pitcher	Murphy.
Anson, Nagle, and Kittridge	Catcher	Honan.
Anson and Earle	First base	Scanlon.
Glenalvin	Second base	Rheims.
Burns	Third base	Merhle.
Cooney	Shortstop	O'Brien.
Carroll	Right field	Andrews.
Wilmot	Left field	Barrett.
Foster	Center field	Rooks.

After the game the proceeds will be divided among the players, who will shortly after leave for their several homes.

Thornton Will Play in Philadelphia.

Otto Floto returned to Chicago yesterday with the contract of John Thornton, the crack pitcher of that club, to play in Philadelphia next summer. The claim that the Milwaukee club has a contract with Thornton is denied by the brotherhood officials. He signed an agreement some time ago consenting to his transfer to Cincinnati. The Milwaukee officials came here and offered him to Tom Loftus for $3,500. The latter declined with thanks. The brotherhood men claim that no injunction restraining Thornton from playing with the Philadelphia club will hold.

Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Cleveland Players' League clubs played the first series of three exhibition games at Brotherhood Park today. The Chicagos won after an uphill game. The score:

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	—7
Cleveland	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	—5

A Chicago Tug of War Team Beaten.

EMBRO, Ont., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The tug of war here today between the Chicago and West Zorra teams, under the captaincy of Messrs. McLeod and Sutherland, created intense excitement. The first trial resulted in a victory for the Zorra team in three seconds. The second test was a long and desperate one, the men on both sides tugging and pulling their very best. Slowly but surely it was evident the Zorras were gaining the day, and at the expiration of thirty-five minutes the Chicago team was compelled to yield to the strength of the Zorraites.

Slavin and McAuliffe Held for Trial.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The case of Frank Slavin and Joe McAuliffe, the pugilists, who were charged with assaulting each other and with commiting a breach of the peace by taking part in the recent fight at the Ormonde Club, came up in the Lambeth Police Court today. After listening to the evidence and the arguments for and against the release of the prisoners, the Court committed them for trial for engaging in a common prize-fight.

Football Today.

The Chicago Cricket and Athletic Club will have a practice game of football under association rules today at Park side at 3:30 p. m. All members are particularly requested to attend. Their first "cup" match takes place Saturday, Oct. 18, when they will play the Calhoun Football Club at South Chicago.

Football Tomorrow.

A game of football under association rules will be played at the Wanderers' Club grounds, Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock between the Wanderers and a Canadian club. This match will open the football season in Chicago. A good game may be expected as the Canadians play a strong combination game and the Wanderers are stronger than ever this season. A number of athletic sports will be given—viz.: Seventy-five yard dash, 300 yard race, broad jump, high leap, and three-quarter mile run. The sports are open to amateurs, and are all handicaps.

BIG STEAMERS RACE DOWN LAKE HURON

And McDougall's "Whaleback," Colgate Hoyt, Was Very Badly Left Behind.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—When it became known among vesselmen this morning that the famous McDougall whaleback steamer Colgate Hoyt was coming down the river in company with the Maruba and Thomas W. Palmer, that the two former had passed Port Huron side by side with the Palmer only twenty minutes ahead, and that all three were evidently being pressed for all that was in them, the greatest interest was manifested, and by the time the boats passed here great numbers of people had congregated along the docks to witness what was generally believed to be a trial of speed.

The boats passed Port Huron in the following order: Palmer, 6 a. m.; Hoyt and Maruba, 6:20. At 10:50 the Palmer passed the foot of Woodward avenue, followed by the Maruba at 11:05 and the Hoyt at 11:22. The boats were all reported leaving the "Soo" yesterday morning, but the true test of speed being on the run down Lake Huron the exact time of their passing Detour has been ascertained, which was: Hoyt, 11:20; Maruba, 11:50; Palmer, 12:05. Their running time across the lake, therefore, was: Palmer, 17 hours 55 minutes; Maruba, 18 hours 30 minutes; Hoyt, 19 hours. The weather during the run was fine and the result of the contest, while it shows the Hoyt to be a speedy boat, also demonstrates that it is not the flyer it has been so industriously claimed to be.

Grain Freights Quiet.

Lake freights yesterday were quiet and rates easy. Room to Buffalo was quoted at 2¼ cents for wheat, 1⅞ cents for corn, and 1¾ cents for oats. Georgian Bay rates were nominal at 1¾ cents and 1½ cents for corn and oats respectively.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10.—Coal tonnage continues in good demand and rates are steady at 60 cents to Chicago and Milwaukee, 40 cents to Escanaba and Gladstone, and 40 cents from Ohio ports to the head of Lake Superior. Ore freights are quiet. No charters were reported.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—For several days there has been more coal tonnage on the market than shippers could care for, and some vessels have been obliged to go out light. There also has been more or less delay in loading those engaged. No desire has been shown to cut rates, however.

Barge Yankee in Port at Last.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The barge Yankee, recently ashore on Beaver Island, with a consignment of lumber from Ashland for Racine parties, arrived tonight in tow of the tug Knight Templar. Half of its deck load is gone.

Around the Lakes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The schooner Sweetheart goes into dry dock to repair its forefoot. It struck in the Sault River on its last up trip.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 10.—Capt. Michael Enright, who shot his wife Wednesday night, was released on $3,000 bail today and will leave with his vessel, the Arthur, for Buffalo tonight.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. 10.—The steamer John Harper, bound up, this morning parted its wheel chain just below the Limekiln crossing and was picked up by the tug International and brought to the dock, where the necessary repairs were made, and it proceeded on its trip.

Grain, Coal and Ore Charters.

Milwaukee—Gogebic, William Chisholm, Zapatec, B. P. Fitzgerald, barley, to Buffalo, at 2 cents.

Chicago—To Buffalo—Cayuga, corn; Buffalo, wheat. To Erie—Lycoming, flaxseed. Total capacity—Wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels; flaxseed, 20,000 bushels.

Buffalo—For coal—Ford, Milwaukee, 50 cents; Tacoma, St. Lawrence, Samoa, Nance, Clyde, Chicago 60 cents. The Tacoma takes some railroad iron and the R. A. Packer full load for Chicago. The Gladstone and Davidson could not get coal cargoes here.

Cleveland—For coal—M. J. Cummings, Cleveland to Escanaba, 40 cents; Rival, Cleveland to Detroit, private terms; Hesper, Cleveland to Duluth, 40 cents; A. Cobb, Cleveland to Manitowoc, 50 cents; Point Abino, Lorain to Port Huron, 35 cents; Majestic, Cleveland to Duluth, 40 cents; George Spencer, Toledo to Duluth, 40 cents; P. J. Ralph, J. M. Hutchinson, Toledo to Ashland, on contract; Rosedale, Cleveland to Port Arthur, 40 cents.

Vessel Movements of Oct. 10.

Midland—Arrived—J. Kelderhouse.

Port Colborne—Up—Kate Kelly, Stimson.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Kent. Cleared—Owasco, Typo, Escanaba.

Ludington—Arrived—Winsor, Carter. Cleared—Conneaut, Mars, Chicago.

Oscoda—Cleared—Casey, Toledo; Langell, Cleveland; Transfer, Munro.

Two Harbors—Cleared—Gratwick, ore to Cleveland; Matoa, ore to Chicago.

Alpena—Cleared—Westford, Monitor, Lady Franklin, Buffalo; Cowle, Warner, Toledo.

Port Dalhousie—Up—Tilley and consorts, Rosedale, American. Down—McVittie.

South Chicago—Arrived—Manchester, C. W. Elphicke. Cleared—Merrimac, Manhatton.

Sandusky—Arrived—F. A. Morse. Cleared with coal—Senator, Gladstone. Light—Lowell, Mackinac.

Grand Haven—Cleared—Ross, Preston, Chicago; Wilhelm, City of the Straits, M. T. Green, Tonawanda.

Marquette—Cleared—City of Duluth, Duluth; Pasadena, Cleveland; Havana, Erie; Helena, Ashtabula.

Ashland—Cleared—Tampa, Oades, Minneapolis, Sandiego, ore to Cleveland; Moran, mercandise, Buffalo.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Nahant, Gogebic, Brunette, Buffalo. Cleared—Keystone, Escanaba; W. L. Wetmore, Arabia, Buffalo.

West Superior—Arrived—Northern. Cleared—Northern King flour and merchandise, Buffalo; Aurora, wheat, Buffalo.

Muskegon—Cleared—Coral, L. M. Davis, M. C. Neff, R. C. Reid, Wilds, Covell, Soper, City of Ludington, Chicago; Root, Michigan City; Douglas, Milwaukee.

Menominee—Arrived—John B. Merrill, Clara, Alice, Butcher Boy, Cape Horn, Evra Fuller, H. H. Badger. Cleared—Roanoke, Westover, Delos De Wolf.

Cheboygan—Arrived—Abercorn and consorts, Mott, Johnson. Departed—Tempest and consorts, Toledo; Ruby, Detroit; Felicitous. Bissell still here awaiting the weather. At anchor—Ed Kelly.

Manistee—Cleared—Allmendinger, Milwaukee; J. C. Suit, Michigan City; Pride, Sheboygan; Contest, Racine; Bock, Manitowoc; Simpson, Naghtin, Emeline, Toledo; Sands, Lucky, Chicago.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Dawn, Tallehassee, Exchange. Cleared—Arcadia, Frankfort; Kate Winslow, Buffalo; Driver, Waleska, Sea Gem, Blackhawk, Chicago; Joses, Stanton, Barnes, Leo, Minnehaha, Milwaukee.

Minorville—Down—Hunter Savidge, Alice, Depere, Muskegon, John Wright. Up—Ada Medora, Cuyahoga, Oscar Newhouse, Rainbow, H. M. Scover, Herschel, Ivers, Lawson, Ellen, Williams, Riverside, Arctic.

Erie—Arrived—W. L. Scott, Forest City, P. J. Ralph, M. Sicken. Cleared—China, Buffalo; Alaska, Chicago; West Side, Escanaba; M. B. Grover, Fedora, Duluth; all with coal; Monteagle, Escanaba; M. Sicken, Chicago, towing Young, Ransom, and McVea.

Duluth—Arrived—Northern Wave, Wallula. Cleared—Livingston, grain to Buffalo; Vanderbilt, merchandise to Chicago; Philip Minch, Caledonia, light to Ashland; E. C. Hutchinson, Tom Adams, grain to Buffalo.

Toledo—Arrived—Russel Sage, George G. Hadly, John Rugee, Lily, Charles A. Street, Three Brothers, Hattie Estelle, Sandusky; Canton, Warmington, Margaret Goff, John Schuette, Nelson, H. B. Burton. Cleared with coal—Specplar, Iron Age, Duluth; Rutter, West Superior.

Escanaba—Arrived—Slauson, Bertha Barnes, Massachusetts, Rogers, Nevada. Cleared—Corona, Bruce, King, Mowatt, Houghton, Ashtabula; Devereux, Noyes, Owasco, John Martin, Gilmore, Cleveland; Oregon, Flint, Charles Eddy, Newell Eddy, Buffalo; White Star, Elk Rapids; Panther, Tonawanda.

Ashtabula Harbor—Arrived—Cormorant, C. H. Green, W. S. Crosthwaite. Cleared with coal—F. W. Wheeler, Duluth. Light—Progress, D. W. Rust, Houghton, S. E. Sheldon, Marquette; R. Sonsmith, M. E. Bell, Marquette; F. A. Georger, Escanaba; Thomas Quayle, Duluth.

Cleveland—Arrived—Superior, Josephine, S. C. Baldwin, Smilax, Jim Sheriffs, J. H. Wade, Mabel Wilson, S. H. Foster, M. S. Bacon, Dashing Wave, Grace Whitney, India, Sophia Minch, Magnetic, A. Boody. Cleared—With merchandise, W. H. Stevens, Idaho, Duluth; H. R. James, Chicago. With coal—St. Lawrence, Manistee; Thomas L. Parker, West Superior; Rival, Detroit. Light—Kalkaska, Oscoda; Siberia, J. M. Hutchinson, Duluth; A. Everett, McGregor, Marquette.

Mackinaw City—Down—Ira Owen, 11:30 last night; Arabia, 1:30 a. m.; Wallace and consort, 4; Samuel Marshall, 5:10; Ed Kelly, 6:30; Seneca, 7:30; Norman, 3:40 p. m.; Haskell, 4; Devereux, 4:10; Outhwaite, Genoa, 5:10. Up—Scranton, 2:30; Delaware, 4; Commodore, 6:40; La Salle, 7:30; Owego, 10; Quito, 1:30 p. m.; Henry Packer, 1:40; Craig, 3; Hudson, 5:10. Later—Down—Coffinbury, Gawn, 8; Wissahickon, 8:20.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Shrigley, Guiding Star, Sherman, 8:40 a. m.; City of Duluth, 9:15; Ira Owen, 9:40; Columbia, Business, 10:30; Flower, 1:20 p. m.; Wilhelm, Atlanta, Nirvana, Kershaw, Ironton, Moonlight, 4:15; Pratt, Ash, 5:40; Roanoke, Algonquin, 7; Butteroni, Paige. Down—Italia, 2:50 a. m.; Northern Queen, J. W. Moore, Raleigh, 4:50; Spokane, 7; E. B. Palmer, 7:40; Peerless, 9:20; Spinner, Godfrey, Shawnee, Japan, 11:40; Yakima, 10; Horace Tuttle, Colorado, 2 p. m.; Campana, 6:10.

Buffalo—Arrived—China, Portage, Grand Traverse, Schuck, Davidson, Tacoma, R. A. Packer, Tuscarora, Chemung, North Star, Albany, Samoa, Vance Ogemaw, Maxwell. Cleared with sundries—Jewett, Clarion, Chicago; Winslow, Duluth. With coal—Northwind, Fryer, Superior; Helena, Ford, Denver, Dyer, Milwaukee; Robert Mills, Wayne, Chicago; Sicken, Bay City; Case, Racine. Light—Schuck, Escanaba; Gladstone, Two Harbors; Manistique, Agnes, Bay City; Sunshine, Pequaming; Tilden, Ashland.

Port Huron—Down—Mary Pringle, 1:40 p. m.; Nebraska, Harlem, India, 1:50; Corsica, Mackinaw, Magnet, 2:40; Missoula, "101," 4:30; M. M. Drake, 5:50. Up—Hudson, 11:40 last night; Tower, "104," Juniata, Louisiana, 11:50; Pease, Planet, 12:40 a. m.; Newaygo and consort, W. B. Hall, 4:30; Egyptian, Winslow, Boyce, McGregor, 5; Neff, 6; Burlington, 6:30; Arizona, Plymouth, 7:20; Messenger, 7:30; Henry J. Johnson, 7:40; Nellie Torrent, Howland, 9:15; Arctic, barges, 9:30; Brady, Bloom, Wilcox, Montana, Uranus, Celtic, 11:40; Parks, Foster, Manola, 12:40 p. m.; E. M. Peck, 1; Cherokee, Chippewa, Susquehanna, 1:40; Bay City, Lillie Smith, 2; Western Reserve, Schnoor, 2:10; Parnell, 4:30; Avon, Egan, 5; Northerner, 6.

Later—Up—Northerner, 6; Cambria, 7; S. C. Clark, 7:30; J. P. Clark, 8. Down—Empire State, 6:10; M. M. Drake, Miami, Conemaugh, 6:30; Roumania, 9:30.

Detroit—Up—Goodell, 12:10 p. m.; Rhoda Stewart, 12:40; Cambria, 4; Hale, Bradley, 1:40; J. C. Lockwood, 2:50; Haight, Red White and Blue, 3; Harper, 3:15; Neshoto, 3:30; Boston, 3:40; Mystic, Mineral State, 4; Sumner, Redington, A. Smith, Quickstep, Williams, 5; Pridgeon, 5:20. Down—Samuel Mather, 11:20 last night; Snook, 12:10 a. m.; Nyanza, 1; Annie Young, 2; Africa, 3; Robert Wallace and consort, 6:10; City of Concord and consort, Robert Rhodes, 7:20; J. E. Hall, 8:40; Macy, Camden, 9; Thomas Palmer, 10:50; Maruba, 11:05; Hoyt, 11:20; Missouri, 11:40; Waverly, Roumania, 12; Marion, Allegheny, Milwaukee, 12:30 p. m.; New York, 1; Lehigh, 2; Salina, 2:20; St. Magnus, 2:30; Rhoda Emily, William Crosthwaite, 3; Republic, Hackett, Brown, 3:30; Onoko, 4:30; Edward Smith, 5; Castle, Davids, Stewart, Keith, Hayes, Cook 5:30.

Later—Up—Egyptian, Winslow, Specular, 7:30; Joliet, 7:40; George Williams, 10:10. Down—Volunteer, 6; India, 7; Corsica, Harlem, 7:20; Nebraska, 8.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Reitz, Joys, Manistee; Martin, Marinette; S. C. Hall, Butters, Ludington; Powers, Menominee; Wente, Manistee; Thompson, A. Laura, Pauly, Woods, Muskegon; Wescott, Traverse City; Hayward, M. Duncan, Escanaba; Moore, Pine Lake; Magill, Grandy, Carney, Darley, Marinette; Menominee, L. M. Mason, Mediator, Menominee; George A. Marsh, Evaline, Manistee; L. Nau, T. Hume, Muskegon; Peshtigo, Escanaba; Sam Flint, N. Mason, C. Raab, Ludington; Jack Thompson, Noque Bay; North Cape, Traverse City; Starke, White Lake; Ida, Frankfort. With sundries—John Mark, Manistee; Williams, South Haven; Acadia, Montreal; Cayuga, Chicago, Russia, Lackawanna, Conestoga, Indiana, Manitowoc; City of Racine, Muskegon; Gov. Smith, Ogdensburg. Towing—Perritt, Marinette.

Cleared light—Kalamazoo, Saugatuck; Reitz, Markham, Starke, Manistee; Butters, Ludington; S. K. Martin, A. Laura, Woods, Thompson, Muskegon; Ionia, Milwaukee; Worthington, Cedar River; Potter, Shepard, T. Moss, Marsh, Manistee; Campbell, Muskegon; Thomas Hume, Ellsworth, Nichols, Cheboygan; Starke, Torch Lake; T. J. Bronson, Cedar River; M. Duncan, Escanaba; Ida, Frankfort; S. Flint, Alpena; Mead, Black River; Thompson, Garden Bay; Perew, Robinson, Marinette; Witbeck, Mike Corry, Menominee; Avery, Gladstone. With grain—Florida, J. F. Eddy, Neosha, Saranac, America, Rochester; Whitaker, Brazil, O. Marshall, Buffalo; S. C. Hall, Alpena; Langston, Ogdensburg; William Jones, Cedar River.

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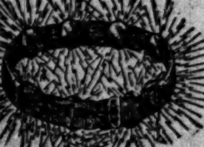

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TO CRUSH COMPETITION.

GOULD AND HUNTINGTON BACKING THE BANKERS' TRIANGLE.

Negotiations Now in Progress That Are Likely to Result in a Consolidation of the Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, and Rio Grande Interests—Lumber Rates Between Chicago and Kansas City to Be Reduced—A General Reduction in Passenger Rates Averted.

Predictions are freely made that the conference now in progress in New York between the members of the bankers' triangle and the Presidents and other leading officials of the Missouri Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Southern Pacific, and other Western railroads, will result in the formation of a gigantic combination of railway interests between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast. The real significance of the prominence assumed by the Santa Fé is becoming known and the personality of the investigation of that company's moves is being gradually developed. The acquirement of the St. Louis and San Francisco by that company was the first step towards the consummation of the new scheme. Through the instrumentality of that deal C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific became a large owner of Atchison stock, and Jay Gould and Russell Sage, it is claimed, also acquired an interest in that road. This opened up a new field to the powerful triangle for its aggressive campaign further north through the instrumentality of the Santa Fé.

As Gould, Sage, and Huntington were the conceivers and perfectors of the St. Louis and San Francisco transaction and through that medium secured a hold on the Atchison they also fostered the Colorado Midland negotiations and were the principals in bringing that road under the control of the former. Messrs. Gould, Huntington, and Sage, it is claimed, are now trying to force the sale of the Rio Grande Western, without which the Colorado Midland would be of no value to the Santa Fé combination.

Competing railroads viewed at first with uneasiness the progress the Atchison made in enlarging its system. Now that the true inwardness of its actions is becoming revealed, they have become positively alarmed, as it is quite evident that the powerful triangle means to force them to submit to its dictation. If there should be any obstacle put in the way of the Rio Grande Western in turning over its property to those capitalists the object is to force a sale.

These magnates do not desire to operate leased lines. Leases do not give the unrestrained control of a road that aggressive railroad generals need, and a purchase only would advance the project of a grand consolidation of incalculable railway interests in the West and Southwest. The Rio Grande Western cannot afford to have a parallel and competing line constructed, especially when operated by such powerful interests. It is, therefore, believed that it will consent to sell out to the Santa Fè combination. The Midland gives that combination an outlet to Grand Junction, and when the bargain with the Rio Grande Western is consummated it will have a continuous line to Salt Lake City and Ogden. Connection will here be made with Central Pacific and will afford a continuous through route to San Francisco.

The abilities the syndicate would then possess for crushing competing roads, and especially the Union Pacific-Northwestern combination, would be inestimable.

REDUCTION IN LUMBER RATES.

The Alton Forced to Lower the Tariffs to Secure Business.

The most important subject to be discussed at the meeting of the Western Freight Association, which will be held in this city next Tuesday, Oct. 14, will be the notice of the Alton for a reduction in rates on lumber from Chicago to Kansas City. It is not stated in the notice to what figure the Alton proposes to reduce the rate, but it probably means to go back to the rate in effect up to the advance made a few months ago—namely: Ten cents per 100 pounds. When the Alton consented to advance the lumber rate to 15 cents it was done under the understanding that if it failed to secure a fair proportion of the traffic other roads which were getting more than their share would be ordered by the Board of Arbitration to make diversions, or in other words turn freight over to the Alton. The effect of the advance in lumber rates has been disastrous for the Alton, as that company during the last few weeks has failed to get any lumber at all, and although it has clamored for redress at the various meetings it failed to receive any shipments from other roads to make good its deficiency. The advance in lumber rates a short time ago seems to have had the effect of shutting out Chicago from the western lumber traffic, and a boycott seems to have been quietly inaugurated against the Alton by the shippers to punish it for consenting to that advance. Without an independent connection west of the Missouri River the Alton cannot afford to enter into traffic agreements for the maintenance of high rates with competing lines. It has to fight for every pound of business it proposes to get. The fact has been demonstrated that it cannot get its proportion of the business under a division of traffic or any other agreement with its competitors, all of whom have independent lines west of the Missouri River. The Alton, therefore, is compelled to go back to the low rates which were in effect before the agreement made a few months ago went into effect. While 10 cents per 100 pounds on lumber from Chicago to Kansas City is a low rate, yet the Alton can afford to make that rate, as the lumber is generally loaded in cattle cars, which now have to be returned to Kansas City empty.

A meeting of the Southwestern Division of the Western Freight Association will be held immediately after the adjournment of the meeting of the Western Freight Association (all divisions). Among the more important subjects to be considered will be the following: Divisions of live-stock through rates from Trans-Missouri territory; Chicago rates on hard coal from Duluth to points in Kansas. The hard-coal rates from Chicago to Southwestern Missouri River points were reduced by the Alton a week or two ago.

A Passenger Rate War Averted.

The threatened extension of the passenger rate war which has been in progress between the Ohio and Mississippi and Big Four has been averted through the intervention of the Eastern trunk lines. Advices received here last evening both by Chairman Finley of the Western Freight Association and Vice-Chairman Donald of the Central Traffic Association that the Presidents of the two warring roads have agreed to a restoration of rates. The reduced round-trip excursion rates from St. Louis to points east of Cincinnati will be withdrawn this morning. A ten days' notice of advance in this case is not required, as the cut through rates were made by adding the reduced Cincinnati rates to the regular rates from that point to the East. One-way rates from St. Louis to points in the East will be restored Oct. 19, and the round-trip tickets put on the market between St. Louis and Cincinnati locally will be withdrawn on the same date. The roads in the Western States Passenger Association and the Central Traffic Association feel highly gratified over the settlement of the difficulty, as it would have become necessary had the war between the above named two roads been continued to make a general reduction in passenger rates from Chicago to the Missouri River and from Chicago to the East.

Excursion Rates for Meetings.

The roads in the Western States Passenger Association have agreed to grant excursion rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Annual convention Christian Endeavor Union, Grinnell, Ia., Oct. 14 to 16, fair and one-third from points in Iowa; annual meeting Synod of Missouri of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Marshall, Mo., Oct. 14 to 19, fare and one-third from points in Missouri; annual convention Western Catholic Union, Joliet, Ill., Oct. 15 to 17, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; American Horse Show, Chicago, Nov. 1 to 8, tickets to be sold from all points within the 200-mile limit Friday, Oct. 31, Monday, Nov. 3, Tuesday, Nov. 4, Wednesday, Nov. 5, Thursday, Nov. 6, and Friday, Nov. 7, and in addition to this within 100 miles of Chicago Saturday, Nov. 1, and Saturday, Nov. 8. All tickets to be limited for return within five days from date of sale in all cases. Tickets will be sold upon the same conditions as the above for the American Fat-Stock Show, Chicago, Nov. 13 to 22; Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., Springfield, Ill., Nov. 18 to 22, fare and one-third from Western and Central Traffic Association points; Evangelical Lutheran Synod and Woman's Missionary Society, Salina, Kas., Oct. 18 to 28, fare and one-third from points in Kansas.

New England Roads Unable to Agree.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—The Board of Presidents of New England roads, organized at Commissioner Fink's office eighteen months ago, and including the Boston and Albany, New York and New England, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg and Central Vermont roads, has dissolved, owing to lack of harmony between the two standing committees known as the New England Passenger Committee and the New England Freight Committee, composed of the General Passenger and General Freight Agents.

Must Supply the Cars.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—In reply to a communication from Third Vice-President E. P. Ripley of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul stating that his road is unable because of lack of equipment to meet the demands of Iowa shippers for cars, the Railroad Commissioners today notified him that the law requires all roads doing business in Iowa to provide the necessary cars. There are said to be 1,000 cars of produce ready to be shipped from points on the Iowa and Dakota Division of the Milwaukee in Iowa, for which empties cannot be obtained.

SOME KNOTTY QUESTIONS DISPOSED OF.

Work of the American Board of Missions at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 10.—The American Board this morning listened to the report of the committee of thirteen on organization. This committee has been at work for three years trying to get at the opinion of the Congregational Church at large as to whether a change in the form of the board's organization so as to make it more democratic and representative was advisable. The board is a close corporation under the laws of Massachusetts and is self-perpetuating, as it appoints its own members. The committee, while admitting that its efforts to get at the church's sentiments were somewhat unsatisfactory, recommended that no changes be made. The report was adopted with but two dissenting voices. This vote, together with the adoption of the report of the committee of nine on administration, disposes of the two most vexing questions in the board's deliberations.

The afternoon business was suspended and and sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered. At 4 p. m. business was resumed and members of the corporate body were elected.

The Rev. Charles D. Brown, D. D., reported on work in papal lands.

The old officers were then unanimously reelected as follows: President, R. S. Storrs; Vice-President, Eliphalet W. Blatchford; Prudential Committee, Augustus C. Thompson, Joseph S. Ropes, Edwin H. Webb, Charles C. Burr, Elbridge Torrey, Albert H. Plumb, the Hon. William P. Ellison, the Rev. Francis E. Clark, G. Henry Whitcomb, C. A. Dickinson; Corresponding Secretaries. Nathaniel G. Clark, Edmund K. Alden, Judson Smith; Recording Secretary, Henry A. Stinson, D. D.; Assistant Recording Secretary, E. N. Packard; Treasurer, Langdon S. Ward; Auditors, Arthur W. Tufts, Samuel Johnson, James N. Gordon.

The next meeting will be held in the First Congregational Church in Pittsfield, Mass., and the Rev. John K. McLain will be the preacher. The Committee on Arrangements is the Rev. Dr. J. L. Jenkins, the Rev. T. C. Smart, J. L. Peck. D. M. Collins, George W. Dulton, James N. Hull, George Shipton, P. C. Cooley, J. Clark. The date of the meeting will be fixed by the local committee. Tonight Dr. Storrs delivered an eloquent address in the Swedish Tabernacle.

WORK OF THE REVISION COMMITTEE.

Little of Importance Accomplished by the Presbyterians at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Little of importance has yet been accomplished by the Committee on the Revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. This morning a motion was carried to proceed to the consideration of the fourth section of Chap. 6. The section reads:

> From this original corruption, whereby we are utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposite to all good and wholly inclined to all evil, do proceed all actual transgressions.

Letters were read from nine presbyteries asking that the paragraph be revised so that it will not give forth the idea that there is nothing good in man. The Presbytery of Newark advised that it be so restated, "that while not abating its statement of the prevalence of original corruption throughout man's entire nature, it shall not seem to exclude entirely all kind dispositions, such as, in fact, are found in many unregenerated persons."

A motion was finally passed to revise the section in conformity with the suggestions made by the Newark Presbytery, and three members were appointed to make the change.

The committee then went back to the third chapter, which is called the chapter of God's eternal decrees. Most of the time was taken up in reading opinions from different presbyteries. Sixteen favored eliminating the last sentence of Sec. 6, which reads:

> Neither are any other redeemed by Christ effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified, and saved, but the elect only.

The section immediately following, which states that God ordains the rest of mankind to dishonor and wrath, was also recommended for revision. In the evening a few minutes were given for debate. When the time for adjournment arrived the members had reached no decision and the argument was continued for two or three hours.

BLATZ'S BREWERY HAS NOT BEEN SOLD.

Reports to the Contrary Officially Denied—Milwaukee News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Albert B. Blatz, Vice-President of the Blatz Brewing company, denies a report that the Blatz brewery has been sold to an English syndicate. Mr. Blatz said today: "Our brewery is not sold, and there is absolutely no truth in this rumor. As everybody knows, there are plenty of fellows about who represent, or claim to represent, English syndicates, and we have had our share of such visitors, but we have not sold the brewery for $4,000,000 nor at any other price. I should like to see some of the millions." In relation to a suit for $400,000 by Patrick P. Rice of Chicago, who claims to have negotiated the sale of the Blatz brewery to an English syndicate, Mr. Blatz said: "We had no contract with Mr. Rice, and consequently have broken none with him. Mr. Rice represents himself to be, I believe, the agent of an English syndicate and talked to us about buying our plant, but as it was not for sale we did not deal with him." Mr. Blatz says that the company has plans prepared for a new bottling-works, elevator, and other improvements, to cost $300,000.

The Rev. Dr. Herr, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, has received a call from the Central Baptist Church of Norwich, Conn., of which he was pastor before coming to Milwaukee five years ago. He has the call under consideration.

Anna Witt, widow of the late John Witt, committed suicide at 1 o'clock this morning by drowning herself in the cistern in the rear of her home, No. 601 Pearl street. She was 78 years of age, and since the death of her husband last Christmas she has been in a demented condition.

Henry Buesterin Jr., a son of the well-known contractor, was probably fatally injured this afternoon by a fall at the Pabst brewery. His right leg and arm were broken and he was injured internally.

Roger Q.'s Crazy Effrontery.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the cheerful and characteristic effrontery of Mr. Mills in conducting his canvass for the Speakership or for Senator in Congress from Texas at the charge of the United States Treasury, and in receiving, if he does receive, $200 a night for booming himself. It is necessary to say that if Mr. Mills is not called off from his Speakership campaign the chances of electing a Democratic Congress will be considerably diminished. His talk in 1890 has reached a pitch and breadth of craziness far surpassing that of 1888. His capacity for making speeches that the Republican Campaign Committee will gleefully send out is unsurpassed.

The Twin Relic of Barbarism.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The Mormons now are everywhere surrounded by sharp-eyed Gentiles, eager to grasp every pretext for depriving them of political power, and without the peculiar institution to bind them together they cannot much longer act as a unit. They must disintegrate and be lost in the mass of population. So the only dark blot that remained on the American name after the abolition of slavery is erased by the abolition of polygamy, and there no longer remains in the country an organized institution that does not yield at least formal respect to the law of the land.

The Hon. Mr. Lawler's Great Speech.

Quincy *Whig:* Frank Lawler is the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Cook County and is expected to make a good many speeches between now and election day. But it is safe to assume that he will make none which will call forth such prompt and enthusiastic response as did his famous speech in his Chicago saloon. It was: "Well, gents, wot'll ye take?"

Smoke Him Out.

Milwaukee *News:* Does Mr. McKinley give out imported or domestic cigars while he is campaigning? It would be a judgment upon him if his constituents demanded the imported article as a requisite for voting for him.

BUSINESS IS IMPROVING.

THE VOLUME OF DOMESTIC TRADE CONTINUES TO EXPAND.

Heavy Movements of Commodities and the Favorable Condition of the Money Market Tend to Create an Increased Feeling of Confidence Throughout the Country—Sales of Cured Meats in Chicago Show a Remarkable Advance—The Week in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Business in all branches shows improvement. Prices of commodities are a shade stronger than a week ago, grain and oil having advanced with many kinds of manufactured products, but the general advance since Oct. 1 is not a quarter of 1 per cent as yet. The movement of commodities is heavy, the money market is no where a source of embarrassment, and the feeling of confidence everywhere increases.

"At Boston business is good, with advanced prices of many articles as trade is adjusting itself to changes of duty. Philadelphia reports advance in wool and good trade in groceries. The iron trade there and at Pittsburg is unchanged; the glass business is well sustained, and lead is so scarce that some works requiring that material or spelter have suspended operations.

"At Chicago the grain trade is slightly below last year's, with a moderate increase in flour, nearly 50 per cent in cured meats, and a volume of business in all lines of merchandise fully up to last year's. All lines are strong at St. Louis and very fair at Detroit. Trade is good at Milwaukee, St. Paul, Omaha, and Denver and satisfactory at Kansas City. Southern reports are generally bright, the movement of cotton being remarkably early and large.

"The great industries are gaining. In spite of the enormous output of pig-iron, the tone is stronger, and at Philadelphia mill-iron is 25 cents higher. Consumption gains and, until navigation closes, increasing strength is expected, bar, sheet, structural, and wrought pipe works being crowded. The trade here is weak only in mill and Bessemer iron, but with no pressure to sell. Wool is moving largely at better prices at Philadelphia and Boston.

"Breadstuffs have been advancing in spite of small exports, which fall far below last year's as yet. Wheat has risen three and one-half cents for the week on sales of 20,000,000 bushels here and corn nearly two cents on sales of 10,000,000 bushels. Oil has risen two cents with insignificant dealings, and coffee is a quarter lower; the present range of prices is being decorously described as "strained." India rubber is also lower, paraffine being quoted at 88 cents. Tin has fluctuated because of foreign speculation and sells at 23¼ cents, while tin plates are higher, though the demand is moderate and the manufacture of plates in this country had actually begun before the Tariff bill was signed. Lead is scarce at $5.80 and the effect of the Mexican decision is said to be seriously felt. Large contracts for lake copper have been made, but there are reports of considerable sales at 16¾ cents.

"The Treasury has taken in during the last week $3,000,000 more than it has paid out. The state of foreign trade is fairly satisfactory, for, while exports of grain are restricted, cotton moves largely, and, though the value of exports last week showed a decline in comparison with last year, the movement then was remarkably heavy in October. But the weakness of American securities in London and the disturbed state of the stock market there, approaching a panic on Thursday, affect prices here and lessen the chance of early imports of specie.

"The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 215, as compared with a total of 197 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 214."

CAPITAL LEAVING WALL-STREET.

The Liquidating Process Shows No Signs of Abatement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—There has been no lack of activity this week, but though the volume of transactions on some days has been large, it was not of the quality and kind that the street has been hoping for. The liquidation that has been in progress for two months has, indeed, only become more severe. Of buying there was apparently very little except the covering of shorts by the bears. The short interest, however, was not sufficiently large to account for the amount and character of the selling, and the condition of the market must be ascribed to the absorption of the attention and capital of the public in other directions.

At the close of the week it seemed that stocks were generally in firm hands, and a more decided rally in prices appeared. Some foreign buying was also noticed. The movement, which had already commenced to gather force at the close of last week, was particularly violent in the half holiday market last Saturday. It was continued Monday with considerable activity, and though something of a rally was observed Tuesday the pressure was renewed on the succeeding days, and not until Thursday afternoon was a decided change for the better observed.

The heaviest pressure was directed at the Granger stocks, St. Paul, Burlington, Atchison, and Rock Island being subjected to bear selling as well as to the liquidating process. The fall of Illinois Central to below par on the formal announcement of a new stock issue was the feature of the week. Missouri Pacific was somewhat better supported than the others. The principal railroad development is the inception of an effort to form a more stable and effective organization of the Western roads.

AMERICAN SHARES IN LONDON.

Press Comments on the Shaky Condition of the Markets.

LONDON, Oct, 10.—This morning's London papers devote considerable space to the condition of the stock market yesterday.

The *Standard* says:

> American railroad securities opened with another plunge. A large speculative firm that is deeply involved in these securities was attacked in its credit, and its alleged weakness was used to depress the market.

The *Times* says:

> The Stock Exchange was considerably affected by the flatness of the American market, which was very gloomy in the morning and closed dull.

The *Daily News* says:

> The market had a severe shake. It is expected that realizations if not failures will ensue.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:

> American railroad securities were very flat in the morning and closed flat.

The stock exchange settlement today causes the greatest uneasiness in financial circles, and no one can guess what the ultimate outcome of the present excitement and anxiety will be. Doubtful rumors are afloat to the effect that a large speculative firm is deeply involved in connection with American railways and other securities in the United States, and that the efforts of this firm to get out of trouble are causing the present nervous bear condition of the market. It is believed, however, that the firm which is involved will meet all its engagements, so that a great failure will not be added to the trouble.

It is rumored here that the Secretary of the Navy has boycotted Roach's Shipbuilding company, which was launched in the London market last Monday. The financial papers have made a vigorous attack on the company, and state among other things that Secretary Tracy decided in May last that Roach's bids could not be accepted on any terms on account of the advent of the English syndicate. Financial circles are perplexed.

The Issue in Illinois.

Milwaukee *News:* The compulsory education law is fast becoming an important factor in the Illinois campaign, and candidates for the Legislature are being asked to pledge themselves to vote for its absolute repeal. So far as is known fifteen Democratic candidates and one Republican have signed the pledge. Republican leaders are going to accept the issue and make their campaign a campaign for compulsory education. In this they make no mistake. The Democrats of Illinois were exceedingly foolish to stir up such a hornets' nest, but, having done so, they must suffer the insects' sting. Between compulsory education and no education the people of Illinois will vote overwhelmingly in favor of the former.

He Felt at Home in St. Louis.

Denver *Times:* Mr. Cleveland, during his Administration, managed to get as far West as St. Louis. The decorous dullness and dignified moderation of that ancient town well suited his temperament. The place was not enough larger than his own Buffalo to daze or confuse him. But it gave him little idea of the life of the West. He seemed afraid of Chicago and all other typical Western cities.

AN IMPRACTICABLE TARIFF SCHEME.

Weak Points in a Plan Suggested by a Wyoming Correspondent.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As the differences of opinion on the tariff seem to be irreconcilable, and as both parties seem to be honest in their convictions, is not this a case calling for settlement by compromise?

The consumers who do not belong to any protected class would like to make their dollars bigger and able to buy more by having a chance to buy cheaper what they have to buy. The producers who are favored by protection naturally favor it, and they ask: "Would you be willing to see wages in this country reduced to the European standard?" A very pertinent question it is, too.

A large portion of the consumers first mentioned answer, by their words and by their votes, "No. We want protection so regulated as to balance the difference between our rate of wages and the European rate. No pauper labor for America!"

These are the voters who have thus far sustained the protective system, aided by the gratitude they feel to the Republican party as essentially the Union war party in '61-'64. There is another class who say, "We don't want to raise other people's wages by laws that don't raise ours."

Both parties being firmly convinced that they are right it surely would be a blessing to both if a common ground could be found where both could stand. Now why not settle it this way: Fix the tariff in such shape that it would not inflate the cost of domestic goods, as it does now, and yet would provide for the support of the Government and the payment of the debt and pensions?

Then, to atone for the lowering of the pay earned by the wage-earners, let the consumers freely and voluntarily subscribe and pay a portion of what they save in buying cheaper goods, such payments to form a fund to be distributed direct to the wage-earners instead of going, as now, to the employers who are thriving so enormously at the expense of both producer and consumer.

I for one, if this plan were adopted, would agree to give one-half of all I should save by the larger buying-power of my dollar. I should be glad to do so for two reasons: In the first place I should save largely; in the second place I should know that what I paid would go to the wage-earners who need it and not to the employers who can do very well for a while on small profits, aided by the fortunes they have laid by. H. M.

[This plan is impracticable, for it depends on "the free and voluntary" contributions of certain parties. They would no more come to time than the States did in the Revolution when called on by Congress for contributions before the Constitution had taken the place of the Articles of Confederation.

In the next place, it is not true that the increase in wages of the so-called protected class of workingmen, by reason of the tariff, has been without its great influence on the wages of those belonging to so-called non-protected occupations, such as those of persons in the building trades, in the transportation service, etc.; nor is it true that a sweeping cut in the wages of the "protected" workingmen would leave all other wages as they are.

It is a law that the wages paid for work in different trades involving the exercise of about the same strength, skill, and ability reach about the same level. If the workmen in an iron, woolen, cotton, or planing mill were to get more than the normal outside rate of wages for similar work, men would flow into these mills, deserting other and less profitable vocations, and the wages of the iron, woolen, and cotton men would fall a little. If carpenters, bricklayers, and blacksmiths got much more for equal amounts of labor than weavers, tailors, and shoemakers, the letter would seek the more profitable trades. The increase of the wage scale along the line of protected industries has raised the wages of workmen who have no protection. It has even raised the pay of the officeholding class, whose members are better rewarded in this than in any other country,

A repeal of the tariff and the necessary immediate drop in the wages of protected workmen would be followed by a rush by them for employment in other industries. That would "bear" the labor market, and the wages of the bricklayer, the locomotive engineer, the shop clerk, and the professional man would begin to sink. The reduction would not be felt as much by the farmers as by the others. Of course it would come heavy on the truck farmers who raise fruit and vegetables for city markets, for the purchasing power of their customers would be crippled, but it would not be noticed so much by those agriculturists who raise the great staples, such as corn and wheat. They would feel it only as the lessened purchasing power of the home market left on their hands greater surpluses of their products. In that case renewed efforts would have to be made to open new foreign markets for them, and to do for great surpluses what Mr. Blaine's plan will do for a comparatively small one.]

The Loss of the Turkish Frigate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The steamship Belgic arrived this morning from Hong Kong and Yokohama. Concerning the loss of the Turkish frigate Eotougroul the Japanese papers place the cause of the disaster to the explosion of the boilers, caused by an inrush of cold water from an opening made by the vessel striking against a rock off Kashinosaki Lighthouse during a gale. According to reports of the survivors, who were brought to Kobe, the frigate left Yokohama Sept. 15 for Kobe. On the 18th a gale sprang up off Kashinosaki, 250 miles from Yokohama. Suddenly a terrific noise was heard and all was confusion. Those not immediately killed rushed up to find what remained of the vessel was foundering. Osman Pasha was swimming towards shore when struck on the head by a spar and sunk.

USE POND'S EXTRACT FOR PILES

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS:

A PROMINENT NEW YORK PHYSICIAN SAYS;

"There is nothing better to relieve the PAIN and ITCHING, and CAUSE RETRACTION of PILES, than POND'S EXTRACT and POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT. Either the fluid or the ointment has the astringent and soothing effect required, and is a very useful preparation. In fact for this purpose they are best used together."

WHAT THE PATIENT SAYS:

"For 40 years I have been an indescribable sufferer with the PILES. Every known remedy I have tried, all of which had a tendency to alleviate, not cure. First attacked with BLIND PILES, which annoyed me for years; BLEEDING PILES followed, which frequently confined me to the bed, leaving me unfit for business. Within a few days they have attacked me in full force, and that most excruciating of the hemorrhoid family, the ITCHING PILES, superseded both. Having become possessed of some POND'S EXTRACT, I applied it freely, undiluted. Had Heaven and Earth come together I would not have been more surprised. I never dreamed of a cure. Three times only have I resorted to POND'S EXTRACT, and the ITCHING PILES vanished as if by magic. I am fully convinced that it is the only known remedy in the wide world for the ITCHING PILES."—THOMAS S. MURPHY, Olmstedville, N. Y.

Be sure you get POND'S EXTRACT, not some worthless substitute. All Druggists.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 Fifth Ave., New York.

KNOX HATS, Correct Fall and Winter Styles are ready.
193 STATE-ST.

Swellings in the Neck

Scrofula in Its Most Obstinate Form

Yields to the Great Conqueror of All Blood Diseases

Hood's Sarsaparilla

There is no form of Scrofula more obstinate and more difficult to cure than the swelling of the glands in the neck. Small kernels appear first, gradually increasing in size, until large, unsightly lumps are formed, which refuse to permanently subside even under the physician's knife. The proper way to reach these swellings is through the blood. Remove the cause and the result will disappear. Eradicate the scrofulous taint and a cure is effected. So successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been in curing this as well as other severe forms of Scrofula that we earnestly urge all sufferers to give this medicine a trial. It is your duty to seek relief in the article which has cured so many others.

Suffered Four Years.

"I certify that I had been sick for four years with an affliction my physicians called scrofula. Blotches came out all over my body, and swelling on the right side of the neck, and in less than a year I had lost 40 pounds in flesh. Last April I was induced by H. L Tubbs, our druggist, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used two bottles without marked benefit. But Mr. Tubbs insisted on my giving it

A FAIR TRIAL

by using six bottles. So I continued and after taking the second bottle of this lot the blotches began to disappear, as did also the lump in my neck, and I soon began to gain in flesh. I took the medicine for four months, and then there was none of the disease left in my system. Three months have passed since I have taken any of the remedy, and I am entirely rid of the disease. I feel as

WELL AND STRONG

as I ever did before. I look upon Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the greatest remedies of the day, and the compounders of the same as public benefactors." GEO. W. DONER, Osceola, S. Dakota.

42 Prescriptions.

"I can vouch for the truth of the above letter from Geo. Doner. He tried two different physicians, and I can show 42 prescriptions that I put up for him; besides these he tried several preparations, doing him little or no good. After a great deal of talk I persuaded him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after using seven bottles he is entirely cured. The cure in his case has increased the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla in this section, as he is quite well known." H. L. TUBBS, Druggist, Osceola, Dak.

Goitre Permanently Cured.

"I suffered terribly with swellings in my neck, or goitre, and spent an enormous amount of money for medicines and attendance in the effort to effect a cure, but all to no purpose. I became completely discouraged. One winter I read in one of Hood's Sarsaparilla pamphlets about Mrs. Anna Sutherland of Kalamazoo, Mich., who had goitre, and who was greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I wrote to her to learn additional facts, and received an answer fully confirming the testimonial. I then commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla myself, and when I had taken two bottles found that my neck had been reduced in size two inches. I was so anxious to know the effect of the medicine that I used a tape measure every day. In a few weeks I found the swelling very much reduced, and I can breathe with perfect ease, which I have not done for years." MISS JENNIE ARMSTRONG, Crete, Ind.

The above letter was received over two years ago. Since then the lady has married and removed to Fremont, Mich., from which place she writes as follows: "I believe I have been permanently cured of goitre by Hood's Sarsaparilla, as since writing you before I have never had any more trouble from it, and I wish to thank you again for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. JENNIE BIGELOW, Fremont, Mich.

Had a Mind of His Own.

"Some time ago my wife had a scrofula bunch as large as a hen's egg come up suddenly on the left side of her neck. It was only two or three weeks coming and we were naturally quite alarmed. I was told by my physician that I must take her to Burlington and have an operation performed, but I had a mind of my own on the subject and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a week the bunch began to grow smaller, and in four weeks it was all gone. It has not returned nor has it troubled her since." F. R. FITTS, Chelsea, Vt.

Every Form

Of scrofula or disease caused by impure blood yields to this great medicine. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO.. Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

NO MAN SHOULD PASS THESE BARGAINS.

Until 10 p. m. at these prices:

$3.50 For a wonderfully good Calfskin Shoe of superior wearing quality that commands regularly five dollars.

$2.00 For a black or brown Derby Hat that resumes its natural price of $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, and 4-dollar place after tomorrow. Nobby kinds, flat brims, and black linings among them. You don't get such a chance every day.

Fall Overcoats never were handsomer, and the prices—are our stronghold. You can have them made to order and perhaps equal their style and finish, but you pay a third more for them.

Trousers, ready to put on. They'd do credit to any tailor shop if made specially for you at double the price. Your pick, $4 to $8, whenever you come.

Underwear, all makes, and it cannot possibly get lower in price.

Wanamaker & Brown,
145 State Street.

Tailoring to order—just as you would wish it—perfect—Suits $25 to $65, and that means all that's possible for your money.

Immense Auction Sale
—OF—
Oriental Art Goods
TURKISH RUGS, CARPETS, PORTIERES, CURTAINS, ETC.,
Vases, Bric-a-Brac, Japanese Screens,
ETC., ETC., BY
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
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We will offer at Retail, for account of one of the most prominent importers of Eastern Art Goods, the largest and finest collection of antiquities in Rugs, Carpets, Vases, consigned to us for positive sale. The Rugs and Carpets are the most superb we have offered. The collection will be on exhibition TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND THURSDAY MORNING BEFORE THE SALE. Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

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Mr. Geo. H. Weigert will conduct this sale.

DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM OF RECTAL TREATMENT
PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHŒA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Erasure, or Cautery—No Anæsthetics.

McVicker's Theater was burned Aug. 26th. McVicker's Office Building was not destroyed. Our office is open.

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Auction Announcements
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GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
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Tuesday, Oct. 14, 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS,
Carpets, Oil Cloths.

SPECIAL CLOSING SALE
—OF—
Fur Muffs, Boas, Capes, Collars, &c.
And PEREMPTORY SALE of
Cloaks and Cardigan Jackets

Wednesday, Oct. 15, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,
INCLUDING
A Retailer's Stock of Shoes,
Well worth Your Attention.
ALSO
A Bankrupt Stock of Rubbers,
AND
175 Lots Women's Fine Leather Sample Shoes.

Thursday, Oct. 16, 9:30 a. m.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps,
Gents' Furnishings.
PEREMPTORY SALE of
Overcoats, Suits, Pants, and Vests.
Also a Large Stock of
Lined and Unlined Gloves and Mittens,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD.

IN BASEMENT,
Crockery, Glassware,
FANCY GOODS.
10 Cases Toy Tea Sets,
10 Cases Bisque Figures,
30 Cases Assorted Vases,
28 Cases China Cups and Saucers,
White Granite, C. C., Porcelain, and Rock and Yellow Ware,
Lamps, Burners, Shades, and Cutlery

Friday, Oct. 17, 9:30 a. m.,
Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots
Miscellaneous Dry Goods
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES
—BY—
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
247 and 249 Monroe-st., Chicago.

On Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 10 A. M.,
AUCTION SALE OF
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.
400 cases Rubber Goods—Leading Makes.
250 cases Boots and Shoes.
75 cases Rochester Samples.
5 cases Warm-Lined Goods.

Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 10 A. M.,
A Merchant Tailor's Bankrupt Stock of
FINE SUITS
Amounting to $7,560.
Full Lines Men's Clothing and Men's Pants and Vests.

Thursday, Oct. 16, at 10 A. M.,
IMPORTANT SALE OF
DRY GOODS.
Full Lines of Staple Dry Goods and Notions.
72 cases Men's Underwear for account of a New York Commission House.
Large Lines Dress Goods.
A Manufacturer's Stock of Cloaks.
$34,000 Worth of General Dry Goods, Linens &c.
Towels, Table Covers, &c., all staples.
Hosiery, Gloves, Cashmeres, &c., &c.

Friday, Oct. 17,
CLEARING SALE of CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
Full Lines of Lamp Goods. 1 car Yellow Ware.
AT 10 A. M. PROMPT.
RICHARD, O'NEILL & CO.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
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FURNITURE,
FOLDING BEDS, PIANOS,
Good Line New and Used Carpets,
General Household Goods,
Cigars, Bedding, Plated Ware,
And General Merchandise.

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FINE DIAMONDS.
At our Store, at 12 o'clock noon today, one magnificent PENDANT, cost $800.
Diamond and Opal Rings,
Diamond Bracelet,
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There is no tonic for children equal to S. S. S.

Send for our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

ANXIOUS TO BE A STATE.

BUT NEW MEXICO OBJECTS TO THE TERMS THAT ARE PROPOSED.

A. C. Carver Says the Land-Grabbers Run Things Down There—Judge Prince in Favor of the Constitution—Rear Admiral Melanchthon Smith on the Ranks in the Navy—The Art of Naval War Has Changed—Russian Travelers Complain of the McKinley Bill.

"We're all anxious for statehood in New Mexico," said A. C. Carver of Albuquerque, at the Palmer house yesterday, "but we don't want statehood on the terms that the proposed Constitution offers it. You see all the land-grabbers and fellows who hold grants of land from the mission times down run things down there. They virtually hold the 'Greasers' in a state of peonage. They rule them by fear—and a little money. You can buy a Mexican's vote for $1. They bear the names of the families that own the big ranches—the Armijos, the Oteros, the Chaveges, and the rest of them—and they vote just as the landlord says. Well, in the proposed Constitution there is a provision that lands shall be taxed only 1 per cent of their valuation. That will throw all the expenses of the State organization on personal property and improvements. Now you don't want to tax improvements because you want more improvements; you don't want to tax personal property because the more personal property a people has the better it's off. You don't want to tax capital, for that's exactly what New Mexico needs above all things; but you do want to tax land pretty heavily, for that kills land speculation and landlordism. I am astonished that so fine a man as Judge L. Bradford Prince should be one of the advocates of the new Constitution, but he has large landed interests, and that probably explains it.

"Another provision exempts a homestead from attachment on all debts of $2,500 and under. That looks pretty at first sight, but it is only another landlord scheme to prevent settlers from taking up Government land. Few of them have $500, let alone $2,500. Suppose they want to build a house or a barn. They can't give a lien on the land. They can't give surety on anything, and it's a dead discouragement to enterprise. One significant thing is that none of the advocates of the new Constitution will meet the opponents in joint debate."

Rear-Admiral Melanchthon Smith, at the Leland, yesterday, said: "There used to be three ranks, the Rear-Admiral, the Vice-Admiral, and the Admiral. These are abolished now. The last Vice-Admiral is dead and when Admiral Porter dies that will be the last. I am now retired. The Admiral ranks with the General, the Vice-Admiral with the Lieutenant-General—also ranks abolished—and the Rear-Admiral with the Major-General. This is a Democratic country and it wouldn't do to have so many ranks. Want to put men more on an equality. If there should be a war it also would give promotion to the men who had won distinction. There will be vacancies then."

Talking of the great advances in the art of war since the rebellion, the Rear-Admiral said he should have to learn his trade all over again if he were to go to war. But he is getting along in years, and he believes he will spend the rest of his days in the peaceful quietude of Green Bay.

MM. Ivan Stcherbakov of St. Petersburg and Adrian Hernandez de Cordona of Paris stopped at the Grand Pacific Hotel last night en route for New Orleans and Mexico. The steamer they came across on got into New York just five minutes before the McKinley bill went into effect, and the Captain was furious, for the goods couldn't be got out in time to escape the new tariff. M. Stcherbakov was particularly disgusted with the McKinley bill, though it doesn't affect Russia in the least. "It hurts England, France, and Germany, and do not forget that while it hurts them it also affects the people of this country. Two villages in Germany will have their business completely crushed out of existence. Will it affect the World's Fair here? I don't believe so. I'll tell you why. It is such an absurd measure and will have been repealed before the Fair opens. I have no doubt of that. But I'll tell you what you'll have to do if you expect to make the World's Fair a success. You'll have to make preparations to receive visitors. There should be guide-books in all languages and people to tell foreigners where to go. One reason why more people don't come over here is because the few who come here are robbed so and are made uncomfortable. Why, the cabman charged us $4 to drive us from the Grand Central Depot to our hotel. There were railroads in the air and street-cars on the ground, but there was nobody who could understand us or tell us where we wanted to go. Then we were delayed at Niagara Falls by a strike. In France, if there were trouble of that kind on the line, the official would say: 'You can have a train at such and such a time.' Eh bien. The train will be there. But here they kept telling us 'in ten minutes.' And so they kept us for four hours at the depot. Do not think that I have all words of censure for America. No, no. It is a grand country, unapproachable by us in many ways, but you neglect the simplest things of comfort, even the necessities of our existence. These are faults which can be improved."

"Yes, I believe in reciprocity," said Mr. A. Thompson, whose English name does not overcome the fact that he represents the Chilian Government. "I have just visited Manitowoc, where I bought ten car-loads of Scholl furniture for the Chilian Government, and I believe that this shipment will be an entering wedge for American merchants, especially should the broad and liberal ideas of reciprocity prevail."

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Grand Pacific—P. U. Grant, New York; A. Hernandez de Lardona, Paris; Fr. Heherboker, St. Petersburg, Russia; O. B. Hardy and wife, Spokane Falls; H. H. Henderson, Ogden, Utah; Mrs. J. Brinked, Ogden, Utah; Walter Wilkinson, Beaston, England; J. Taylor, Montreal, Canada; John James Cadill, New Brunswick; H. Gilbert, London, England; C. R. Gilbert, Liverpool, England; Mr. and Mrs. Park von Wedelstaadt, St. Paul; W. A. Clark, Butte, Mont.; G. E. Crafts, Holyoke, Mass.

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Bennett & Barnard's Best French Kid Hand-Turn Button Shoes.
Laird, Shober & Mitchell's Celebrated Maison-Turn Boots.
John Foster's French Kid Turn Button Boots.

Wright & Peters' Hand-Sewed French Dongola Boots,

Sizes 1 to 7, $4.50 Widths AAA to E.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

SILK AND LINEN HANDK'FS.

In anticipation of an advance in prices we have secured a large lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's high grade Handkerchiefs from a most celebrated foreign manufacturer, and place them on sale this morning, as follows:

300 dozen Ladies' Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, each worth 50c 25c
100 dozen Gentlemen's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, extra sizes, each worth $1.00 .... 50c
100 dozen Gentlemen's Fine Hand-Worked Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, each worth $1.50 .... $1.00
300 dozen Ladies' All-Linen, Hand-Worked Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched and Scalloped, 50c quality 25c
50 dozen Gents' All-Linen, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular 50c quality 25c

To select now means the important advantage of first choice from among a large range of *Genuine Holiday Goods.*

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Children's Plain STRIPED CLOTH CLOAKS, plaited backs, full cape, shirred neck .... $6.50 up
Misses' Brown and Blue STRIPED NEWMARKETS, double breasted, cape, coat back .... $7.50 up
Misses' Scotch Plaid, ZOUAVE JACKET NEWMARKETS, trimmed with braid and astrachan .... $14.50 up

Reefers in Cheviot, Diagonal, Beaver, and Chinchilla, plain and fancy trimmed with astrachan, braid, and embroidery at *LOWEST PRICES.*

Our Cloak Buyer wishes us to speak particularly of LADIES' FUR TRIMMED REEFERS (a new arrival), and pronounces them "beauties—full of character and service."

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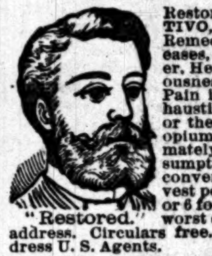

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BLACKS, SLATES, TANS, BROWNS, ENGLISH REDS,
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(2d FLOOR.)

"Enlarged Fully One-Half."
"Handsomely Appointed."
"Showing Original Styles."
"Prices Always the Lowest."

Special Sale Today

All-Wool Plaited and Double-Breasted Blouse Suits, in Cheviots and Cassimeres, 4 to 14 yrs., at .... $5.95 Worth $7.45.
Boys' School Suits, in ALL WOOL Fancy Plaid and Check Cheviots, at .... $3.45 RECENTLY SOLD AT $4.95.
Boys' Blue Cheviot and Blue Jersey Cloth Reefers at .... $3.95 USUAL PRICE $4.95.
Fancy Plaid Cheviot and Cassimere and Blue Cloth Kilt Suits, two pieces, at .... $4.95 GOOD VALUE AT $6.95.

BOYS' HAT DEPT.

Boys' Derby Hats, $1.50.

Cassimere and Fancy Cheviot Hats and Polo Caps at 50c
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TODAY A SPECIAL DAY!

With confidence we offer our line of above garments and direct attention to our

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PRICES, $8 AND UPWARDS.

JACKETS Double-Breasted Reefers, vest fronts, Astrachan trimmed, tailor made, sizes 14 to 18 years.

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Sizes 4 to 12 years. $6.25 and $7.50.
These garments are worth from $10 to $12.

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Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY. OCTOBER 11, 1890–SIXTEEN PAGES.

IN THE LAND OF PROMISE.

PICTURE OF THE NEW EGYPT WHICH HAS ARISEN IN ILLINOIS.

Good-for-Nothing Condition of the Country Forty Years Ago—The People Hardly Had Energy Enough to Live—Up-Hill but Rapid Progress After the War—Mineral and Agricultural Wealth of the Egyptian Section—Cairo Will Knock Out St. Louis.

EGYPT, Southern Illinois, Oct. 6.—[Special Correspondence.]—"Jacobus habuit duodecim filinos inter quos erat Josephus." That is the opening sentence in the old Latin reader of the most interesting chapter in the history of that Egypt which lay over against Ethiopia and about the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. In that chapter the student learned that Joseph was sold by his brethren and sent into Egypt; that he became a man of influence and was honored by the King; that he predicted a feast of plenty for seven years, to be followed by a famine; that the King was thereby warned and bulled the corn market. So that when the famine struck the other provinces they had to draw on the King of Egypt to escape starvation; that among those who called were the brethren of Joseph who had sold him into bondage; that they had their sacks filled with plenty and that Joseph sent for his old father to come to him in the land of plenty, where he lived to a ripe old age, being gathered to his fathers, and buried in the cave of Macpelah by his dutiful son.

That Egypt was alluvial; its scenery was like a picture. It was the land of prophecy and arts and arms. Its cities were magnificent, and its temples and monuments were so full of splendor and grandeur that to this day their ruins arrest the traveler and rivet his attention.

That section of Illinois known as Egypt was settled by people from Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee before the prairie wolves quit digging their holes in Northern Illinois. For many years the people of Southern Illinois threw themselves upon the merciful Providence of God. They expected him to hit the earth as the old prophet did the rock, and make it bring forth. There was the Ohio River, and there was the Mississippi. If they wanted to go anywhere they boarded a dug-out of their own manufacture and let the waters carry them down. The earth did not bring forth of its own richness, and some work had to be done. But the yield was so much greater than in most countries that the work was correspondingly light. The lands in many places were full of undergrowth and slimy ponds; the banks of the river overflowed; the green ponds emitted miasma; the inhabitants inhaled it; they didn't try to get away from it; they didn't try to do anything to down the invader of poison, but yielded at its first appearance, and then clung to it. Hence the fever and ague, the famishing fever, and the fever that came but never went. People's skins began changing hue; they were as yellow as ripened pumpkins. Their children came into the world shaking and kept it up until they shook themselves out of the world. It was probably in this country at that time that the American custom of shaking hands came in vogue. A man didn't shake his friend in this section, for the friend attended to that job, and shook himself. The shakes were not only in the air, but somehow it crept into the veins and recesses of the earth, and now and then the earth quaked hereabouts, and people said: "The earth is with us; we've all got 'em." And they shook and shook, without ever attempting to remove the cause. It was probably in these parts that the sect known as "Shakers" had its birth.

Signs of Life Appear.

In the meantime Central and Northern Illinois began to fill up. The lank Yankee, hungry and alert, came in, and, being compelled to do something, laid hold. In time towns and then railroads appeared on the scene. Long after the northern section of the State had railroads the southern end was relying on the rivers for navigation. The people were deliberate. They believed that the railroad was a Yankee affair that would, in the course of time, kill off the cattle in the country through which it ran and afterwards the people. The rivers which God had made were good enough. If they overflowed it was intended they should overflow. If the overflow caused poison to lurk in the pools and then in the air and made people yellow and shaky and lazy, what was the use of reviling at Providence? And then they would shake again.

That was Egypt thirty-five and forty years ago.

The inhabitants of the northern division grew hardy, and sometimes called their brethren in the southern division inhabitants of Egyptian darkness. The term, it is said, was at first applied in derision. One season there was a drought. There was no corn in the northwest, and when the winter drew nigh a famine was predicted. Southern Illinois, without having made an effort—for an effort wouldn't have been safe here in those days—had acres of corn in the field and in the shock. There were no granaries.

Southern Illinois called on the northern end of the State to come down into Egypt and fill their sacks, and not only did Northern Illinois do so, but every other section until there was plenty in the land.

And from that time until the present this end of the country has rather gloried in the name of Egypt, and when one of its people goes out in the world at this day he replies when asked what State he hails from, "I am an Egyptian."

The country has had more to contend with than most sections. In addition to what has been said it found itself inhabited at the breaking out of the war with people who sympathized with the Confederate cause. The North was solid the other way. In sending its sons to Southern battlefields the northern portion of the State was met with a menace at the southern portion. The feeling engendered has long since passed away, but it was bitter at the time and in its effacement there remained for years a scar. The northern portion of the State had nothing good to say about the southern portion, and the southern portion had nothing to expect from the north. Some of the most sterling men of the country were boys who were turned loose and left to sink or swim. Egypt began to realize this about twenty-five years ago. The awakening has been slow. Today there are sections of the central portion of the State which claims to be a part of Egypt, which would have repelled the insinuation years ago. The map which THE TRIBUNE has had specially made, and which is presented below, embraces that section of Illinois known as Egypt. There are some things, however, which a map cannot show.

Those things can only be seen by those who go on the spot. What a transformation scene from the Egypt of thirty years ago, and from the "great solitudes" which Martin Chuzzlewit and his partner saw through the eyes of Mr. Dickens, who "did" this section in his day!

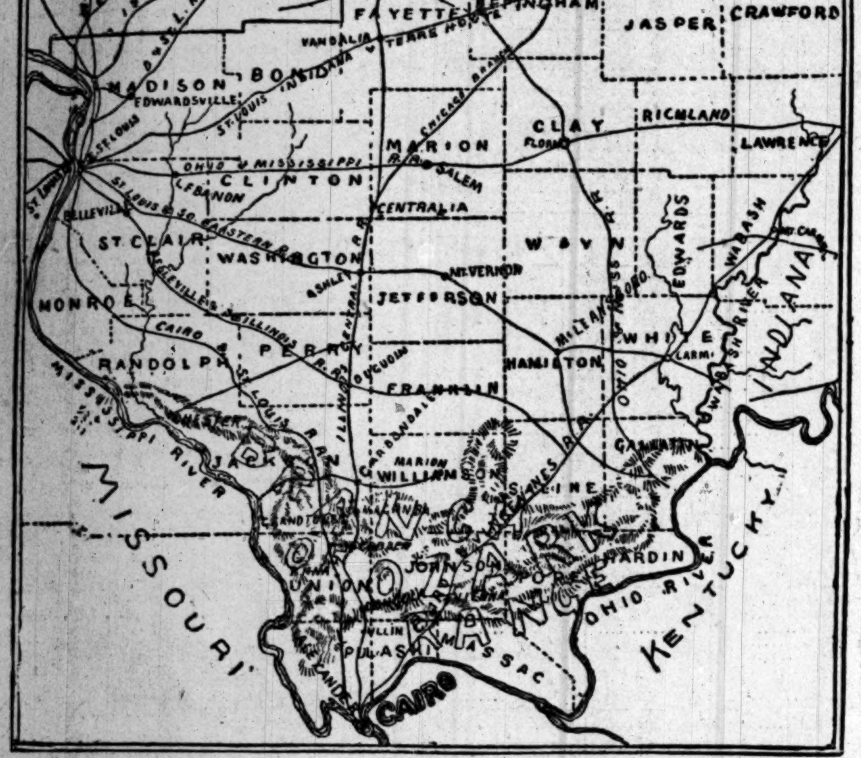
The Egypt of Today.

The traveler flitting here and there today does not have to be told any fairy stories by boomers or speculators or syndicates. He must see for himself the sudden spirit of picking up; the American "Get-there-Eh!"-gait which is presented. There are still traces of primitive times here and there. So there are within a few hours' run of New York City. There are some log cabins along the lines of the railroads and on the banks of the rivers. There are some long-haired citizens who occasionally come out of their haunting places, look at the fast mail in its flight, and then slink back into the darkness. There are some cases of ague and now and then some shakes. But they are as apt to be contracted in a city as here. There are still some towns here and there which long since ceased to struggle and are actually falling to pieces. There are places where a white man wouldn't live and some where he couldn't. There are people here who ought to have died twenty-five years ago. But are not all these things true of every section of the country?

On the other hand, having charged up to Egypt all that has been put down: slothfulness, malaria, lack of every enterprise, lack of disposition to make any headway, political odium, and one-half of its own arrayed against it, pointing it out with derision, what is it today? Has it done anything in the last twenty years, and is it doing anything now?

To answer these questions fairly and so that the actual state of things may be understood was the mission of THE TRIBUNE representative. The information obtained is based on personal observation and is kept as far as possible from that sort of data worked up and scattered abroad by syndicates, railroad land speculators, and boomers.

Egypt informs the traveler that it gave Illinois the first pages of the State's history. The first Capital of the State was Kaskaskia and the second was Vandalia, and both are in this region. It gave the State its first Governor in the person of Shadrack Bond of Randolph County, and that county was and continues to be a part of Egypt. Lieut.-Gov. Dougherty of Union County was certainly an Egyptian and a smooth one. Lieut.-Gov. Cuzey came from Jefferson, and Jefferson is thoroughly Egyptian. G. A. Koerner was also a "Leftenant" Governor from the fair city of Belleville, and Belleville is proud of the distinction of being on the soil of Egypt.



MAP OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, MORE COMMONLY KNOWN AS "EGYPT."

Coming nearer to the present times, this section that has been held up to derision musters some eminent people, and, having put them before the American people, asks: "What's the matter with these?" John A. Logan was an Egyptian, and never did he forget it. He went out from Jackson County. The country knows his history. Robert G. Ingersoll was "raised," according to the Southwestern dialect, in Pope County, and taught school in the beautiful little city of Mount Vernon, where the Supreme Court of the Southern Division of the State holds its sessions. Green B. Raum, present Commissioner of Pensions, was a citizen of Golconda, Pope County. Tom Needles was living in Washington County, and that is in Egypt, when he heard the voice of the man in the White House calling upon him to arise and go out to Oklahoma as United States Marshal. T. S. Ridgeway, who once looked after the finances of the State, went from Shawneetown, and Shawneetown gave the late "Dick" Townshend to Congress, than whom there was no cleverer man. The presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma is E. B. Green. His home is Mount Carmel, and that is in Egypt. Everybody knows John R. Tanner of Clay County. That's Egyptian too. Attorney-General James McCartney went from Wayne County.

Some Prominent Egyptians.

When one comes to Jefferson County he is reminded of a story in politics. Here lived Bill Anderson. He was a Greenbacker of the thirty-third degree, and is still living in Mount Vernon. He came within one vote of being United States Senator from Illinois. There was a man named Williams in the House from Jefferson County. He was only one among many, but he was a regular Thermopylæ to Anderson. The majority trembled and so did Anderson, and the contest became famous. Anderson lives in history as the man who came within one vote of being a United States Senator. That is an Egyptian story.

Edward Rutz lives in Chicago, but he went out from Belleville and was at one time a State Treasurer. R. D. Adams, President of the Court of Claims, was furnished by the County of Wayne. John Landregan is still living in Edwards County. He was President of the State Board of Agriculture in the early days, and now when the Democratic war-horse paws the air Landregan hears him from afar.

The last Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois was Mr. Martin of Salem. When the tidings from Northern Illinois were such as to make some of the party look about and be doubtful Mr. Martin said if the northern and central portions of Illinois failed to do their duty he would guarantee enough votes out of Egypt to elect Joe Fifer Governor. And he did it, in spite of the fact that it has sometimes been thrown into the teeth of Egypt that it is too Democratic to be of any use to the Republican party.

Out of Richland County went Joel Longenecker to Chicago, who became State's Attorney for Cook County, and Carbondale has recently sent up Maj. Ike Clements to be Pension Agent in Chicago. William R. Morrison, the tariff-tinker of other days, and now Inter-State Commissioner, is an Egyptian. Bishop John H. Oberly having enlightened Cairo went to Washington and was Civil Service and later Indian Commissioner in the Administration of Mr. Cleveland. John is an Egyptian mosaic. It remained for Jehu Baker to put the last nail in the Congressional coffin of Mr. Morrison.

Is there any reason why Egypt should'nt stand up with a high head when the enumerator in search of jewels comes around and asks of Egypt, "Where are yours?"

In this age of "go" railroads have to be built, and sometimes they are to be built through mighty poor countries. It must be conceded, however, from a study of THE TRIBUNE map that the roads through Egypt are of a character that do not flock to poor countries as they appear to have flocked here. The Illinois Central might have reached the South some other and shorter line. It couldn't cover the whole of Egypt, but it has taken in as much as it could, and having built its line backed up its faith in the country by extensive purchases and proposes to go in deeper.

Railroads Through Egypt.

The Louisville and Nashville road from St. St. Louis to Nashville, Tenn.; the Air Line from Louisville to St. Louis; the Cairo Short Line from St. Louis to Cairo; the Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago, through Southeastern Illinois; the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville; the Ohio and Mississippi, the main line from Vincennes to St. Louis, the first road built in Southern Illinois, these are all roads of National repute and have reached out to as many different points in Egypt as their interests would permit. Besides these there are a number of connecting branches running down to the river towns on the Ohio and the Mississippi. These do not appear on the map, but some of them are most important. In point of railway facilities Egypt has made a showing in the last ten years which must convince any one who has been skeptical about this end of the State that it contains something more than malaria.

The character of the towns in any section is a sure index of what the country has back of it. The ramshackle town of Egypt is no more. The old towns have put on a coat of paint and the new ones are strutting with city airs. The river towns, which a few years ago never showed any evidences of life except when the melancholy whistle of a steamboat brought them out, are bristling with factories and connected by rail with some of the main lines. The development of the mineral resources of Egyot has given some hitherto unknown places an activity that is attracting the attention of capital from several sections. In the Muddy Valley section, for instance, the writer saw a section of one boring which showed lime rock, blue slate, coal, fire clay, black slate, and clay slate. About 460 feet below a stratum of fire clay the drill passed through 140 feet of salt-bearing rock.

The coal-fields of Egypt do not need any extended notice. There are all the minerals in the various sections of this soil that capital will care to handle. Some of them are being developed, and by home enterprise. A man who is interested in a number of counties here said to THE TRIBUNE representative: "Egypt has never made much of an effort that I know of to induce capital to come here or to induce immigration. We have not thought it necessary. Capital is apt to go where it can help itself and we are willing to let it come here and look at the ground. A great deal of it has come, but it has came of its own accord. As for immigration, we are glad to receive it and will encourage it when it comes. But what I should like to emphasize is that Egypt is developing its own greatness and if it never had another dollar of capital from the outside, or a new inhabitant, it has got such a start on itself now that it can't stop. Our population has awakened to the fact in the last twelve years that it has good things right here at home."

In a visit to several leading towns the writer learned that in each there is a preparatory school (aside from the public schools) for the purpose of preparing young men and women for colleges. The fact that these schools are patronized shows the condition of society. At Lebanon is the famous old McKendree College, the oldest institution in the State, and one among the best in the United States. The little schoolhouse in this country is numerous. It peeks out of green and shaded nooks at the traveler and tells a story which all the words in the language could not improve. It isn't likely that communities which are alert on educational matters would be behind in churches. The two travel the same road. What do you think of a church edifice in a town of 4,000 that cost $25,000? A cyclone swept away the court-house of a county-seat. In less than a year a handsome modern and costly structure was erected on the site of the one that was razed.

Without attempting to make any connected story of some of the wonders of this country the writer submits several authenticated stories as he heard them in different sections.

Some of Egypt's Wonders.

There is one county down toward the river in which, up to date, some one curious to look up such matters has found seventy-eight different species of timber, and some of it is susceptible of a polish as high as that of rosewood and mahogany. This is called a Spanish oak, and is being made into the finest furniture. One-half of this country is wooded and one-half prairie land.

There is a limestone quarry over on the Mississippi River out of which there have been taken for some years a thousand carloads in a short time, and the quarrying is still going on.

As one travels about he is soon impressed with the truth that in this section at no distant day will be the fruit crop of the country. It is only within a few years that farmers in certain sections have taken to buying their corn, putting in their time cultivating orchards, which pays big money. Now and then there is a failure. So there is of corn and oats and wheat. The beauty of the fruit crop is that when it is gathered it pays, and the farmer who handles it does not have to give up half what he sells to pay for his help and keep farm machinery in repair. This applies, of course, to those sections where fruit seems to do better on an average than anything else. Here is a story told by a banker of one of the towns in Egypt:

"A man out in the country had a farm of forty acres. He mortgaged it before he tried to do anything. I loaned him the money. The mortgage came due and he told me he was ready to have it foreclosed; that he couldn't even pay the interest. I told him to go back and try it another year, and if he couldn't pay me at the expiration I would take the land. He did as I advised. His crop was apples. He not only sold that crop for enough to pay me my money in full, but he bought forty acres more adjoining and paid for them."

There is a farmer living near Centralia who has thirteen acres of orchard. THE TRIBUNE man was there the other day and saw the deal between the proprietor of the farm and a fruit man from Rochester, N. Y., by which the latter took the crop on the trees, picking himself, for $1,800. Another man brought in two loads of "windfalls"—apples picked off the ground—and went back before dark with $100 in his pocket. An old German living near town paid off in two years the mortgage on his farm, amounting to $1,800, with two crops of strawberries. A banker in another town said to THE TRIBUNE man: "The fruit crop of this county this year will bring $100,000 into the county." Raising apples on shares is becoming common in some of the counties. One man furnishes the land, another one sets out the trees, and a third looks after the crop. It has been highly successful wherever tried.

A banker in Cairo told THE TRIBUNE visitor the name and the location of the farm of a man who bought his place on credit and paid for it the first year with a crop of pieplant. The same informant said that the grape crop of the county in which Cairo is situated would this year be worth $80,000.

The same gentleman said: "I have occasion to be posted on most of the counties in Egypt. There are thirty-four of them. I have lived here all my life. I want to say to you that more fine stock has come into Egypt in the last three years than we had in ten years before. I notice that when a farmer comes to town now he takes his horse to a livery-stable or puts him where he will get fed and be taken care of. That's a good sign. I have noticed that most of our farmers came to town in buggies or in spring wagons. That's another good sign of thrifty, profitable farming. One of the secrets of the success of this country is that its farmers always have something to sell. In olden times the farmer had only one crop, whatever it was, and he bought everything on credit for a year, and if his crop was a failure he was in a fix. They don't farm that way any more. They have wool in the spring; then fruit. There is a great ambition down here to get fruit into the Chicago market early. The fruit-raisers bend every effort to get in ahead of Michigan, and generally succeed because our climate helps them out. Then the early fruit gets the price. They also have their poultry, and in the fall they have two crops—apples and castor beans. The latter is a great fertilizer and is getting to be a big crop in this end of the State. I saw a man sell one load of castor beans in the streets of Cairo not long ago for $127."

Products of Egyptian Farms.

A man of unquestioned veracity informed the writer that the grape crop of Pulaski County this year would amount to nearly $200,000. Ten years ago, he said, there wasn't a grape shipped out of the county. Col. Dan Hogan of Pulaski gave the name of a farmer who sold two and a half tons of timothy on low lands for $19 a ton. The same man said: "One of the best evidences of the thrift of the farmer in Egypt is that nearly every man of them has a stump-puller. The old-fashioned way was to burn your stump, but the farmer of today hasn't time for that. He has a machine that 'yanks' out the stump the same as a dentist would pull out a tooth, and that makes so much more room. I know several counties in this end of the State where corn, wheat, and oats combined have made an average crop every season for years."

The writer was in the office of Mr. Emerson, editor of the Mount Vernon *Register*, when "an old subscriber" came in and laid on the editor's table a sweet potato that weighed four and a half pounds. "Old Subscriber" said he had a crop that would average eight pounds to the potato. Mr. Emerson vouched for "old subscriber" as one of the most reliable and God-fearing men in the county.

"Let me tell you a story which will illustrate the change that has come over the spirits of some of our people," said a representative man in one of the Mississippi River towns.

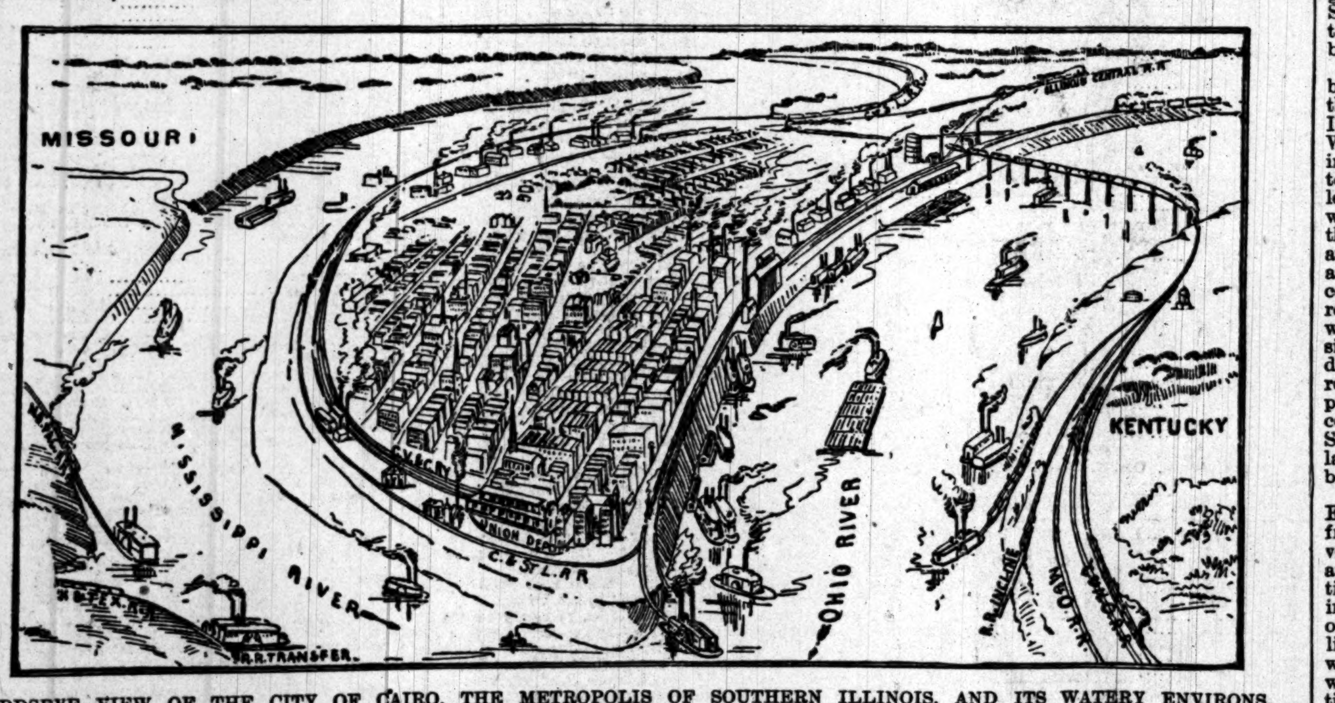
"Not long ago some of the progressive citizens found out that if the town would raise $25,000 it could get some railroad shops established here. The getting of these shops meant an addition of 600 people to our town at one pop. I was one of a committee to solicit subscriptions. I went to a certain man who had made money here all his life, but who would never give a cent to anything. I sat up with him all night preaching for $50. I showed him how he could lay off a part of his land in town lots and sell them to the new-comers. He gave me $50 conditionally. The shops were removed here and I helped the old man lay out a piece of his ground in town lots. It was a revelation to him. The lots went off like hot cakes. Well, that old man is walking around town now asking what other new venture is coming in. He wants to give money to anything that comes up. Ten years ago it would have taken six yoke of oxen to move him into anything. He is only a sample."

For the benefit of any who may care to make any political speculations it may be said that there was a time when the whole of Egypt was in the control of the Democratic party. The campaigns have always been marked with a spirit of restlessness and sometimes they reached a point where restlessness would hardly describe the situation.

There is one thing about Egypt which must be gratifying to a Chicagoan, and that is Egypt's loyalty to the metropolis of the West. If in a moment of blindness a certain Congressman from Illinois favored St. Louis for the World's Fair he repented when he heard from home. The people of this end of Illinois love Chicago and participate in everything which adds to Chicago's glory. It would be idiotic to make the statement that farmers and shippers send their produce to Chicago because they admire the town. When it comes to dollars and cents men do not ask any names. But it is a fact, nevertheless, that the products of Southern Illinois do go to Chicago and that the shippers claim it is the best market in the world.

In Alexander County there is a quarry of chalk equal in quality to any in the world. It is a comparatively new discovery. In Union County there has just been discovered a mine of white pottery clay. The clay has been examined by men who know their business, and pronounced to be as good as the white pottery clay of the old world.

There is an impression that Southern Illinois is either flat or swampy in its general topography. This is entirely at variance with the facts. In many of the counties the land resembles that in the blue grass portions of Kentucky. There is a range of mountains here extending from the Indiana line on the west across Illinois in a southwesterly direction for some distance, when it turns north, and continues in that direction until it crosses the Mississippi half way between St. Louis and Cairo. This is the Ozark range, and it is a little singular that no map has ever shown Illinois' possession of these mountains.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF CAIRO, THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, AND ITS WATERY ENVIRONS.

Scheme to Improve the Mississippi.

There is one movement on foot which shows the character of Southern Illinois if everything already written were eliminated. The country is familiar with the efforts that have been made and are being made to improve the Mississippi River. Appropriations have been granted and the talk has been plenty. The scheme is not that of Illinois, but is for the benefit of the country. At the same time Southern Illinois has done more to agitate that movement and keep it before Congress than all other sections combined. Capt. Halliday of Cairo, a millionaire, is an old river man. He has made a life study of the Mississippi River. He knew if science could devise a plan by which the washing away of banks could be stopped, that would stop the formation of sand bars, fix the channel so that pilots wouldn't have to go out in small boats and look for it, and that a good volume of water would be in the channel during the season of navigation, on on average, thirty feet.

Persistent arguments at last prevailed, and the Congress which has just adjourned did a good deal for the movement, and the men in Southern Illinois who have labored so long for this at last begin to see the fruit of their labor.

The reader who has not followed this may be at a loss to know what the improvement of the Mississippi River has to do with Southern Illinois any more than other river States. When the Mississippi River shall have been improved, as it will be, it will be equivalent to an inland sea between Cairo and New Orleans. Vessels from foreign ports will arrive at Cairo and depart therefrom. When the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan have been united, as they will be, there will be uninterrupted commerce from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, through the chain of lakes, by way of Chicago, through the canal to the Mississippi River, thence to the gulf. Is it a dream? Not a bit of it. We are nearer a realization of that magnificent commercial project than some people think. When it is completed the treaty by which the United States is permitted one little cutter on the lakes will flutter away in the air. There will be sea from the gulf to the lakes.

A part of this plan is due to the men of Egypt. It means a great deal to them. Aside from the advantages just enumerated, it prevents the annual overflows which have washed away so many acres. It revives river navigation, which keeps railroads in check. Standing on the magnificent levee at Cairo today one sees that river navigation is renewing its life. The arrival and departure of steamboats with six, eight, and ten barges each, loaded with heavy freights, gives the river its old-time appearance. The Anchor Line of steamers from St. Louis to New Orleans is composed of the finest boats of any inland line in the world. The old-time palace steamers of the Mississippi, over which your father and mother went into ecstasies in their younger days, were mere freight-boats compared to the palace steamers of today.

Cairo is the future city of Egypt. It has had a good deal to contend with. The ground upon which it was laid out was for years nothing more than a swamp. The Ohio River crept upon it on the one side and the Mississippi slapped it on the other. The two streams seemed to have a spite at the junction. That has been arrested. The city has controlled the waters and overflows are a thing of the past. Malaria moved out West many years ago. The levee at Cairo is fifty feet above grade. This throws the main portion of the city below the levee, but that is being overcome. The city is rising to the situation. The marshes have disappeared, and there are factories, and mills, and railroads, and machine-shops, and money in the pockets of such men as the Hallidays, one of whom is Mayor and the other alive to the river scheme. The people of Cairo are spending money on their town. It has become a Sunday resort for the commercial travelers in this section and they have taken it upon themselves to talk about it, for they believe it has a great future.

"If we had had that levee fifty or seventy-five years ago," said a capitalist of Cairo, "there never would have been any St. Louis. Look at the map yourself. Will we make it yet? I believe so."

Is that a dream? Maybe the New-Zealander in returning from his trip around the world will see a city on this point that will outrival some that have passed away. Maybe this wanderer will be content by that time to locate in a city splendid in all its appointments. And then if he wants to take an occasional outing and fish from the broken arches of some bridge whose city is oozing in the slime of the rushes he can go up the Mississippi River and have all of it he wants. He won't miss the place.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE BALLOT
FOR STATE TREASURER FRANZ AMBERG

Here is another opportunity for THE TRIBUNE's patrons to exercise their guessing faculties in a profitable manner:

THE TRIBUNE will give to the person making the closest estimate on the majority in this State for Franz Amberg, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, over the Democratic candidate, at the election Nov. 4, 1890, $100; for the next best estimate, $75; and for the third best estimate, $50.

Fill out the coupon below and send it to "Voting Editor TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill."

Send in as many guesses as you please. The only restriction is that but one guess can be made on each coupon.

The coupon will appear in every issue of THE TRIBUNE up to the morning of Nov. 4.

The awards will be made as soon as the result is officially announced.

Remember, the offer is as follows:

Best Estimate	**$100**
Second Best Estimate	**75**
Third Best Estimate	**50**

CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S BALLOT FOR STATE TREASURER.

I estimate the majority for Franz Amberg, Republican candidate for State Treasurer of Illinois, over Democratic candidate, at election Nov. 4, 1890, will be..........

Signed..........

Town..........

County.......... *State*..........

Street.......... *No*..........

"DADDIES" OF THE FAIR.

MEN WHO STARTED THE BALL ROLLING IN FAVOR OF CHICAGO.

Initial Step that Ended in Bringing the Columbian Exposition to this City—Discussion of the Question of Sunday Opening—Designs for the Fair Buildings—The Week at Headquarters—A Novel Suggestion from Southern California.

There was an omission in the chronology of the World's Fair published in last Saturday's TRIBUNE. The initial movement for a Fair did not die in the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Exposition, as was intimated, but passed from that to the Commercial Club and there was lost for a time.

The Executive Committee, when the matter was referred to it in 1885, discussed the matter pro and con and decided that it would be foolish to take up the project unless the coöperation of the business-men of the city was secured, and this it believed could best be secured through the Commercial Club. In consequence the following letter was prepared and sent to Mr. MacVeagh:

> CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, President Chicago Commercial Club—Dear Sir: The subject of holding a Universal Exposition in this city during 1892 in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus was referred to the Executive Committee by the Board of Directors of this organization at a late meeting.
>
> This committee has canvassed and discussed that subject somewhat among its own members and by intercourse with many citizens. There seems to be a strong and practical unanimity of sentiment in favor of the enterprise, and an abiding confidence that the resources and conditions necessary to render it completely successful as a business undertaking alike creditable and profitable to its promoters and to the country are available to that end.
>
> The members of this committee are of the opinion that the most important and indeed vital condition first to be determined is the earnest, deliberate, unqualified approval and coöperation of the business interests largely represented in the membership of your club. With these it is believed the task is comparatively easy to reach favorably, and to command the respect and active coöperation of the same elements and practical forces elsewhere throughout the commercial and industrial world. Without this it would be, in the opinion of this committee, folly to make the attempt. I am therefore instructed by resolution to request you to present this subject to the club for consideration, and to respectfully request that you will communicate to us the result of your deliberations and the conclusion which may be arrived at. Very truly yours,
>
> JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Mr. MacVeagh was out of the city at the time, but in February, 1886, the communication was read to the club. It was then referred to the Executive Committee, and in March referred back to the whole club. The club at that time, however, was devoting its attention to the location of a military station (Fort Sheridan) near Chicago, and deemed it unwise to take the matter up at that time.

In July, 1888, when Judge Henry M. Shepard called for a meeting of representatives of different clubs at the rooms of the Iroquois the Commercial Club responded promptly.

Consequently, unless further records can be discovered, the honor of first bringing the matter before the public, at least so far as Chicago is concerned, must belong to George Mason, who inspired the resolutions adopted by the directors of the Inter-State Exposition in 1885, and the honor of starting an active agitation of the matter belongs to Judge Shepard, who introduced resolutions to that end at the Iroquois Club May 1, 1888.

The first committee appointed to agitate the matter was appointed at that time and consisted of Judge Shepard, S. S. Gregory, and Gen. R. J. Smith.

From that time on the chronology as published in THE TRIBUNE is full and complete, and carried the movement up to last Saturday morning.

The Week in World's Fair Circles.

The week has not been a particularly startling one in the way of news, the most important item being the decision of the National Committee on classification as to the twelve departments. As a matter of fact the committees on which the work devolves at the present time can only reach conclusions after long and careful study, and many meetings are required before definite results are reached, and the publication of half-formed plans would hardly be wise.

Saturday last the local Committee on Grounds and Buildings listened to Architect Jenison's exposition of his plans without committing itself to any. He had modified his big building somewhat and offered in its place two smaller ones to choose from. The same day Mrs. Potter Palmer was suggested by several of the Commissioners for the Presidency of the Board of Lady Managers, the only question apparently being a doubt as to whether she would accept the office. There was also considerable talk as to a possible conflict of authority between the National and local bodies arising out of an interpretation of the act of Congress. There being no foundation for such rumors they dropped out of sight promptly.

Sunday, of course, was quiet, the only feature being the trip of a party of New England merchants and newspaper men over the site.

Monday the final decision of the War Department regarding the use of the Lake-Front was received and created some discussion, as it only gave the privilege of filling 600 feet out between Van Buren street and Park row. If any greater use were made it would have to be by piling, the piles to be removed within eight months after the close of the Fair. Piling would cost less than filling, but it would be a dead loss almost, while the filling was to be paid for by the party to whom the land might go after the Fair. It seemed to be the general opinion that the decision would limit the use of the Lake-Front to the land made and to be made. Even then, however, there was plenty of land for the buildings to be placed there, and it was particularly agreeable to the National Commission, as that body only conceded the use of the Lake-Front at the earnest request of citizens of Chicago.

Tuesday Prof. Blake and Mr. De Young came to a practical agreement on the matter of classification. Mr. De Young's system was before the committee, and some changes were suggested in it by Prof. Blake, principal among which was the introduction of a Department of Transportation, an entirely new departure in the line of classification. It was well received, however, and it was determined to make it one of the features of the Fair—a history, practically, of improvement in methods of transportation since the earliest ages. The local Committee on Grounds and Buildings devoted its attention to the grouping of the buildings without entering deeply into the question of their size and character. Dr. F. Ziegfeld sent to local headquarters a scheme for an elaborate musical exhibit, including a plan to secure foreign military bands.

Wednesday the Classification Committee decided on the number and nature of the departments, leaving their final order an open matter until Prof. Blake had had time to study the matter and suggest such changes as he might deem advisable. The system as adopted has twelve departments and is a radical change from Prof. Goode's decimal system of classification. Under it there will be from five to twelve divisions to each department.

The report of the committee contained also suggestions as to buildings and they are substantially as follows as regards size:

A—Agriculture—1,200 feet long by 400 feet wide, with annex for power house.

B—Viticulture, horticulture, and floriculture—To be built in the form of a cross, each of the four wings being 200x150 feet and the central rotunda 200 feet in diameter. An annex for heating boilers is also suggested for this building.

C—Live-stock—No suggestion as to buildings.

D and E—Fish and Fisheries, and mines, mining, etc.—600x150 feet, to include aquariums, etc.

F—Machinery—1,750x500 feet. Two annexes are suggested for this, to contain boilers and working machine shop.

G—Transportation—600x650 feet, with tracks for the display of cars, motors, etc.

H—Electricity and Electrical Appliances—No estimate because of the size of the exhibits.

J—Manufactures—2,000x600 feet, the building to be placed on an eminence that its proportions may be seen.

K—Fine Arts—No estimate.

L—Music, Education, etc.—700x350 feet.

M—Human Labor and Invention—Circular, 250 feet in diameter, to be erected by the Government, probably.

Thursday the objections to the classification began to be brought forward, the first coming from James D. Reynolds of the Society of American Florists. Mr. Reynolds objected strenuously to the plan for the horticultural building, holding that the arrangement was not proper and that the building was not large enough.

Friday matters were comparatively quiet. The Classification Committee, with the assistance of Prof. Blake, continued the discussion of divisions, but without definite results. It will probably be some time before it is decided how many and what divisions each department will have. The Board of Directors met in the evening and took up routine matters.

Prizes Suggested for Building Plans.

The architecture of the Fair, by the way, is beginning to receive attention. Matters are getting to a point where the actual construction of the buildings must be considered. It is not understood that Messrs. Burnham & Root, the consulting architects, are to draw the plans for all the buildings; their duties will be largely advisory, although they will be called upon to make such modifications and changes in plans accepted as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Directors. Some time ago it was suggested in a directors' meeting that prizes be offered for plans as soon as the nature of what was wanted was known, and now William Morgan Peters comes forward with an argument showing the advantages of such a scheme and dilating on the importance of architectural beauty to the Fair. He writes:

> How can we secure buildings for the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893, which shall be truly representative of the best architecture of our country? In every other respect the Fair will present the advancement of the world's civilization to the present day. But how will it be concerning the architecture of the buildings? Will it be representative? Will it, as it should, be the result of the most careful study, illustrating the greatest talent, the highest refinement and cultivation of all the architects of our country? This is the most important question to be considered at the present time, not only for the representative value which the buildings should certainly possess in common with everything else, but because it presents an opportunity, not to be overlooked and perhaps never to occur again, of elevating our architecture and stimulating our architects to put forth their best endeavors to show the world that we are advancing in refinement and culture as well as in prosperity. Our representative architecture of the Exposition, which, to be truly representative, must be a selection of the best from designs presented from all over the country in a general competition, would then portray the profession's highest achievements, and we would have buildings to be proud rather than ashamed of, as, alas! is the case with too many of our present ones.
>
> The success of such a competition would depend wholly on the unquestioned ability and fair-mindedness of the judges who should pass upon the designs, for architects of the highest standing and greatest ability throughout the country would only go into a general competition to be passed upon by such judges. Now supposing the Committee on Buildings in connection with Messrs. Burnham & Root, consulting architects, should select any seven men of good standing in the profession, hailing from different cities, so there could be no fear of local prejudice in their judgments; such men, for instance, as Stanford White and George R. Post of New York, Mr. Whitehouse of Chicago, Wilson Eyre of Philadelphia, Mr. Hornblower of Washington, George W. Percy of San Francisco, and A. Van Brunt of Kansas City. Constitute these men as an Advisory Board of Architects, none of them to present designs themselves, but their duties being to class those presented and pass judgment as to their worth; the decisions of this board to be final and the successful competitors to erect their buildings under proper supervision. A certain number of the best designs should also be awarded mentions and prizes in money sufficient at least to pay for the execution of the drawings. It is probable that this method of procedure would bring out all the best talent in the profession, for architects that had faith in their ability, feeling sure, as they could in this instance, that the competition would be decided wholly on its merits, would all go into it and do their utmost, which would result in producing a great deal of most excellent work in design, and at the same time give to the board a greater variety of ideas to select from than any other method.

Sunday Opening Question.

The Sunday question is attracting a great deal of attention despite the fact that it cannot be decided for some time yet, and the Sunday-closing people do not seem to have it all their own way despite their protests to the commission. Many reasons have been advanced for having it open, and even so eminent a prelate as Cardinal Gibbons has spoken in favor of having at least a portion of the Exposition open Sunday. Indeed, the main idea of those who favor Sunday opening seems to be that only a portion of the Exposition should be open on that day. Manufacturing exhibits would be closed and all others requiring manual labor. The idea seems to be in the most part to have open such exhibits as the art, textile fabrics, etc.—in fact, the exhibits that do not require the operation of machinery or in other ways show the actual progress of manufacture by hand or machine.

Then there is talk of having the Fair open Sunday afternoons, and it is held that, it being closed Sunday mornings, it could not be alleged that it took people away from church.

The Portland *Oregonian* editorially mentions Cardinal Gibbons' views and adds some of its own in the same line as follows:

> The World's Fair at Chicago is fairly included among those places of instruction and recreation, like art galleries and libraries, which Cardinal Gibbons believes can be properly thrown open to the people Sunday. The Cardinal said: "Sunday should be first of all a day devoted to religious worship, and second to innocent and healthful recreation, as being the only day in which the great masses of the people have time to seek relaxation from their work. The opening of the Exposition grounds Sunday is just as defensible as the open gates and band concerts at the New York Central Park Sunday. If the objecting clergy are determined that the American Sunday shall be the Jewish Sabbath, why don't they keep the commandment in its entirety, which says, "In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son and thy daughter, thy man-servant and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gates." These strict Sabbatarians, who would exclude the working classes from the Fair on the very day of all the week when they have leisure to visit it, do not keep this commandment. They work their servants; they ride in Sunday horse-cars, and do a hundred things that involve Sunday-labor on the part of others, and openly and habitually disobey a law which they seek to enforce against the working classes.

Then comes Commissioner Bullene of Kansas, who talks in much the same strain, as the following from the Kansas City *Times* will show:

> Mr. Bullene last night stated very clearly and concisely that the one central idea in favor of an open Sunday was that it was emphatically in the interest of the laboring people.
>
> "It is my belief," said he, "that a Sunday admission to the World's Fair is for the best interest of the workingman and the workingwoman and will be conserving their morals. The masses must go somewhere Sundays, and if the Exposition is open on those days it will certainly be a strong counter attraction to the dives and saloons and everything else that, under the guise of amusement, takes their money and more often corrupts than benefits them. To have the opportunity of going to the World's Fair on Sunday will afford an innocent and instructive recreation that will leave behind it a healthful atmosphere again. There are thousands of working people who cannot afford to strike off work even for a day, with its consequent loss of wages, for the sake of going to the Exposition. To such Sunday will be the only day, and it would be too bad to deprive them of the benefits and pleasures of a visit, or several visits, to the great Fair just for purely sentimental reasons.
>
> "I don't see how any church-goer can object, because all of the surrounding influences of the Fair are good and have an elevating tendency, as against the influence of those other places which are always open to catch the workingman's Sunday out."

California Suggests a Novel Scheme.

Southern California has a scheme for a novel exhibit. It is thus advocated in the Los Angeles *Tribune*:

> We should be represented at Chicago not only by our fruits and flowers, but by a typical Southern California home, with its orange grove, its wealth of flowers, palms, bananas, and other plants so common here. That this would, if carried out, immortalize us and create a sensation, goes without saying, and every attempt should be made to carry it out. It is well within the possibilities, if we begin at once. Orange, fig, and lemon trees should now be taken up and placed in large tubs prepared for the purpose, and with care and proper attention we shall have trees in bearing by the opening of the Fair that can be transplanted and sunk in the ground, on the grounds, the tubs covered up, and a bona fide orange, lemon, and lime grove presented to the people of the world at Chicago. The leafy bowers, the swinging gardens, and the thousand and one wonders that have been proposed by Chicago enthusiasts, would all fall down and worship before the shrine of Southern California's patent, duplex, transplanted, bearing orange grove. What say you, counties of the South?

Miss Mary McCandless of Pittsburg, Pa., one of the members of the Board of Lady Managers, has conceived an erroneous impression as to that body. To a Pittsburg *Gazette* reporter she mentioned the nine members of the Women's Auxiliary of Chicago as the Executive Committee of the woman's department and showed a circular received from the auxiliary. Not all of the nine members of the auxiliary are even members of the Board of Lady Managers.

The carbonic acid in *Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne* is one of the best remedies for colic or diarrhœa.

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Helena, Montana.

The city of Helena is located in the beautiful Prickly Pear Valley; is substantially built of stone and brick, with good hotels, churches, schools and all modern conveniences of life. The society is exceptionally high class, having more than the average number of educated and intelligent people.

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Greatest of all advantages of Montana is the **wonderful climate.** The warm winds of the Pacific Ocean modify the temperature to the degree which affords the highest physical comfort. The air is so full of ozone and so exhilerating in its effects that the continued existence of disease is an improbability.

Consumptives *find in the almost constant succession of bright sunshiny days and dry atmosphere remedies which* **soon drive away their worst symptoms,** *and a quick increase of appetite and flesh indicates an early return of health.*

For full information, address,

L. G. PHELPS, Sec'y Citizens Committee,
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An Opportunity of a Lifetime.

We have just closed an option under $200,000 on a piece of north shore property which will sell for

HALF A MILLION.

We propose to SYNDICATE this and retain an interest ourselves. Any one calling this morning will have the opportunity of coming in on an equal footing with us up to the time all the shares are underwritten.

DUNLAP SMITH & Co
1st NATIONAL BANK
DEARBORN & MONROE STS.

FOR SALE.

AT THE PRINCIPAL GATEWAY OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.
Northeast Corner of Fifty-first-st.,
The Choicest Corner on the street.
LOT 208X100.
For price and terms call on
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

ACRES.

Washington Heights.

On both sides Western-av., beautifully wooded, 110 feet above the city, and on Chicago Central R. R., the new suburban route to the city.
Only 4 pieces left.

JAS. JAY SMITH & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 612.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

48x170 ft., east front, near 46th-st., $250 per ft.
50x140 ft., corner of alley, near 51st-st., $300 per foot.
100x125 ft. near Midway-plaisance, $275 per foot.
100x125 ft. near 53d-st., $300 per foot.

ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO.,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

3 Blocks (300 Lots) in 10th Ward, viz.:
10 acres S. W. Cor. Kedzie-av. and 27th-st.
10 acres S. E. Cor. St. Louis-av. and 27th-st.
10 acres S. W. Cor. Lawndale-av. and 29th-st.
Price, $100,000 and Taxes and Special Assessments for 1890.
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Is being organized with a capital of $500,000 for the sale of sundry patents for the preservation of ordnance and to enable the firing of high explosives. The theory is extremely simple and practicable, and the patents are of very great value. To enable the promotion of the matter a limited amount of stock will be sold at less than par. Full information will be given at any time by LOUIS GATHMANN,
46 Lincoln-av., Chicago.

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On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
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AT LOWEST RATES.
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Trust & Savings Bank,
"ROOKERY" BUILDING,
Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

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$2,000,000.

This bank is a legal depository for court funds and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.

Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investments of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

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North Shore Acres.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER FOR SALE FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE IT WAS PURCHASED FROM THE GOVERNMENT, WHAT IS, WITHOUT QUESTION, THE FINEST LAKE SHORE TRACT NORTH OF CHICAGO, CONSISTING OF 270 ACRES, ONLY AN HOUR'S RIDE FROM THE CITY ON THE C. & N. W. RY. HAS ¾ OF A MILE OF BEAUTIFUL BEACH, WITH RIPARIAN RIGHTS, AND THE SHERIDAN ROAD WILL POSITIVELY RUN THROUGH IT FOR THE SAME DISTANCE. THE BLUFFS, OVER ONE HUNDRED FEET IN HEIGHT, AFFORD A MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY. EVERY FOOT OF THIS PROPERTY CAN BE UTILIZED FOR RESIDENCE PURPOSES. HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A SYNDICATE TO BUY AT $100,000 (INCLUDING FINE RESIDENCE, BARNS, ETC.) WHAT WILL RETAIL FOR $500,000, IF PROPERLY HANDLED. MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. WILL TAKE PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS TO THE GROUND AT ANY TIME.

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$5,000 Note Drawing 7 Per Cent,
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FAIRHAVEN First Mortgage Loans 8% and 10% approved by First National Bank, Fairhaven. Puget Sound Terminus Great Northern (Manitoba) Ry. Correspondence invited. HAMILTON & REYNOLDS, Fairhaven, Wash.

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The CHEAPEST CORNER ON
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Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE PAR VALUE $100—OUR PRICE, $75 per Share. 150 Shares in lots to suit, SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark St.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 3.
New York	$134,760,729	$132,633,678
Boston	15,615,523	18,513,290
Chicago	15,341,000	15,429,000
Philadelphia	11,598,004	14,392,253
St. Louis	5,319,791	4,383,557
Baltimore	2,152,773	2,710,163
New Orleans	1,592,003	1,582,355

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70c discount; Boston, par to 10c discount; St. Louis, 90c discount.

The announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that the redemption of the 4½s at par with full interest to their maturity will continue until further notice might naturally be expected to bring some ease to the money situation. There are about $70,000,000 of these bonds still outstanding, and as holders can get for them every cent of cash now that they can get by holding the bonds until maturity it would seem natural to expect that payment would be accepted. But practically it doesn't work out that way. The offer has been open for several weeks, and the bonds have lately been coming in only small amounts.

New York exchange was 70 cents discount, and there was the usual dullness of a Friday market. Sterling was dull at unchanged quotations of 481 for sixty-day bills and 486 for sight drafts.

Transactions at the Stock Exchange were not large. North Side street railway went off to 175 with 1½ above that paid for buyer 30, and 2½ premium for buyer 60. There can be no healthy speculation in a market that gives such illustrations of tight money as that. On the morning call there were but 22 shares of West Side stock sold and there were but 550 shares in the afternoon. There is really next to nothing in the market aside from the trading back and forth between the brokers. Yesterday's sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

260 N. C. S. R. R. Co.	175	100 St's. S. Car Line	36¾
50 do b 60	177½	20 W. Chi. S. R. R. Co.	133¾
100 do b 30	176½	2 do	135
50 do	176¾	100 C. & C. C. & Dk. Co	76
50 do	175	50 C. B. & M. Co. pfd	50⅜
50 do b 60	177	84 do b 10	50¼
50 do	175	50 do	50¾
50 do b 30	175¼	60 do	50⅜
100 C. B. & M. Co. b 30	54	100 do b 30	51
100 St's. S. Car L. b 30	37¼	100 do	50⅜
100 do b 30	37	100 do	50⅝
100 do b 30	36¾	25 Chi. Tel. Co.	300
150 do	36½		

BONDS.

$6000 Chi. G. L. & C. Co 5s	86¼	$ 500 W. Stone Co 5s	97
10000 do b 30	86¾	10000 W C S R R Tun Co 5s	99¾
5000 do b 10	87	1000 do	99⅜
1000 W C S R R 1m 5s	100	8000 do	99¾
2000 do	99¾		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 W. C. S. R. R. Co.	133½	25 Chi. Tel. Co.	300
50 do	133¾	100 N. C. St. R. Co. b 30	176½
150 do	133	100 do	175
100 do b 30	134	50 do b 30	176½
150 do	133½	50 do	175
50 do b 30	134		

BONDS.

$5,000 Chi. Gas L. & C. Co. cash 5s..........86¾

The statutory meeting of the City of Chicago Brewing and Malting Company was held in London Sept. 30. The Chairman reported that the deeds have been carefully examined and they were approved in all particulars. "Our financial year," said the Chairman, "will close Sept. 30, and we shall therefore make up our accounts as soon as we can to that date, so that our general meeting may be held at the earliest date possible. It takes some time, however, to get the accounts over from America, and I suppose, therefore, our annual meeting will be held in December. The total capital is £1,900,000, and out of that sum £1,297,205 is allotted to and held by American citizens. The remainder is allotted and held in England. The prospectus gives the figures from April 1 to the end of August, and last year the trade was 181,636 barrels; this year, from April to the end of August, the trade was 215,904 barrels, showing an increase of 34,268 barrels, being an increase of 19 per cent."

Speaking of the property W. Monro, who will be remembered here as the representative of the London Contract company, said: "You have a magnificent real estate in one of the greatest cities of the United States, where property increases in value in a way we cannot understand in this old country; you have a Board of Management, not only of responsible men, but of men of wealth and position, who have not been afraid to put large sums of their capital into the shares of this company, and you have a combination of businesses which have never looked back since the day they were founded, but have gone on increasing and growing, and, as you have heard from our Chairman, are still increasing and still growing under the new régime."

The bull clique in Cotton Oil has evidently organized a literary bureau. Anonymous communications are being sent out from New York announcing that cotton seed is $3 per ton cheaper than it was a year ago, while cotton oil sells at the same price, and that the American Cotton Oil company last year used 600,000 tons of seed. So it is figured out that the reduction in the price of cotton seed means an increase of $1,800,000 in the net earnings of the company.

What purports to be a list of the property of the Calumet Dock company with the price at which the company offers the land for sale has been made public by M. L. Scudder Jr. It shows a valuation placed on the property by the company of $5,905,000. An estimate is also given of the price the property could be sold for at forced sale for cash which foots up a total of $3,548,950.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The stronger closing of yesterday toned up the market this morning and most of the list made quick recoveries that looked very promising in view of the lowest prices of yesterday. Illinois Central was in particular sensational in its movement and opened at par against its closing yesterday at 98. It increased its gain by another point in the next few minutes. It undoubtedly acted as a tonic to the rest of the list for within the first hour everything showed substantial advances. Burlington showed an improvement over the closing of ¼, Atchison of ¼, Chicago Gas, 1¼; Louisville & Nashville, ¼; Manhattan, 1¼; Missouri Pacific, ⅛; Northern Pacific, ⅛; New England, 1¼; North American, 1¼; Rock Island, ⅜; Tennessee Coal, 1¼; Union Pacific, ⅛, and Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred, 1. The advance was not unexpected in view of the heavy decline in the market and the natural effort of the shorts to pocket their profits.

The second hour saw the demand of the shorts supplied in a measure, and a general settling of the market followed, but up to noon time only fractionally, though in several of the stocks the first advance was maintained. The stronger feeling in London was given as one of the especial reasons for the advance, as it was claimed that the foreigners were once more inclined to take hold of Americans. The feeling at noon was somewhat mixed, but with a leaning toward the bull side. A still further settling of prices took place during the early afternoon, and many of the stocks dropped below the lowest figures of the morning. Illinois Central in particular, after its morning strength, developed surprising weakness and once more tumbled below par to 98½. It was a stunning drop and caused discouragement in the rest of the market.

The market became somewhat more quiet and steady during the latter part of the day. The rallies were sufficient to reduce the early losses perceptibly, and in the cases of the Northern Pacific and the Grangers to place them about on a level again with last night's closing. Lackawanna and Wheeling, Lake Erie, and Manhattan even rose a point to a point and a half above the closing. The general strength in spite of the weak spots in the list gave the bulls more encouragement than they have had in many days. The news from the meeting of the trunk line presidents, though meager, was of such a character as to give the bulls heart.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3½ to 4½ per cent; last loan, 3½; closed offered at 3½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 481½ for sixty-day bills and 486 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 295,449 shares, including: Atchison, 14,240; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 34,306; Erie, 11,540; Lake Shore, 4,310; Louisville and Nashville, 18,770; Missouri Pacific, 10,325; Northwestern, 3,950; North American, 13,700; Northern Pacific preferred, 5,250; Reading, 15,300; Richmond and West Point, 6,874; St. Paul, 25,200; Texas Pacific, 3,190; Union Pacific, 13,450; Western Union, 4,800.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Oct. 10	Closing— Oct 9.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	800	19¾	19¼	19½	19⅜
Atchison	14,240	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	33¾
C., B. & Q.	24,724	92½	91⅛	92	91¾
Canada So.	1,250	52½	52	52½	52½
Cent Pac.	100	31	31	31	30
Ches. & Ohio	700	19¾	19½	19½	19¾
Colo. Coal	400	45	44½	44½	44½
C., C., C. & St. L.	5,550	67	65⅞	66½	65¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	220	97¼	97	97	97
Chicago Gas	7,200	44½	43½	44¼	43¾
D., L. & W.	33,906	144¾	142½	144¾	142
Del. & Hud.	100	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¼
D. & R. G. pfd.	700	55	54½	54½	54½
Erie	11,640	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	22⅜
East Tenn. 2d pfd.	300	19½	19½	19½	19
Flint & P. M.	100	25	25	25	22¼
Hocking Valley	2,100	29¾	28½	29¼	29
Hocking Coal	700	24	23⅜	23⅜	23¾
Ill. Cent.	1,460	101	99½	101	98
Jersey Cent.	800	116	114	115½	114¾
Kan. & Tex.	250	16½	16½	16½	......
Lake Shore	4,210	107	106½	107	106½
Louis. & Nash.	8,710	81¼	80½	81¼	80¾
L. E. & W.	200	15	15	15	14¾
Do pfd.	900	59	57½	57½	57¼
Lead Trust	16,515	20⅜	19½	19½	20⅜
Mo. Pac.	10,525	68⅜	67⅜	68¼	67⅜
Mich. Cent.	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	......
Manhattan	855	103½	102½	103½	101¾
Mob. & Ohio	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	27
Mexican Cent.	300	24	23⅜	23⅜	......
Northwest	3,950	107	106½	107	106½
New England	3,440	41¼	40½	41¼	40⅜
Northern Pacific	200	28	27⅜	27⅜	27
Do pfd.	5,250	74½	73⅜	74½	73¾
N. Y. Cent.	841	103½	103	103½	103
N. Y., S. & W. pfd.	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	......
N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	69½	69½	69½	67¼
No. Am. Co.	13,206	34	32⅜	33⅜	32¼
Ogn. S. Line	400	31	30¾	31	......
Ont. & W.	1,200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
Ohio & Miss.	300	22	21½	22	21½
Omaha Com	600	27	27	27	26
Do pfd.	100	82	82	82	82
Pac. Mail	2,050	39¾	38½	39¼	37⅜
Pullman	1,100	221	220½	221	218
Reading	15,600	36⅜	35⅜	36⅜	36¼
Rich. Terml.	6,781	18	17½	18	17⅜
Do pfd.	300	73¼	72½	72½	70½
Rock Island	10,800	77	76	77	75¾
St. Paul	25,250	60⅜	59⅜	60⅜	59⅜
Do pfd.	2,110	110	109	109½	109¼
So. Pacific	600	25⅜	25	25⅜	25
Sugar Trust	19,500	77½	76¼	76¾	77¼
Silver B.	177,000	110¼	110	110¼	110
Texas Pacific	2,990	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¼
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	500	34½	34	34½	33¾
Tenn. Coal	1,210	42¼	40	40½	40½
Union Pac.	13,150	52¼	51¼	52	51½
W. & L. E.	1,410	31⅜	30⅜	31¼	30¾
Do pfd.	320	71	70½	71	70
Wabash	800	10⅛	10	10½	9⅝
Do pfd.	1,200	21½	20⅞	21⅜	20⅝
Western Union	4,800	81⅝	80⅞	81¼	81½
Whisky Trust	700	48⅜	48	48⅜	47¼
Wis. Cent.	1,450	20¼	19⅞	20¼	19⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	146	Fargo	138
American	113	United States	65

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	122¾	U. S. 4½s reg	104
U. S. 4s coup	122¾	U. S. 4½s coup	104

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

80000 Atch 4s	82¼	15000 NYC 1st rg	128
97500 Atch inc	56@56⅜	1000 NYC ex5s	102½
15000 A&P inc	13½@14	19000 NYLE&Wnew2cn	99@99½
5000 B&E new	115½		
500 BCR&N 1st	95½	10000 NYO&W cn 5s	95
1000 Can S 2d	96¼	5000 NYS&W 1st rfd5s	100
10000 CNJ 1st cn 1899	115½	5000 N&W 100-y 5s	96
4000 C&A s f	121¼	5000 N&W new Rivist	110¼
5000 CB&Q-DD4s	91	20000 NP con 5s	87@88
5000 CB&Q Ia D 4s	93¼	5000 OR&N 5s	99
1000 C&EI con	117	7000 P&E 1st	79
55000 CRI&P5s cp	100⅞@100¾	38000 P&R 1st pfd	64½@65¼
7000 C&C 1st	92½@93	11000 P&R 2d pfd	44@45
1000 C&HCI 6s	100	42000 P&R 3d pfd	33½@34
11000 Col Mid 4s	70	1000 P&R g m 4s	81¾
25000 Col Mid 1st	109	27000 RT coll tr 5s	81
10000 Erie7s cn gld	134½	4000 StL&IM 2d	107½@108
11000 I&GN 1st	116	1000 SL&IM 5s	91½
6000 LS Div bonds	116½	5000 SL&IM-C&F 1st	101½
1000 LE&SL cn 1st 5s	85	2000 SL&SF 2d-Cl A	112
13000 LStL&T 1st	99¾@99⅞	6000 TP 1st 5s	90@90½
5000 L&N-EH&N 1st	114	63000 TP 2d inc	38½@39¼
1000 MetE 2d	107	2000 UP-D&G 1st	85
3000 MLS&W 1st	121	1000 Wab 2d	75½
1000 M&SP 1st-W&MD	102¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

12000 Atch 4s	82¼	7000 OSL&U con	90
175000 Atch inc	56½@56⅞	1000 OSL 6s	110
14000 BCR&N 1st	94	5000 P&E inc	24
67000 C&O con 5s	99½@100⅛	20000 P&R 1st pfd	65@65½
1000 CB&Q-Neb ex 4s	91	15000 P&R 2d pfd	44@44½
6000 CRI&P 5 cp	100⅞@101	18000 P&R g m 4s	81⅜
2000 Flint 5s	104	1000 SL&IM-C&F 1st	101½
3000 FtW&D 1st	104½@105	11000 TC&R 6s-BD1st	90@91
1000 LS 1st rg	121¾	45000 TP 2d inc	39@39¼
5000 L&N cons	113¼	4000 TAA&NM 1st	104
5000 LStL&T 1st	100	1000 UnPa 1st of 1896	111¼
4000 M&SP1s-C&PW 5s	105¼	3000 UnPa 1st of 1898	115
6000 MK&T gn 6s trst	79	16000 Wab 2d	75½@76
10000 M&O new	115½@116	17000 WS gtd 4s	103
11000 NYLE&Wnew2cn	99¼	2000 WNY&P 2d	32¾
2000 NYO&W cn 5s	95	15000 Wis C inc	46@47¼
10000 NoP con 5s	87	20 Adams Ex	149½
1000 NP&M 1st	104½		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

3000 Atch&CAL inc	103	17000 N W cn cp gd bds	124¾
7000 Atch4s	83@83⅛	10000 P&R 1st pfd	65½@65⅝
14000 Atch inc	56½@57	6000 P&R 2d pfd	44⅞@45½
10000 BCN&R1st	94½@94¾	13000 P&R 3d pfd	34½@34¾
5000 Can S 1st gtd	106¾	7000 P&R g m 4s	81⅜@81½
10000 C&O 1st—Ser A	113	10000 RT coll tr 5s	70½
30000 C&O con 5s	100½@100⅝	3000 StLSo 1st	82
16000 CRI&P 5s cp	101@101¼	5000 SLA&T 2d tr as p	23
5000 Ind D&C 1st tr	104	8000 TP E Div 1st 6s	107
5000 LI con 5s	112¼	1000 TP 1st 5s	90½
2000 MC 5s 1902	110	38000 TP 2d in	39@39⅜
12000 Mob&O g m	65½	20000 Wab 1st	101⅛@102
5000 NYC&StL4s	91	10000 Wab 2d	76⅛@76½
5000 NYLEW new2con	99½	1000 WS gtd 4s	103
5000 NP con 5s	87½	1000 W U coll tr 5s	99

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Las
Atchison	5,000	34⅛	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	50	5½	5½	5½	5½
Bell Telephone	63	223	223	222	222
C., B. & Q.	2,400	91⅞	92⅛	91	92
Mexican Central	1,200	24	24	23⅞	23⅞
Oregon Short Line	150	31	31	31	31
Pullman	47	221	222	221	222
Sugar Trust	2,900	77½	77⅛	76⅛	76⅜
Thomson & Houst.	100	51	51¼	51	51¼
Union Pac	700	51⅞	52	51⅞	52
Wisconsin Cent.	450	19¾	20⅜	19¾	20⅜

Bond sales and quotations:

64000 Atch inc	56½	7000 Wis Cent inc	46
8000 Do	56⅜	2000 C., B. & Q. new 5s	105
10000 Do	56⅝	1000 Ogdensbg Con6s	103½
3000 Do 4s	81¼	2000 Utah No 5s	90
2000 N E Tel 6s	105	1000 Vermont 5s	88¼
202000 K C & Spfg 5s	99¼	4000 Wis Cent 1sts	95
5000 Mex. Cent. inc	38	1000 Do	96
12000 Do 4s	72	2000 Rutland 6s	111½
4000 Do	72¼	2000 C & W M 5s	92½
1200 Wis Cent inc	47	1500 Eastern 6s	125

Money at the clearing house is 4@4½ per cent. Call loans are 5@6 per cent, and time paper is 4½@6½ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—The market closed firm: Pennsylvania, 52¾@52⅞; Reading, 18¾@18⅞; Lehigh Valley, 51¼@51½; Reading general 4s, 80@81¼; Reading first preferred, 65 bid; Reading second preferred, 44¾@45½; Reading third preferred, 34¾@35.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Closing—Consols for money, 95 1-16, and for account, 95⅛. United States 4s, 125; do 4½s, 106; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 34¼; Canadian Pacific, 78¼; Erie, 22¾; do seconds, 103; Illinois Central, 102½, ex-rights; Mexican ordinary, 57; St. Paul common, 62; New York Central, 106¾, ex-dividend; Pennsylvania, 53½; Reading, 18¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 74¼. Bar silver, 50d per ounce. Money, 5@5½ per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England today on balance is £100,000.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 46,614,000 marks.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Three per cent rentes, 94f 40c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Mining quotations: Alice, $2.00; Bodie, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.60; Eureka Consolidated, $4.10; Gould & Curry, $2.00; Hale & Norcross, $2.05; Homestake, $10.00; Horn Silver, $3.25; Iron Silver, $1.50; Ontario, $42.00; Ophir, $4.80; Occidental, $1.80; Plymouth, $1.00; Phoenix (Ariz.), 88c; Sierra Nevada, $2.85; Sutter Creek, $1.20.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $6.00; Atlantic, $20.25; Boston & Montana, $52.00; Calumet & Hecla, $299.00; Franklin, $19.50; Huron, $4.87½; Kearsarge, $18.00; Osceola, $40.50; Pewabic (new), $15.00; Quincy, $115.00; Santa Fe Copper, 55c; Tamarack, $191.00; Centennial Mining, $20.00.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The Government report for October indicates an increase in corn over its last estimate of about 10,000,000 bu, or a total yield of 1,560,000,000. Its estimate of an average of 10.8 bu per acre for winter wheat, and 11.5 bu per acre for spring, and 11.1 bu for both is higher than anticipated and was generally regarded as decidedly bearish. Everybody had been looking for a bullish report, the only question being one of degree, and the effect of the report will be, it is thought, widely felt. The leading produce markets were fairly active, and exceedingly sensitive yesterday, wheat, as usual, leading. There was an improvement in prices all around. The weather in the Northwest was again unfavorable to the grain movement, and the West generally was cold and cloudy with rains at various points. Indications offer little encouragement for a clear-up and increased movement.

Thirty-five per cent of the receipts at Minneapolis graded No. 1 Northern, there being 137 of that grade out of a total of 391 inspected.

Receipts of new clover seed are increasing, but the supply to the present time is small; among the dealers expressions indicate only moderate anticipated arrivals from the Northwest.

Jo Watte was a free bidder of 71c for May rye, finally offering as high as 71¼c without eliciting a response. Another element of strength aside from the increased demand for futures was the inquiry for round lots in concentrated houses for early shipment.

Minneapolis reported an excellent demand for wheat from millers in all parts of the country. One message stated that 99c f. o. b. was bid for all No. 1 wheat on the sample tables, local and outside millers being the principal buyers. They still think up there that a good deal of the buying of the better wheat is being done by Chicago elevator men.

"I am a bull on wheat," said a receiver, "but not in October. "The conditions seem to warrant higher prices eventually, but it seems madness, with this Northwestern movement, to attempt to sustain anything like the present prices. The farmers all through the Northwest are bullish and will hold back a good share of their wheat for better prices."

Some of the houses with private wires have been sending out quotations when the fluctuation was less than ⅛c. They were reminded that they were breaking the rules of the board in so doing and immediately agreed to desist, simply claiming that they did it in self-protection, as other houses were doing it. This resulted in a general notification and the rule was more closely observed.

Marked sensitiveness was apparent in the oats crowd, the fluctuations in corn dominating in a great degree the course of prices. In the middle of the day such sellers as Hutchinson and Press experienced difficulty in disposing of May at 43⅛c, but toward the close, with the later upturn in corn, prices shot up to 43⅜c, the highest point reached to the present time.

A Minneapolis receiver and shipper of wheat says that there is a great deal of wheat coming into Minneapolis that has a peculiar light-green shade that is quite noticeable, and might at first glance be supposed to indicate that the grain is unripe. But after it is thoroughly cured he finds that that color disappears and that it will grade No. 1 Northern, though the inspectors have been calling it No. 2. He says that he notices that one of the shrewdest millers in the city is buying that wheat because it is sold below the price of the finer grade, and is using it in his mill and turning out just as good flour as anybody.

"I wonder if there is any way to get at the Government figures before they are made public," said a commission man to a friend on 'Change. "I am curious because I suspect that if there is such a way the New York crowd has found it. The day the report was to be published last month, and when everybody was looking for a rather bearish showing, New York was a big buyer of both wheat and corn on this market. Today that they are selling heavily and with more confidence than seems justified by the situation, and if the showing is decidedly bearish I shall feel that some one down there has the inside—though perhaps it may be only a coincidence."

Privilege trading in the afternoon was decidedly unsettled. Pending the receipt of the Government crop and immediately after the close of 'Change there was a spread of fully 6c in corn and even more than that in wheat, with puts on May corn selling at 51½c and calls at 57½@58c, while puts on December wheat were as low as $1.00¼ and calls touched $1.08. The report was generally accepted as bearish, though some of its statements were doubted, and calls receded 3@4c. Latest figures were 51¾c for puts on May corn and 53¾c for calls; puts on December wheat were $1.01 and calls $1.04½.

The decrease in the receipts of wheat at Minneapolis is attributed to the car famine by a big shipper from that city who was on the floor yesterday. "There has been no falling off in the farmers' deliveries. We are averaging from 45,000 to 65,000 bu a day at our elevators, and are close up to the average of last year in spite of the weeks of rainy weather we have had this year. The quality of the new wheat is not disappointing to those who were posted, but may have been to the outsiders generally. It is as good milling wheat as we have had, and though some of the millers are kicking, I notice that they are picking it up right along and running it into their storehouses. Some of the shock wheat is bleached, but the quality is little affected, and there will be an improvement when the stack wheat begins to come in."

THE MARKETS.

Flour showed little change. The local inquiry was fair with little doing in a shipping way. Minneapolis is reported that the output of flour was being absorbed rapidly, and that it was only occasionally that one could find a miller who complained that sales were slow.

The decline in wheat that was rather confidently expected Thursday afternoon to develop yesterday morning did not materialize. The offerings at the opening were few and the prices were higher. When the shorts attempted to purchase they found that there were a good many more of them than had been imagined. There was a slight break after the first flurry was over, but the rally was just as quick. The news was generally bullish. Cables were firm, the receipts at Minneapolis were smaller than the average, the withdrawals from store in New York were large, and the local receipts were considerably below the estimate. There was much talk of export business. There was a report that New York had worked 105,000 bu for export or milling, that 11 loads had been taken Thursday for Lisbon, and that there were a number of orders that would be filled late yesterday and today. Duluth shipments aggregated 196,000 bu. In addition to these features, and perhaps more potent than all of them, was the fact that Hutchinson was buying. In the face of all this the bears had little show, and the advance in prices was steady. At the top realizing sales caused the market to ease off, but the feeling at the close was firm, and the advance 1⅜c over the close of the previous day. December opened ⅜@⅝c higher than the latest price of Thursday at $1.02¾@1.03½, sold up to $1.03¾, declined to $1.02⅞, reacted to $1.03⅞, eased off to $1.03¼, bulged to $1.04⅜, fell back to $1.03⅝, rallied to $1.04, declined to $1.03½, improved to $1.03⅞, dropped to $1.03⅝, and closed at $1.03⅜. Sales in store and to go to store were made at $1.00@1.01 for No. 2 red, 90c for No. 3 Turkish, and 99c@$1.00 for No. 2 spring. Free-on-board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 87@90c, No. 3 do at 92@94c, and No. 3 spring at 88@96c. Total cash sales about 43 cars and 25,000 bu.

Corn was only moderately active but the feeling was strong, the advance in wheat being partially responsible, but the general belief that the Government report would show a marked lowering of the average made sellers hold out of the market, though there was some little realizing at the advanced prices. Cables were steady and domestic markets were firm, though the advance here was out of proportion to the advance in New York and rather shut the shippers off. May opened at 52⅜c being ⅛c higher than the close of the previous day, sold at 52⅜@52⅝c together, declined to 52⅜@52⅜c, advanced to 53⅛c, dropped to 53⅛@53¼c, reacted to 53⅜c, and closed at 53⅜c bid. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 50⅜@50⅝c for No. 2, 51¼@51½c for No. 2 yellow, 50⅞@51c for No. 2 white, 50@50½c for No. 3, 51@51½c for No. 3 yellow, and 48½c for No. 4. Sample lots sold at 49@49½c for No. 4 mixed and 50@50½c for No. 3 and No. 3 white; ears sold at 49@53c. Total cash sales about 260 cars and 64,000 bu.

Provisions were rather easy early under liberal receipts, but improved later on the advance in wheat and free buying by Mitchell. January pork opened at $11.75, declined to $11.72½, advanced to $11.87½, dropped back to $11.77½, reacted to $11.85, broke to $11.80, sold up to $11.85, and closed with sellers at that. Armour was the largest seller of the session. January lard was sold chiefly by the International Packing company, and ribs by the Chicago Packing company. January lard opened at $6.50, declined to $6.47½@6.50, advanced to $6.52½@6.55, dropped to $6.50, and closed at $6.52½ bid. Cash lots sold at $6.22½. January ribs opened at $5.72½, declined to $5.70, improved to $5.75, and closed steady, with cash lots $5.20@5.40, according to weight. Cash sales included 100 brls heavy mess pork at $10.25, 50 brls back pork at $12.00, 500 tcs lard at $6.22½, seventy-five tcs sweet pickled hams at 9c, and 25,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 6c for av of 12 lbs.

Oats were more active, chiefly in May, with shorts moderately liberal buyers. The market was dictated in a degree by the other pits, and an advance of ⅛@⅜c was scored, while choice and heavy sample lots went at figures in some instances a full cent higher. May opened at 42⅝c, improved ½c, and hesitated around 43⅛c for some time, and eventually advanced to 43⅜c, closing at that asked. October sold at 39¾@40c, and December at 40c early, closing nominally 40⅛c. November sold at 40c. The receipts were liberal, but actual offerings of desirable oats only moderate, meeting good sale. No. 2 regular sold at 39¾c, free on board lots sold at 37@39½c for No. 3 mixed, 39½@41c for do white, and 41½@42c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 253 cars and 10,000 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, the spot offerings proving meager, while there was an increased call for future account, with sellers' views usually extreme, hence little actual business was accomplished. For October 63½c was bid and December sold 1c higher, at 66c, with 66½c bid later. January sold at 67½c and that was subsequently bid, with as high as 71¼c offered for May. No. 2 in store sold at 62c but closed about 62¾@63c, with free on board lots selling at 63½@64c. Total cash transactions about 9 cars.

Barley averaged about steady, although in some quarters it was stated that poor and thin lots looked weaker. No trouble was experienced in disposing of the good to choice samples, which were relatively scarce and wanted. Buyers were willing to pay 68@70c for such, though few cars were good enough to command outside figures. Free on board sales were at 55@70c for No. 3 and 52@63c for No. 4. Total transactions about 118 cars. Futures were inactive, with October nominally 75c.

Millstuffs met with ready sale, bran averaging firm. Transactions were at $12.50@13.50; middlings sold at $14.25@15.25, and wheat screenings at $16.00.

Flaxseed was heavy in tone all day, with buyers indifferent and demanding concessions. No. 1 cash sold ½c lower, at $1.47½, with $1.45 paid for rejected and $1.25@1.37½ for no grade. Total cash sales about 48 cars. October sold at $1.47½ and closed with sellers at that. December went at $1.49, and year at $1.47. Timothy seed exhibited a farther advance of 1@2c, with a fair demand for the cash offerings, which showed an increase, while there was also freer bidding for futures, these being held for a rise. Prime closed about $1.28, after a sale of October at $1.27, as $1.40 was eventually paid for March. January sold at $1.33. From $1.28@1.35 for prime to choice sales of bag lots ranged downward to $1.10@1.17 for poor and common. Clover-seed was nearly steady, with a fair interest manifested. Poor to nearly prime medium went at $3.80@4.05. October sold at $4.12½@4.15, February at $4.37, and March at $4.40@4.42.

The street produce markets were moderately well attended, though some of the commission merchants reported that the demand on local account was less than the average for a Friday; the weather was pronounced too warm to call out the anticipated trade, with shipping orders for such products of the farm as cheese only moderate. Butter was in fair favor and rather firm in tone, eggs continued steady at the advance of a few days ago, and vegetables were plentiful, with the street well supplied from home gardens. There was further depression in the hide market, with prices quoted a shade lower. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise there was the usual large distribution to country points, with a fair local business, such lines as grocery staples and oils averaging fully steady to firm.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
October	$ 98⅞	$ 99½@ 1.00¼	$ 1.00⅛
December	1.02⅜	1.02⅜@ 1.04⅜	1.03⅜
May	1.06⅞	1.07⅛@ 1.08⅜	1.08
CORN.			
October	$ 50	$ 50¼@ 50⅞	$ 50⅞
December	50	50⅞@ 51⅛	51
May	52¼	52⅜@ 53⅜	53⅜
OATS.			
October	$ 39⅝	$ 39¾@ 40	$ 40
December	39⅞	40 @ 40⅛	40⅛
May	42⅜	42⅜@ 43⅜	43⅜
MESS PORK.			
October	$ 9.75	$ 9.75 @......	$ 9.75
January	11.72½	11.72½@11.87½	11.82½
May	12.37½	12.37½@12.50	12.45
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
October	$ 6.17½	$ 6.20 @ 6.22½	$ 6.20
January	6.47½	[illegible]@ 6.55	6.52½
May	6.87½	6.90 @ 6.92½	6.92½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
October	$ 5.32½	$ 5.32½@......	$ 5.32½
January	5.70	5.70 @ 5.75	5.75
May	6.10	6.10 @ 6.15	6.12½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 80¾	$ 82⅜	$......	$ 85⅞
No. 2 corn	31	......	......	33⅜
No. 2 oats	18¾	19¾	......	22
Mess pork	10.50	......	9.35	......
Lard	6.10	......	5.87½	......
Short ribs	......	......	4.75	......

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by car-loads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	*14	10	5	29
Spring wheat	16	25	4	45
Corn	199	150	42	391
Oats	126	103	4	233
Rye	11	1	......	12
Barley	......	103	29	132
Total	366	392	84	842

*Included were 12 cars Turkish, which is not deliverable on contract.

Also, by canal, 10,400 bu corn, 3,300 bu wheat.

Inspected out: 14,021 bu wheat, 274,042 bu corn, 30,820 bu oats, 2,942 bu rye, and 551 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 55 cars wheat, 350 cars corn, 208 cars oats, and 14,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ended at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.
Flour, brls	8,097	15,671	4,017	13,408
Wheat, bu	22,186	114,818	52,073	163,141
Corn, bu	124,844	252,537	101,367	474,278
Oats, bu	230,862	252,828	254,439	216,923
Rye, bu	10,229	13,976	9,330	6,723
Barley, bu	94,208	86,233	40,108	50,606
T. seed, lbs	162,400		58,769	
C. seed, lbs	56,650	255,670	29,245	347,328
Other seed, lbs	26,000		490	
F. seed, bu	160,781	30,598	37,914	17,919
B. corn, lbs	307,150	46,000	164,018	156,636
Cheese, lbs	194,199	253,186	217,700	327,611
Butter, lbs	508,587	544,938	489,795	432,764
Eggs, cases	726	2,463	4,285	5,235
Hides, lbs	274,545	151,676	644,450	598,390
Wool, lbs	85,930	17,314	136,372	45,455

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 10.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 9.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 10.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 9.
Western.				
Chicago	22,186	24,891	52,073	12,306
Milwaukee	46,000	23,100	577	
St. Louis	69,000	......	7,000	
Toledo	15,985	9,749	46,669	25,600
Detroit	37,383	19,166	22,009	31,513
Peoria	2,000	3,000	4,500	3,200
Minneapolis	285,560	237,770	63,525	65,340
Duluth	81,553	109,416	189,652	
Total	559,667	427,092	395,705	137,959
Eastern.				
New York	10,800	600	76,000	24,330
Philadelphia	3,292	2,883	7,844	4,839
Baltimore	10,086	13,102	......	16,000
Total	24,178	16,585	83,844	45,169
Grand total	583,845	443,677	479,549	183,128
Same days 1889	968,537	930,642	520,569	463,642

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to Oct. 8—	1890.	1889.
Chicago	2,810,000	2,005,000
Kansas City	1,243,000	985,000
Omaha	818,000	560,000
Sioux City	377,400	266,000
Indianapolis	264,000	254,000
St. Louis	308,000	355,000
Milwaukee	312,800	242,000
Cedar Rapids	260,654	168,495
Cincinnati	193,000	165,000
Cleveland	193,000	164,000
Wichita	185,300	64,000
Ottumwa	160,000	124,000
St. Joseph	88,000	99,000
Marshalltown	38,240	23,729
Hutchinson	57,532	12,700

Lake freights were unchanged at 2¼@2⅜c for wheat, 1⅞c for corn, and 1⅝@1⅞c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 24,000 bu wheat, 60,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu flaxseed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Sales were chiefly in a small way, with offerings more than ample. The market was dull and easy in tone, with prices much as at the opening of the week. Quotations: Navies, hand-picked, $2.10@2.15 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.95@2.05; poor to common lots, $1.00@1.50.

BROOM CORN—A fair order trade is reported, with prices much as recently, though manufacturers are contending that there must be a decline before any liberal movement will ensue. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 4¾@5½c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 4@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 4¾@5½c; green self-working, 4@4¾c; crooked, 1½@3c.

BUTTER—General steadiness was reported, with a good demand for sweet makes of creamery and dairy at recently established quotations. Fancy separator goods, 23¾@24½c; fine, 20@23c; good to choice, 17@20c; fine dairies, 18@21c; medium to fair, 12@17c; packing stock, fresh, 8@9c; old, 4@7c.

The receipts and exports of butter at New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending Oct. 6	33,122	538,840
Same week 1889	29,789	522,987
Since May 1, 1890	1,046,530	9,816,971
Same time last year	1,206,667	9,699,789

CHEESE—No improvement was reported, with sales usually in a small way at about recent prices. Southern orders are less than usual at this time of the year, and the export trade is not important, that class of buyers neglecting the fine late-made full creams, contending that they can fill their orders elsewhere at relatively lower figures than those demanded for Northwestern goods. Quotations: Fine full cream cheddars, 8¾@9c; do twins, 9@9¼c; single flats, 9¼c; Young Americas, 9¾@10½c; hard skims, flats, 2½@5½c; brick cheese, 11¼@12c.

The receipts and exports of cheese at New York since May 1 (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

	Receipts, pkgs.	Exports, lbs.
For week ending Oct. 6	46,182	2,105,055
Same week 1889	55,093	1,035,635
Since May 1, 1890	1,334,084	83,561,081
Same time last year	1,342,387	85,387,519

COAL—A fair shipping demand was noted, with the local trade only moderate. General steadiness prevailed. The retail price of large egg is $6.25 per ton, and all other sizes $6.50. Quotations per net ton in car-lots: Anthracite—Large egg, $5.40; small egg, range, and nut, $5.65. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.30; Indiana block, $2.50; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.30; Wilmington, $2.00.

EGGS—Were steady at 18½@19c per doz in a wholesale way.

GAME—Aggregate offerings were liberal, including more or less stock, which was in poor condition. Prices showed few changes, as follows: Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.50@4.00 per doz; teals, $1.75@2.50; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; prairie chickens, $3.25@4.00; jack snipe, 80c@$1.00; plover 75c@$1.00; quail, $1.50@2.00.

GREEN FRUITS—The usual liberal display was noted, especially in grapes and apples, with a fair local and shipping inquiry present. Quotations follow: Good to choice or fancy apples, $2.75@4.00 per brl, and windfalls or common stock, $1.25@2.50; bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch; Concord grapes, in so-called 10-lb baskets, 28@30c; Messina lemons, $7.00@8.00 per case; Rodi oranges, $6.00@6.50 per case; peaches—Michigan fifths, 65c@$1.00; pears, $6.50@9.00 per brl and $2.25@3.25 per keg; good to choice watermelons, $1.00@1.75 per dozen; osage muskmelons, 40@75c per crate. Cranberries—Wisconsin bell and cherry, $7.00@7.50 per brl; bell and bugles, $8.75; Cape Cod, $8.50@9.00. California fruit—Crawford peaches, $1.65@2.00 per 20-lb box; pears, $4.00@4.50 per box of about 40 lbs; plums, $1.75@2.00 per box of 20 lbs; Muscat grapes, in half-cases of four baskets, $1.50@2.00; Tokay do, $1.75@2.00.

GROCERIES—A liberal jobbing trade was recorded, with staples averaging fully steady. Quotations: Sugar—Cut loaf, 7¾c per lb; cubes, 7¼@7½c; powdered, 7¾@8¼c; granulated, 6¾@6.81c; confectioners' A, 6.56c; extra C, 6¼@6½c; yellow, 5¼@6c. Coffee—Java, 26@30c per lb; Mocha, 28@30c; Rio, choice, 21¼@23c; fair to good, 20@21c; common Rio and Santos, 18½@20c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6¾@7½c per lb; choice do, 6@6½c; fair do, 5¼@5½c. Sirups—Corn, 22@35c per gal; standard sugar, 29@35c; fancy, 38@45c.

HAY—Perhaps less activity was present, but the market averaged fully steady, the offerings of desirable hay proving only moderate. Sales were: On track, 6 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.50@10.00; 4 cars No. 2 do at $8.00@9.00; 16 cars upland prairie at $8.50@10.50. Receipts, 380 tons; shipments, 21 tons.

HIDES—Dealers report continued heaviness, with the recent weakness intensified: No. 1 heavy or light green salted, fully cured, 6½c per lb; No. 2 do, 5½c; salted bull hides, 5¼@5½c; calf skins, 7½@8¼c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

OILS—General firmness was noted, with a fair inquiry present. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 8½c; water white, 150 deg., 9½c; prime, 175 deg., 11½c; Eocene, 11½c; Kenejene, 12c; Elaine, 15½c; gasoline, 74 deg., 9½c; benzine, 8c; linseed, raw, 62c, and boiled, 65c; turpentine, 45c; extra lard oil, 50c; No. 1 lard oil, 36c; No. 2 do, 34c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. perm, 90c; cooking oil, 38@40c.

POULTRY—The receipts were large, but less than on the previous day. Dressers were indifferent buyers, but there was a good demand on the part of local grocers and prices were nearly steady, though lower than three days ago. Live hen turkeys, 9½@10½c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 8½@9½c; live chickens, 7@7½c; roosters, 5@5½c; live ducks, 8@9c; geese, $5.50@7.00 per doz for fair to choice full feathered.

POTATOES—Good to choice stock was wanted and firm, while poor and mixed lots sold slowly at indifferent prices, damaged cars going at figures below the following quotations: Choice to fancy Western grown, such as Burbanks, Rose, and Beauty of Hebron, 68@75c per bu in car-lots; common to good do, 55@65c; Eastern grown, 70@75c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2.75@3.00 per brl, and Baltimore, $1.75@2.00.

VEGETABLES—There was a fair demand on local account, with supplies ample and prices nearly steady: Home-grown cabbages, $1.50@1.75 per crate and $4.00@6.00 per 100; good to choice Michigan celery, 20@30c per doz; cauliflower, 75c@$1.25 per doz; egg plant, 30@50c per doz; fancy head lettuce, 35@50c per doz; yellow onions, $2.25@2.75 per brl; string beans, $1.00 per bu; green corn, 8@10c per doz; tomatoes, 50@75c per bu; rutabagas, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.12.

WOOL—There was a continued good inquiry leading to actual business, and prices were maintained, as follows: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 25@28c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 18@22c; medium unwashed, 23@25c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 18@20c; medium unwashed, 20@22c; coarse unwashed, 18@19c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calv's.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 6	22,985	1,811	21,022	[illegible]
Tuesday, Oct. 7	11,427	662	24,102	[illegible]
Wednesday, Oct. 8	21,599	1,235	38,065	[illegible]
Thursday, Oct. 9	17,000	930	25,142	[illegible]
Friday, Oct. 10	10,500	1,000	27,000	[illegible]
Week thus far	83,989	5,638	135,332	[illegible]
Same per'd last week	81,483	7,442	100,603	[illegible]
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 6	4,428	767	9,066	[illegible]
Tuesday, Oct. 7	2,900	358	8,271	[illegible]
Wednesday, Oct. 8	5,410	452	9,095	[illegible]
Thursday, Oct. 9	5,713	191	7,983	[illegible]
Friday, Oct. 10	4,600	500	8,000	[illegible]
Week thus far	23,051	2,268	42,415	[illegible]
Same per'd last week	21,205	3,286	40,020	[illegible]

Today's (Saturday's) receipts are estimated at 11,000 hogs, 3,500 cattle, and 5,000 sheep.

CATTLE—The market was fairly active. Native steers sold at $2.60@5.00, largely at $3.40@4.50. Western rangers sold at $2.30@3.85, and through Texans at $1.[illegible] @1.90 for cows, and $2.20@3.00 for steers. Native cows sold principally at $1.40@1.90. Stock cattle sold at $1.[illegible]@4.00. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves, 1,450@1,700 lbs.	$4.90@5.[illegible]
Good to fancy 1,300@1,550-lb steers	3.90@4.[illegible]
Poor to medium steers	[illegible]
Cows	1.00@[illegible]
Stockers and feeders	1.60@[illegible]
Veal calves	1.00@[illegible]
Western rangers	2.30@[illegible]
Texas steers	1.90@[illegible]
Texas cows	1.20@[illegible]

HOGS—The market opened steady, but closed 5@15c lower. Pigs and second-class light, averaging 80@170 lbs, sold at $1.75@3.90; medium to prime light closed at $4.00@4.40; fair to choice heavy at $3.90@4.[illegible], and fair to choice mixed at $4.00@4.30. Fancy light sold early as high as $4.50@4.55, and best heavy up to $4.45@4.50. Rough heavy closed at $3.70@3.90.

SHEEP—Good to fancy sheep were scarce, and prices ruled fully 5@10c higher. Common to fair sheep weak and slow at barely steady prices, and common to fair lambs, especially lots containing a large proportion of rams, were almost unsalable. Lambs, $3.50@4.50; for inferior to fair, $1.00@5.90 for good to choice sheep; inferior to fair, $2.25@3.75; medium to good, $4.00@4.50; choice to extra, $4.75@5.[illegible], with none of the latter offering. Western range sheep, poor to fair, $3.00@3.50; good to choice feeders, $3.65@3.85, with screening-fed Westerns at $4.[illegible] @4.35.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 10.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,0[illegible], including 28 cars for sale. Market steady. Native steers, $3.75@4.95 per 100 lbs; Texas and Colorados, $3.00@3.55; bulls and cows, $1.25@2.50. Dressed beef steady; 6½@7½c per lb. Shipments today, 333 beeves and 1,200 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 2,800 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 239 head. Market steady; veals, $6.00@8.00 per 100 lbs; grassers, $2.15@2.[illegible]; Westerns, $3.00@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,840 head; sheep steady; lambs firm; sheep, $4.00@5.00 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.50@7.[illegible]. Dressed mutton slow; 8½@10c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 9@11c.

HOGS—Receipts, including 2 cars for sale, 5,[illegible] head. Market firm; $4.20@5.00 per 100 lbs.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; quality of cattle very poor; best steers about steady; common and poor grades almost flat; large receipts of cows; best active and strong, others slow and weak; feeders in demand and steady; fancy, 1,400@1,600-lb steers, of which there are none on the market, are quoted nominally at $4.40@4.85; prime 1,300@1,475-lb steers, $3.90@4.50; fair to good 1,050@1,350-lb steers, $3.00@4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,700; market opened about steady; there was no demand for shipping; packing hogs steady to 5c lower; shipping and light hogs 5c lower; range, $3.80@4.15; light, $3.90@4.05; heavy, $3.80@4.1[illegible]; mixed, $4.00@4.10.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 10.—HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; common, weak; good strong; $3.80@4.10. CATTLE—Receipts, 700; weak, active; quotations same.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 3,700. Market slow; good to fancy native steers, $4.40@4.90; fair to good do, $3.75@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.20; Texans and Indians, $2.40@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,500; shipments, 5,100. Market lower; fair to choice heavy, $4.30@4.40; mixed grades, $3.90@4.25; light, fair to best, $4.25@4.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,300. Market steady; good to choice, $4.00@4.85.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,170; shipments, 3,100; market firm; steers, $3.20@4.60; cows, $1.60@2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; range steers, $1.80@2.90; range cows, $1.00@1.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,120; shipments, 6,970; market steady, good; lower on common; bulk, $3.95@4.05; all grades, $3.50@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 70; shipments, 270; market steady; lambs, $3.75@4.25; good to choice muttons, $4.00@4.20; stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.50.

LUMBER.

Less than a half dozen cargoes were on sale at the foot of Franklin street, and as a consequence of the small offerings the market was quiet. Prices were steadily held, with a fair inquiry for desirable shapes, on the basis of the following figures: Short green stuff, $10.00@10.50 per M; long do, $11.50@13.00; culls, $6.00@6.50; cull inch, $6.50@7.00; hemlock piece stuff, $7.25@7.50; standard shingles, $1.75@1.80; star A do, $2.00; extra star A, $2.15; lath, $2.00@2.10.

Wholesale prices at the yards follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft.	$37.00@43.00
Flooring, 6-inch, A and B	31.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	22.00
Common and cull boards, 10 to 20 ft.	13.00@13.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft.	12.50@14.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8	13.00@15.00
Timber and joist, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24	13.00@16.00
Shingles, standard A	[illegible]
Lath, dry	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.—PROVISIONS—Pork—In fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, firm at 57s 6d; do Western firm at 50s. Lard—Is in poor demand; spot dull at 31s 9d; October, 31s 9d; November and December dull at 32s.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—In fair demand; No. 2 winter steady at 7s 2d; No. 2 spring steady at 7s 4½d. Flour—In fair demand and market steady at 10s 3d for extra No. 1 spring. Corn—In good demand; new mixed, 4s 4½d; October, 4s 4½d; November, 4s 5¼d; December, 4s 6¾d; market steady.

COTTON—Spot steady with a fair demand; sales, 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,000 American. Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October, 5 45-64d@5 46-64d; October and November, 5 42-64d@5 43-64d; November and December, 5 41-64d, buyers, and January, 5 41-64d, values; January and February, 5 41-64d, buyers; February and March, 5 42-64d@5 43-64d; March and April, 5 44-64d, buyers; April and May, 5 46-64d, buyers; May and June, 5 48-64d, buyers.

AMERICAN REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Forequarters, 3d; hindquarters, 5¼d per lb.

London, Oct. 10.—AMERICAN REFRIGERATOR BEEF—Forequarters, 2s; hindquarters, 3s 2d per 8 lbs by the carcass.

New York, Oct. 10.—[Special.]—COTTON—Options closed at 5; all points decline after an active business. Liverpool was 1 point up on the near and unchanged on the late months. In Manchester yarns were firm and cloths in moderate demand. Here on the spot the market was easier, but unchanged and generally steady to firm. The receipts at the ports today were 40,000 bales, against 33,892 this week, 291,[illegible] bales against 348,758 last week and 263,025 this week last year. Options closed steady after sales of 142,[illegible] bales.

COFFEE—Options were more active at an advance of 10@15 points. The receipts at Rio today were 8,000 bags, and at Santos 19,000 bags. Rio exchange, 22⅛d. Havre closed firm at ¼@1f advance, with sales of 18,000 bags. Hamburg was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 21,000 bags. Rio on the spot was quiet at firm prices. Options closed steady after sales of 43,750 bags.

WHEAT—Quiet at 1¼@1⅜c advance. Cash sales: Two loads No. 2 Northern, $1.04¼ afloat to a shipper, 10½ loads, chiefly No. 2 red, delivered, at ⅜c under to ½c over December, according to time of delivery to millers. No. 2 red quoted at $1.06½@1.06¾ in elevator and $1.07⅛@1.08 afloat; No. 3 red at 99c. Option sales, 2,312,000 bu.

CORN—Was ¾@⅞c higher, but dull. Cash sales, 72,000 bu, including 40,000 bu to shippers. No. 2 mixed sold at 57⅛@57¼c in elevator and 57⅞@58c afloat, ungraded mixed at 57¼@58⅛c. Option sales, 568,000 bu.

OATS—Were stronger but quiet. Cash sales, 142,000 bu; No. 2 mixed sold at 44½c; No. 3 at 43c; No. 2 white at 46½@46¾c; No. 3 do at 44¼@44½c; No. 2 white for November at 46⅛c, and December at 47⅛@47½c. Option sales, 135,000 bu.

EGGS—21@23½c.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 18@24c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 9⅞@10c.

SUGAR—Raw was higher on an active demand from Philadelphia; fair refining, 5 7-16@5½c; centrifugals 96 test, 6c; do, cost and freight, 3 9-16c. Sales yesterday, 3,000 bags centrifugal 96 test at 5 15-16c to the trust, and today 45,500 bags English island centrifugals.

FLOUR—Receipts, 24,190 pkgs; exports, 9,265 brls, 4,519 pkgs, firm, quiet. Sales, 13,550 brls.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, but soon became dull and remained so until afternoon, when realizing sales broke the price, the market closing weak. Pennsylvania oil, spot—Opening, 80⅛c; highest, 80⅛c; lowest, 80c; closing, 80⅛c. November option—Opening, 81⅛c; highest, 81½c; lowest, 80⅝c; closing, 80⅝c. Lima oil—Opening, 20c; highest, 21c; lowest, 20c; closing, 21c. Total sales, 86,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—There was a moderate business for current wants at the hands of agents, but inquiry for goods indicated a near movement in staple cottons. The principal feature was the request for spring dress cottons, shirtings, damasks, lace curtains, etc., many of which are practically sold up.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 23½@24c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 20@23c; extra imitation creamery, 18c; others, 10@17c; factory choice, 13@15c; others, 8@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 25@26c; extra firsts, 22@24c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15@22c; low grades, 8@14c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 16@23c.

BUTTERINE—The market has ruled quiet at 11½@12½c for solids and 12½@13c for prints.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 9½@10¼c; Western choice, 9@9½c; lower grades as to quality.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 23c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 19@22c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 22c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick choice, 21@22c; Prince Edward Island choice, 21@22c; Western choice, 21@22c; Michigan choice, 22c; Canadian choice, 21c; choice held stock, 19@20c.

CORN—Steady; high mixed, on track, 63c; steamer yellow, 63c; steamer, 61½c; good no grade, 60@61c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Active; clipped oats to ship at 50@52½c, with No. 2 white at 49c and No. 3 white at 47½@47¾c; fancy at 51½@52½c; clipped at 50@52½c for track lots; No. 2 white, 49@50c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 48c for track lots; low grades nominal at 45@46c.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Buyers were a little suspicious today at the upturn in the market and a general feeling of hesitation prevailed. Everybody seemed to be waiting for advance hints about the Government crop report. The market, which in the morning took a slight rise, was very dull in the afternoon. The Northwest feels safe in regard to future values. Cash 1 hard, first trading, 1c above last night, at $1.00¼, advanced ½c, which is closed with strong buyers. Cash 1 Northern went up ⅜c, to 98c, choice samples on track selling ½c higher. Regular closed firm at 99c bid. No. 2 Northern reached 92c, where it closed in good demand. No. 3, small transactions at 80c. October No. 1 hard dull, no offerings, closed strong at $1.[illegible]. October No. 1 Northern opened 1⅛c up to [illegible]. December No. 1 hard dull, quotations 1⅛c up to [illegible] sellers. May, no offerings, closed at $1.10½ and $1.04[illegible] respectively.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 10.—WHEAT—Receipts were large for a single day and the amount on the tables for sample selling was large also. A fair demand was noted in the morning, but it was less active later and promised to be very dull, when a rise of almost 1c in futures gave a little more tone. It was not communicated fully to samples and the sellers of them had to accept about the same figures as before the rise. Receipts of wheat were 434 cars; shipments, 105 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, October, $1.01; on track, $1.02@1.03; No. 1 Northern, October, 95½c; November, 96½c; December, 98c; May, $1.04¾; on track, 98½c; No. 2 Northern, October, 93c; December, 94c; on track, 93@94c.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: There was a slight decline in the flour output last week. The aggregate production was 166,110 brls, averaging 27,685 brls daily, against 170,250 brls the week before, and 164,200 brls for the corresponding time in 1889, and 162,800 brls in 1888. There were 15 mills in operation Wednesday, and they were grinding at the rate of 26,000 brls per 24 hours against 28,000 brls a week ago. Two of the Pillsbury mills, representing 2,300 brls, are shut down, and no time is set when they will resume work. The lack of empty cars is bothering the mills a good deal and hinders shipments to some extent.

Higher wheat has stimulated the demand for flour to a considerable extent, and, though millers claim that prices of flour are at a disparity with those of wheat, sales have been quite large during the last three days. The most activity was shown in patent for Eastern centers, and while prices have generally been advanced 10 to 15 cents per brl, the majority of orders were at old figures. Sales in New England seemed to range from $5.75 to $6, and New York quotations were close to the same figures, one instance being cited where $6.05 was obtained. Increased interest has been shown in all grades for export and some quite large sales of bakers have been made.

One concern within two days has sold 260 cars of first and 60 cars of second baker's to a London firm at what was considered favorable figures. Millers who have orders on their books complain more or less of inability to get shipping directions. The export shipments last week were 52,540 brls, against 35,[illegible] brls the preceding week. The greater part of these was baker's, though there was also quite a sprinkling of patent. London quotations for 280 lbs are: Patents, 31@33s 6d; baker's, 25@28s 6d; low grades, 13s 6d@16s 3d.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—The opening was quiet and ⅛c down for December and ¾c lower for May as compared with Wednesday's close; later there was an improvement and the market continued firm until near the close, which was weak at advances of ⅛@⅜c over Wednesday's final figures; No. 2 cash 99¾@99⅞c; December, $1.02¼ bid; May, $1.08¾ asked; July 94½c. Corn—The market opened ⅛c down; values gradually advanced till the close, which was at the highest point of the day; No. 2 cash, 49½c; November, 48⅝@48¾c bid; December, 48¾c; May, 50¾c. Oats—May active and firm; other months neglected.

PROVISIONS—Market steady and a good Southern order demand. Pork, $10.00. Lard, $6.00. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $5.75; longs, $5.50; ribs, $5.60; clear, $5.75. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $6.25; longs, $6.05; ribs, $6.10; clear, $6.25; sugarcured hams, $10.50@12.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 112,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 red in export elevator, $1.02; No. 2 red October, $1.01¾@1.02¼; November, $1.03@1.03¼; December, $1.05½; January, $1.06¾@1.07. Corn dull but firm; options closed nominally ½c higher; No. 3 mixed in grain depot and Twentieth street elevator, 55c; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 58c; No. 2 October, November, and December, 57¼@58c; January, 56@57c. Oats—Car-lots quiet; No. 3 white, 45c; No. 2 46c; do choice, 47¼@47½c; futures, ¼c higher; No. 2 white October, 45¾@46c; November, 46¼@46½c; December, 45¾@47c; January, 47@47½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,800 bu; corn, 3,900 bu; oats, 12,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,800 bu; corn, 28,900 bu; oats, 17,200 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat, Western firmer; No. 2 winter, red, spot and October, $1.00¾; November, $1.01¾@1.01⅞; December, $1.03¾@1.03⅞; May, $1.09¾ bid. Corn—Western, dull; mixed, spot and October, 55¾@56c; year, 53¼c bid; May, 57¼c bid. Oats firm; No. 1 white, 44¾@45c; do do mixed, 42¾@43¼c; graded No. 2 white, 44¾@45c; do do mixed, 43@43½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Oct. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Active; higher; cash and October, $1.02; December, $1.04¾; May, $1.08¾. Corn—Active; firm; cash, 52c; May, 53½c. Oats—Steady; cash, 39½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active; steady; cash, $4.20; December, $4.30; February, $4.37½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,986 bu; corn, 39,237 bu; clover-seed, 1,016 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 46,669 bu; oats, 600 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 10.—GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 49½c; No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 49½c; No. 4, 49c.

Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 40@41½c; No. 3 white, 39½@39¾c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.14; spirits, $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 45,000 bu; oats, 53,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 6,200 bu; oats, 68,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull, at $1.11; No. 1 Northern, $1.05; No. 2 red, $1.05. Corn—No. 2, 55c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 120,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 280,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 36½c.

SECRETARY RUSK'S MONTHLY REPORT.

But Little Change in the Average Condition of Crops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—The Department of Agriculture issued the following report today:

The October estimates of yield per acre for the entire breadth of cereal crops, as consolidated by the Department of Agriculture, are: Winter wheat, 10.8 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 11.5; the wheat crop, 11.1; oats, 19.8; barley, 21; rye, 11.8 bushels. The condition of corn is 70.6 instead of 70.1, last month. Buckwheat, 90.7 instead of 90.5; potatoes, 61.7 instead of 65.7; tobacco, 85.4 instead of 82.4. There is practically no change in the general average of condition except a reduction of four points in potatoes and an increase of two points in tobacco. The effect of winter frosts upon wheat is shown by the low rate of yield to have been severe. The figures would have been lower but for the reduction of area by plowing and planting of the worst fields in other crops. Some of the higher rates in the principal States are: New York, 15.2; Pennsylvania, 12; Ohio, 12.5; Michigan, 15.2; Illinois, 11.5; Missouri, 11.2; Kansas, 13.5; California, 12; Oregon, 15. The crop made a very low yield throughout the South, where the average is small. In the Ohio Valley the variation in yield in different counties as on farms in the same county has extraordinary range—from five to twenty-five bushels, and in extreme cases from one to thirty bushels. One county in Illinois claims "the best crop in years," and another "a poorer crop than was expected." Soils in good condition that had thorough tillage made the best yields. The Rocky Mountain areas made high averages in spring wheat on limited areas, the Dakota yields varying from a bushel or two to 25 bushels, making an average of 9 bushels per acre; Minnesota returns 12 and Wisconsin 12.5 bushels. The estimated yield of oats is 19.8 bushels, which is the lowest ever reported, probably reducing the aggregate product more than 200,000,000 bushels.

A material decline in cotton prospects has taken place, the general average percentage having fallen from 85.5 to 80. The largest deterioration has been in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, the fertile and productive bottom lands of the Mississippi Valley. The cause is too much rain. Excess of moisture, coupled with lack of sunshine and reduced temperature, delays opening and causes immature bolls to drop and full-grown ones to rot, and induces sprouting of the seed. The same cause discolors the open cotton near the ground.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

29—O'Hare vs. Chicago, Madison and Northern Railroad; time to file briefs for appellee extended fifteen days and cause taken.

69—Ligare vs. City of Chicago; time to file appellee's briefs extended fifteen days.

98—Crosby vs. Keist; time to file appellee's briefs extended to Oct. 23.

121—Brokhausen vs. Boehland; time to file abstracts and briefs extended to Tuesday next.

107—Koch vs. National Union Building Association; time to file appellant's briefs extended six days.

123—Burhous vs. Village of Norwood Park; leave granted to file amended appeal bond in penalty same amount as first bond by Thursday next, surety to be approved by this court.

114—Plum and Atwood Manufacturing Company vs. Caldwell; time for appellant to file briefs extended to Oct. 18, appellee until Oct. 28.

136—Illinois Central Railroad vs. Everett; appeal dismissed; immediate proceedings denied.

9—Axtel vs. Pulsifer; motion for time to file briefs denied and leave given to file additional record.

3—People ex rel. vs. Board of Auditors; respondents' time to file briefs extended twenty days.

27—Butler Paper Company vs. Jeffery; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

26—Higgins vs. Mulvey; leave to file additional record.

25—Butler Paper Company vs. Robbins; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

51—Sheetz vs. Sweeney; motion by appellant for leave to file amended briefs.

61—Rickner vs. Kessler; cause continued.

123—Burhous vs. Village of Norwood Park; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

21—Carney vs. Village of Marseilles; taken.

22—Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad vs. Wallace; taken.

24—Village of Marseilles vs. Howland; taken.

25—Butler Paper Company vs. Robbins; taken.

26—Higgins vs. Mulvey; taken.

27—Butler Paper Company vs. Jeffery; taken.

28—Gould vs. Elgin City Banking Company; taken.

29—Sloan vs. Williams; taken.

31—Junker vs. Rush; taken.

32—Little vs. Dyer; taken.

37—Bushnell vs. Consolidated Ice Company; taken.

38—Sherman vs. Lehman; taken.

39—Phelan vs. Phelan; taken.

40—Barnum vs. Reed; taken.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

11—Purdy vs. People; leave to prosecute as poor person.

6—O'Sullivan vs. People; continued.

10—Spahn vs. People; motion for supersedeas denied.

Rehearing docket.

8—Chicago City Railway vs. Wilcox; rehearing allowed.

11—Craig vs. Miller; rehearing denied.

5—Hanford vs. Prouty; rehearing denied.

6—Mecartney vs. Morse; rehearing allowed.

7—Ryan vs. Sanford; rehearing denied.

Call tomorrow, 41 to 60.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

William Johnson vs. James W. Hess, Sheriff, Marion S. C.; reversed.

J. W. Dann Manufacturing Company vs. Josiah J. Parkhurst et al., La Porte C. C.; reversed.

Amos C. Jackson et al. vs. City National Bank of Goshen, Elkhart C. C.; affirmed.

Samuel Buchanan et al. vs. Lambin P. Milligan, Huntington C. C.; affirmed.

William Conner vs. James W. Lewis, Jennings C. C.; affirmed.

Eugene Dorsey vs. State of Indiana, Clark C. C.; affirmed.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—The following cases were decided by the Supreme Court today:

State of Iowa vs. George Johnson and James Kavanaugh. Affirmed.

State of Iowa vs. James Harty, appellant, Polk District. Affirmed.

William S. and Julia H. Sample vs. W. B. Collins, appellant, Lee District. Reversed. Beck dissents.

State vs. Lew Foley, appellant, Polk District. Affirmed.

State vs. Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railroad, appellants. Cerro Gordo District. Affirmed.

State of Iowa vs. George Garrett et al., appellants. Louisa District. Affirmed.

State of Iowa vs. Joel McGee, appellant. Marion District. Reversed.

On Next Tuesday, the 14th,

The last of the series of homeseekers' excursions will leave via the Rock Island Route in special trains—affording ample and first-class accommodations—for Colorado and points West, Northwest, and Southwest. Tickets only one fare for the round trip. For sale on that date at No. 104 Clark street and Van Buren street station, Chicago.

NO REST FOR CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT HARRISON EXPECTED TO CALL AN EXTRA SESSION.

The Opinion Prevails in Washington That Work Will Be Resumed About Nov. 11—Urgent Necessity for the Early Passage of a Reapportionment Bill—Big Demand for Campaign Documents—Heavy Ordnance for the Army—Miscellany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—[Special.]—There is a good deal of gossip now about the probability that the President will call an extra session of Congress, and among officials connected with the Senate and House the opinion prevails that the call will be issued for a session to begin about Nov. 11. It is understood from a Senator that the President has the matter under consideration at the suggestion of influential Republican leaders, but that the President's disinclination to call an extra session is as strong now as it was when a like course was urged upon him after his inauguration. The object then was to gain time at the beginning of the term of the Fifty-first Congress for the passage of measures of National importance which it was believed could not be crowded through in the first regular session.

But the revised rules of the House and the good management of Reed, McKinley, and Cannon resulted in the transaction of an unusually large amount of important business. Yet a great deal remains to be done by the House and much more by the Senate. Among the matters to be disposed of are the Election bill, the Labor bills, the Shipping bills, and the bill for a reapportionment of representation in Congress under the census of 1890. It is thought by the advocates of an extra session that as the House would lose no time in organization if called together early in November it could put in two or three weeks on the Reapportionment bill and Shipping bills, and get some of the annual appropriation bills through before the beginning of the regular session in December.

In the meantime the Senate could put out of the way the Bankruptcy bill, the labor bills, and other measures that might otherwise interfere with the consideration of the National Election bill and the appropriation and reapportionment bills at the regular session. It is generally regarded as an imperative duty of this Congress to complete the reapportionment before the middle of next January, which can hardly be done without an extra session or a change of the rules of the Senate so as to limit debate at the will of the majority. Of the forty-two States now represented in Congress the Legislatures of all except six hold biennial sessions, and it happens that the Legislatures of thirty-four of the States will hold regular sessions in the year 1891. Of the remaining eight States the Legislatures of six—Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, and Vermont—will hold regular sessions prior to the Presidential and Congressional elections of 1892.

This leaves only two States—Alabama and Georgia—the Legislatures of which will not be in regular session and have an opportunity to readjust Congressional district boundaries before the elections that year; while if Congress should fail or neglect to enact an Apportionment law as early as January, 1891, special sessions of the Legislatures of many States would have to be called to reapportion Representatives in order to comply with the conditions of the law; otherwise no Apportionment law might be enacted in time to be operative in the next Presidential election. The apportionment of Representatives under the census of 1890 will affect the Electoral votes of more than a dozen States. According to the Apportionment bill introduced in the House Sept. 10, 1890, by Mr. Dunnell, Chairman of the Committee on the Census, the representation of sixteen States would be increased and the representation of two States diminished. The gains are as follows:

Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 2; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 3; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 3; New Jersey, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 1; Washington, 1; and Wisconsin, 1. The losses would be as follows: Ohio, 1; Virginia, 1.

It is a common error to suppose that a special session cannot be called without a month's notice. Of course the President will give sufficient time for members to travel to Washington from remote districts, but two weeks would be ample time for that. In 1856, however, President Pierce called an extra session of Congress Aug. 18, which convened Aug. 21, and in 1879 President Hayes called an extra session of Congress March 4, which met March 18.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE IN DEMAND.

Great Quantities of Documents Sent Out from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—There has been and still continues to be an enormous demand for campaign documents from the headquarters here of both political parties. The Democrats have sent out great quantities of speeches and some documents, but the campaign text-book is belated and the Secretary of the committee says it will not be sent out till next week. It was gotten up by a son of Senator Carlisle and covers 400 pages. Free trade and criticism of the course of the Speaker and the Republican majority in Congress form the bulk of this big book. The Democratic managers are also behind time in sending out Senator Carlisle's closing speech on the McKinley bill, which they expected would have great influence in winning votes. Altogether they are a good deal fretted and discouraged. Their campaign book is so large and costly and so late in coming from the press they have given up the idea of giving it general circulation. A small edition will be issued to supply campaign committees and stump speakers.

At Republican headquarters thousands of campaign documents are sent off every day, and the demand increases. The demand from the Southern States has drawn heavily upon the supply, a surprising fact in view of the few requests from that section in former campaigns. Almost every Southern State, even down to Texas, has asked for and received documents, speeches, and text-books. Big boxes are shipped by express to all parts of the Union, and almost an equal amount of frankable matter has been sent by mail. A second edition of the compact little campaign text-book has been published to meet the popular demand for it.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Number of Heavy Steel Guns to Be Constructed for the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Advertisements for proposals have been issued from the War Department under the provisions of the Fortifications Act of the last session of Congress for furnishing the ordnance department of the army with twenty-five eight-inch, fifty ten-inch, and twenty-five twelve-inch steel guns and ammunition for their test, or proof, all to be of American manufacture. The advertisement stipulates that one-fourth of these guns may be constructed on the Pacific coast. Proposals will be received until 3 o'clock, Dec. 18.

Bidders are notified that specifications for the guns will be ready by the department in a few days and can be had upon application.

McKinley Wants Help.

Letters and telegrams are pouring into Republican headquarters asking that Secretary Blaine and Uncle Jerry Rusk be sent at once to Ohio to help McKinley and others, especially McKinley, in the campaign. It is understood they will go, probably next week. The demand among the farmers for Rusk is something tremendous.

Illinois Men Appointed.

C. F. Hodges, O. C. Reed, and F. L. Barnett of Illinois have been appointed clerks in the Census Office at $1,200 per year.

Portland's Great Peninsular Property.

Portland, Ore., is as large as both St. Paul and Minneapolis were in 1880: She will have 400,000 in 1900, as they now have. The old city is on the Willamette's west bank, containing but eight square miles. The development is rushing across on the eighteen square miles of the peninsula between the Willamette and Columbia Rivers, with eighteen miles of deep water front, already containing Portland's shipping, and soon to hold her wholesale and manufacturing interests. Property purchased now for hundreds may soon sell for thousands.

Leland Hotel,

On the European and American plan, has recently opened the most magnificent restaurant, with the best cooking and attendance in America, and now offers superior accommodations, at winter rates, to gentlemen and families.

Music during dinner hours.

WARREN F. LELAND.

SOME FACTS ABOUT BEER.

A Familiar Beverage That Was Used in the Earliest Times.

New York *Commercial Advertiser*: Some old rhymester says that something of an exalting nature happens to a man

When first he shakes hands
With a tankard of beer.

I heard this half of the couplet from a very old lady when I was a small boy; but I have never been able to find the complete stanza, though I have looked for it for years. Just who it was that invented beer will probably never be known, for malt liquor in some form—and there have been endless varieties of it—goes back at least 5,000 or 6,000 years. Noah, it is said, got drunk on wine after being surrounded by water for a long time; and yet, so far as we know with any certainty, it may have been beer, as the ancients called beer "barley wine."

Beer was unquestionably used by the Greeks and the Egyptians; but it has had its most famous history in the middle and north of Europe. The mead of the Scandinavians was not our temperance drink of boyhood; it was really metheglin or "honey wine," more likely "honey brandy," for those Northern gods and heroes did not perform their exploits on any mild beverage. They drank beer, too, and gallons of it. To the Teutonic race the habit of drinking it comes as a sort of second nature. It has been said, in reference to this fact, that while tea and coffee and some other drinks may be tonic, beer is too-tonic.

The old religious foundations in England have from time immemorial supplied beer to their ministers and guests; and English law has from time to time stepped into the offices of the ministers and licensed venders to see that a pure article was sold. If we would have been good fellows with Ben Jonson, Shakspeare, and their set at the Mermaid Tavern we should have had many a tankard of this brewed beverage poured out to us, for Shakspeare at least sings its praises, as Chaucer did before him.

Beer, in fact, is as closely linked with English literature as wine is with the poems of Anacreon and Hafiz. In ballad and college song particularly it is—so to speak, barring even the pun—the reigning spirit. To begin to quote much of the poetry relating to it would require reams of space; but here are some of the lines which Beaumont delivered himself of in comparing wine with ale, very much to the advantage of the latter:

Come all ye brave wights,
That are dubbed ale-knights,
Now set out yourselves in sight;
And let them that crack
In the presence of sack
Know malt is of mickle-might.

Though sack they define
Is holy divine,
Yet it is but natural liquor,
Ale hath for its part
An addition of art
To make it drink thinner or thicker.

Sack quickly ascends,
And suddenly ends,
What company care for it first,
And that which yet worse is
It empties men's purses
Before it half quenches their thirst.

And there is much, too much, of this to quote, though it is enthusiastic and laudatory to the end. But the proverbs on ale are also numerous and of great variety.

The eccentric "water-poet," John Taylor, tells us that "ale is the warmest lining of a naked man's coat." A proverb current two or three centuries ago says:

Wine is but single broth
Ale is meat, drink, and cloth.

The old Druids were said to have the art of brewing in fine perfection, and an Oxford poet, who perhaps drank from one of their recipes, said, with beer in mind:

Of true British growth is the nectar we boast,
The homely companion of plain boiled and roast.

A writer of another college says:

A fig for Horace and his juice,
Falernian and Massic,
Far better drink can we produce,
Though 'tis not quite so classic.

And no doubt beer is the better if either or any kind is to be used day by day. The oldest centenarians were in many cases beer drinkers, and Von Moltke, the famous German, has lately said that he prefers beer to any alcoholic drink whatever, and would like to see his weaker beverage displace the more fiery spirituous liquors among the people.

The song "Jolly Good Ale and Old" is too familiar to need copying here, and we will now dismiss in the main the poetry of the subject.

A good many attempts have been made by philologists to give the origin of the names ale and beer; but, as there are so many, and in some instances so fantastic and far-fetched, they do not command much serious attention. In the early Anglo-Saxon poem of "Beowulf," where the rescue of the hero from the monster Grendel is recorded, the feast following it is described: "Then was for the sons of the Geats altogether a bench cleared in beer hall; there the bold in spirit went to sit, the man observed his office, he that in his hand bare the twisted ale-cup; he poured the bright, sweet liquor. . . . There was laughter of heroes, the noise was modulated, words were winsome. Weatherhero, Heothgar's Queen, went forth; mindful of their races, she, hung around with gold, greeted the men in the hall." The upshot of it all was that she passed the beer-cup galore, and the King and all were made merry. It was said of another Queen on a similar occasion:

A horn she bare in her hand,
So was the custom in the land,
Knights and squier
Alle dronken of the ber.

To skip the different beers that were once known will give room for a word about "lager." This, as everybody knows, is beer that is kept in layers, which goes through a long, slow fermentation. It also has less per cent of alcohol than ale—2 to 5 for the former against 6 to 8 for the latter. The Bavarian beer is probably the best in the world. The peculiar way in which it is fermented prevents it from turning sour by long exposnre to the air.

To show how immense is the capital devoted to brewing, reference need only be made to Prof. Levi's report in 1878, covering Great Britain. Parliamentary returns show the capital employed at that date to have been £117,000,000 sterling. "This sum is equal to more than half the total value of English exports, and is more than double the receipts of all the railways."

The recent attempt, by legislation through the proposed Turner bill, to secure the purity of beer in all its forms, lends interest to this brief history of this almost universally used beverage. The bill proposed, if enacted, will compel brewers to follow the rule established in Bavaria—to make no beer with other articles than malt, hops, and yeast; though American brewers who oppose this scheme, and who use for economy's sake certain other articles in their product, assert that their substitutes are both wholesome and harmless.

If beer is to be used at all let it be pure. The sturdy Germans insist that it shall be in Germany, and why not everywhere? Then there will be less harm in drink. George Arnold said, though beer is not often "sipped":

Here
With my beer
I sit,
While golden moments flit;
Alas!
They pass
Unheeded by;
And as they fly,
I,
Being dry,
Sit, idly sipping here
My beer.

Houston Central Strike Ended.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 10.—The trouble which has lately occurred on the Houston and Texas Central railroad, growing out of the refusal of Receiver Dillingham to discharge negro switchmen, has been satisfactorily settled. Grand Master Sargent of the Locomotive Firemen, S. F. Wilkinson, Grand Master of the Railway Trainmen; F. S. Sweeney, Grand Master of the Switchmen's Association, and J. W. Martin, Assistant Chief of the Brotherhood of Conductors, arrived at Houston yesterday and concluded that the strikers had made a mistake; that the color line could not be made an issue. After a promise on the part of Receiver Dillingham that the strikers should be reinstated the conference ended and the men will return to work.

Always Something New.

Nothing finer has ever been placed on wheels than the magnificent new Wagner drawing-room cars Tarascon and Tasmania, which the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls route," has just placed upon its fast vestibuled trains, Nos. 6 and 5, between Chicago and Detroit. They represent the perfection of car construction and furnishing reached up to the present date. Leaving Chicago daily at 3:10 p. m., they arrive at Detroit 10:45 p. m. West bound they leave Detroit 1:20 p. m., and arrive in Chicago 9:00 p. m.

For accommodation call at City Passenger and Ticket Office, No. 67 Clark street.

Last Excursion of the Season.

The last of the series of Home Seekers' excursions will leave all northern points, Oct. 14th, giving ample and first-class accommodations for points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. Tickets only one fare for the round trip. For further information, call or address, John E. Ennis, District Passenger Agent, Missouri Pacific Railway, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

WAR ON THE GAS TRUST.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE LITIGATION BEFORE JUDGE M'CONNELL.

The Question That Came Up Was as to the Soundness of the Pleas of the Attorneys for the Corporation—The Proceedings in Court—Many Divorces—Suit to Recover $400,000 Damages Commenced Against Valentine Blatz & Co.—Notes.

Judge McConnell yesterday took under advisement another phase of the war on the Gas Trust commenced by the people on the relation of Francis B. Peabody. The question that came before his Honor yesterday was as to the soundness of the pleas of the attorneys of the trust to the two counts filed in the information and to which pleas Gen. Edsall for the people demurred.

The first count sets up the information that the trust was holding the majority of the stock in the other gas companies, and when the Supreme Court sustained this view and sent the case back for rehearing Judge McConnell allowed a second count, which set up that the trust, even though it held a minority of the capital stock of the companies, was still an illegal corporation.

The arguments on the demurrer to the pleas of the trust were participated in by Gen. Edsall and Attorney-General Hunt for the people and Goudy and Green for the trust, and the entire morning was spent in the legal battle. Gen. Edsall reviewed the decision of the Supreme Court at length, pointing out enough to indicate the scope of the opinion in support of the established rule of law that one corporation could not hold stock in another corporation unless authorized so to do by the statute and a special provision in its charter.

Mr. Green went over the ground frequently traveled by him in the defense of the trust and then pooh-poohed the assumption that the Gas Trust was a monopoly. He said it was nonsense and that anybody can form a gas company if he can get a franchise, and, in fact, there were at the present time companies in Chicago competing unmolested with the Gas Trust. Mr. Goudy talked in about the same strain and suggested that Judge McGruder's opinion in the case "slopped over." He didn't think Gen. Edsall had made it at all clear that the trust was an illegal corporation.

Attorney-General Hunt followed in the line of Gen. Edsall's argument. He said the trust took upon itself not only the power to purchase stock in Chicago corporations but elsewhere in the State. This illustrated the power the trust might have if its view of its powers was sustained. A minority of the stock in the four companies was as good as a majority.

There will probably be several more of these legal skirmishes and the trust will secure as many delays as possible, and it may be over a year before the real issue is called for hearing.

REFUSED TO LIVE WITH HIM.

So Says John Matthews of His Wife and Children—Other Divorces.

Judge Shepard gave up an hour of his time yesterday to free two wives and a husband from unfortunate marriage ties. John Matthews said he was a cutter for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company and resided in Glencoe, where he furnished a little home for his wife and children, but they refused to live with him. He testified that his wife preferred to lead a gay life in Chicago. Her son gave evidence against her and a decree will be granted. Mrs. Ann Eliza McClure, a North Side dressmaker, said she could no longer stand the cruelty and drunken habits of David G. McClure, who is now in the bridewell for abusing her. She has already been twice divorced from him and she will get a third decree. They were first married Jan. 8, 1864, at Madison, Ind., and have three children, the oldest daughter being married. John McNeal was represented as being no earthly good except to himself. His wife, Ida, keeps a bakery at No. 539 Elston avenue. She complained that since their marriage in 1881 he has lived four-fifths of the time with other women and started in to do so only a month after the union. He is now in Hamilton, Ont., where his father runs the Lakeside Hotel.

Mrs. Hannah C. Depuy advances for a divorce from George G. Depuy, the peculiar charge being that he was insane when they were married in April last and that he has been in the Indianapolis Insane Asylum. For this reason she claims the contract is void and she further charges him with cruelty. She furnished rooms at No. 79 South Sangamon street and No. 106 Wells street and she claims he is breaking up her business by his misconduct.

Garritt H. Oliver, a salesman for R. S. Hobbs & Co. at a salary of $3,000 a year, was sued for divorce by his wife, Kate A. Oliver. They were married Aug. 8, 1872, at Davenport, Ia., and have one child.

Elgin Bruce Bowen, captain of a tugboat for the J. S. Dunham Towing company, was made defendant in a divorce suit brought by his wife, Louisa. She charges him with cruelty.

Divorce proceedings were begun by Louisa Schroeder against Frederick Schroeder, the owner of premises No. 993 Herman street and No. 945 West Twenty-first street. She alleges cruelty and drunkenness.

Evidence was ordered written up in the default case of Lucy E. Huson, a dressmaker, against Augustus P. Huson, tried before Judge Shepard. Huson left his wife in Machias, Maine, to go to Washington Territory, and never returned.

HE WANTS $400,000 DAMAGES.

Patrick H. Rice Begins Suit Against the Blatz Brewing Company.

Patrick H. Rice began suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday to recover $400,000 damages against the Valentine Blatz Brewing company of Milwaukee. The suit grows out of the sale of the brewery to an English syndicate. On behalf of Mr. Rice it is claimed he held an option to buy the brewery for $3,000,000 and in turn was to sell it to the English clique for $3,500,000. He was to deposit $10,000 as earnest money, and this sum he claims to have tendered and the company refused to accept it. It appears that other parties in England subsequently purchased the brewery for $3,500,000 and that the parties securing the brewery were paid $100,000 for their work. This left to the brewery a profit of $400,000 over the amount offered by Rice. By refusing to carry out the contract Mr. Rice insists he ought to receive the profit made by the brewery in selling to other parties, which is the amount sued for.

Peculiar Clause in a Will.

A peculiar clause is contained in the will of the late George Philipp Ebeling, which was probated yesterday. The first bequest is made to the daughter, Mrs. Rosa Schuetz, of twenty shares of building association stock, with this proviso: "The fact that I give her this pecuniary preference over her sister and brothers should set her to thinking and prove to her my sincere affection and solicitude for her welfare, and cause her to follow this, my last advice." The widow, Martha Maria Ebeling, residing at No. 88 East Erie street, is vested with a life interest in the property, which is valued at $20,000, and then it goes equally to the four children, George and Robert Ebeling, Rose Schuetz, and Augusta Bode.

Says He Stole His Wife's Affections.

Joseph Edwards Jr., a painter and paper-hanger residing at No. 578 Park avenue, began a $10,000 suit, which was suppressed until yesterday, against Walter E. Jones for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections. It is charged that Jones took advantage of Mrs. Edwards while she was living with her husband in Waupaca and Antigo, Wis. Edwards also had Jones brought before Justice Woodman on another charge, but the case was continued until Tuesday.

Secured $3,000 Damages.

William Klick claimed to have been run down by a buggy driven by Thomas and John Henry at the corner of Laflin and Twelfth streets in 1888. Three ribs were broken and Klick was internally injured. He sued the Henrys for $5,000, and a jury in Judge Baker's court yesterday gave him $3,000 damages.

Notes.

The Circuit Court Judges yesterday allowed a petition of Sheriff Matson to employ an additional man at the detention hospital at a salary of $100 a month to be paid out of the "emergency salary fund."

Nicholas Mullee sued the Chicago Hardware Manufacturing company for the loss of several fingers which were cut off while Mullee was handling some of the defendant's machinery. A jury in Judge Anthony's court disagreed in the case.

An accounting is prayed in a bill brought in the Circuit Court by Charles H. Holm against the American Filter company. He claims to be entitled to about $5,000 as commissions on sales he made for the company while acting as agent under a contract.

Mrs. Barbara Brand filed a petition in the Probate Court asking that John W. McCarthy be appointed conservator to take charge of the property of her father, Joseph Brand, which is valued at $4,000 and located in Lemont. Brand is insane and is now confined in the Kankakee Asylum.

Henry Coudrey and his wife, Mary, filed a declaration in their suit against the Auditorium Hotel company in which they seek to recover $500, the value of a diamond pin claimed to have been stolen from them while stopping at the Auditorium June 18. Negligence is charged on behalf of the hotelkeepers.

John O'Malley yesterday secured a verdict for $12,111 in Judge Clifford's court for damages to 80 feet of property on the south side of Jackson street, between Clinton and Canal streets and abutting on the viaduct. He had story-and-a-half meat stores upon the property and a leasehold interest in the land from the Board of Education. He claimed the viaduct ruined his business and damaged his interests as a whole to the extent of $30,000. The verdict was considered a victory by Assistant Corporation Counsel Darrow. A similar suit by Margaret Cash for the same amount is now on trial.

THE RECORD.

United States District Court—New Suit.

21,751—Patrick H. Rice vs. Valentine Blatz Brewing company. Trespass, $400,000. J. Blackburn Jones, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

129,440—Maude L. Pettebone vs. John Pettebone. Bill for divorce. John M. Benelay, solr.

129,441—Emily L. Buell vs. Daniel W. Buell. Bill for divorce. Same solr.

129,442—William H. Jung vs. Adolph and Louise Mueller. Trespass, $500. H. F. Rohde, atty.

129,443—Mrs. Christina Johnson vs. Mary Holmboe. Appeal.

129,444—Ames & Frost company vs. J. H. William, F. M. and Meta Kieckenberg. Asst., $500. Walpole Wood, atty.

129,445—Katie A. Mitchell vs. Perry L. Mitchell. Bill for divorce. Barnett & Williams, solrs.

129,446—Stewart Clark vs. James E. Purnell. Asst., $500. Paden & Gridley, attys.

129,447—Bill. Suppressed.

129,448—C. and W. I. R. R. Co. vs. John Nash. Petn. to condemn. Elbert H. Gary, atty.

129,449—Same vs. John Dolese and J. H. Shepard. Same. Same atty.

129,450—Same vs. F. G. Dexter, W. D. Walker, and J. R. Walker. Same. Same atty.

129,451—Justav Lendke vs. Lake Shore and Mich. Southern R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. John M. Southworth, atty.

129,452—Mrs. A. Carmichael vs. Chicago, Santa Fe and California R. R. Co. Garn. $220. D. L. Carmichael, atty.

129,453—W. B. Burwell vs. Thomas B. and Mrs. T. B. Walton. Appeal.

129,454—Willemsen Belting Co. vs. Canute R. Matson. Repln., $500. Lackner and Butz, attys.

129,455—Wellemsen Belting Co. vs. Springfield Emery Wheel Mfg. Co. Attch., $1,521.70. Same attys.

129,456—Peter Sampson vs. Charles and William Fischer. Appeal.

129,457—L. Jacobson vs. William E. Teaver. Trespass, $940.47. Henry Meiselbor, atty.

129,458—John W. Bennett vs. D. S. Dunning & Sons. Appeal.

129,459—Lars Olson vs. Leonard C. Koehler, Charles Join, trust., and the German Evangelical Lutheran Grace Church. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $6,5.0. Comstock & Hess, solrs.

129,460—R. S. Andrews vs. David and Annie Scobie. Conf. of judgt., $260. Fuller & Fyffe, attys.

129,461—Harry L. Openheimer and Hermann Openheimer Jr. vs. Joseph Mayer. Conf. of judgt., $292. Moses & Pam, attys.

129,462—Henry Maske vs. David Levy. Appeal.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—11,687. Tidholm vs. Archibald; judgt. on deflt., $100, and spl. exec. condnl. judgt. vs. E. O. Foosberg, garn. for $100 and sci. fa.—12,251, Forrest vs. Corcoran; judgt. on deflt., $1,006.

JUDGE HAWES—12,328, Wilder vs. Williams; judgt. on ans., $252, and sat.—12,445, Keyes vs. McSorley; judgt. on deflt., $190.—12,427, Hoffman vs. Buckley; judgt., $612.—12,404, Bernheim vs. Wing; judgt. on deflt., $817.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—4,304, Nielson vs. Nielson; dec.—3,953, Hatterman vs. Ure; dec.—4,022, Ashland Avenue B. and L. Assn. vs. Donohue et al.; dec.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

85,022—Alice C. Gorton vs. Benjamin G. Gorton. Bill for separate maintenance. John Gilkerson, solr.

85,023—Kate A. Oliver vs. Garrett H. Oliver. Bill for divorce. Franklin L. Velde, solr.

85,024—Bill. Suppressed.

85,025—Frederick Muhlberger vs. Gertrude Muhlberger. Bill for divorce. Newell & Camp, solrs.

85,026—David Joyce vs. Bernhard Essroger. Asst., $1,200. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.

85,027—Charles H. Holm vs. American Filter company. Bill for accounting. B. J. Wertheimer, solr.

85,028—Peter Schoenhofen vs. Joseph Benda et al. Bill to forclose trust deed for $2,500. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

85,029—P. J. Willson vs. P. J. Johannes. Appeal.

85,030—Susan H. Conklin vs. William E. Conklin. Bill for divorce. F. W. Coombs, solr.

85,031—Lillian Bell Longyer vs. Oliver Leroy Longyer. Bill for divorce. S. A. Reynolds, solr.

85,032—Martha E. Taylor vs. William Taylor. Bill for divorce. F. C. Day, solr.

85,033—Joseph Stanley Turner vs. Frank E. Lard. Case, $1,000. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

85,034—Nellie Canfield vs. City of Chicago. Case, $10,000. Gentleman, Richolson & Gelder, attys.

85,035—Owen Murray vs. Sheriff Matson and Mary Murphy. Replevin, $2,000. F. A. Mitchell, atty.

85,036—Bill. Suppressed.

85,037—Jens Norgaard vs. Peter Kempe, Powell Larsen, and John Beyer. Case, $15,000. S. K. Dow and O. D. Sorang, attys.

85,038—Carl Larson vs. Olof Johnson and Gustav Carlson. Trespass, $5,000. N. N. Cronholm, atty.

85,039—W. H. McCreary, use William Hall, vs. Swift & Co. Garn., $566. Knight & Brown, attys.

85,040—Max Rosenthal et al. vs. Sheriff Matson. Replevin, $448. Jacob Newman, atty.

85,041—Margaret Schmitz vs. Michael Schmitz. Bill for divorce. Winters & Coy, solrs.

85,042—Vaclav Loskot vs. Emre Loskot. Bill for conveyance. Max L. Kasmar, solr.

85,043—Charles B. Barnes et al. vs. Sheriff Matson. Replevin, $1,099.60. Flower, Smith & Musgrove, attys.

85,044—M. C. McDonald vs. Caroline Thomas. Appeal.

85,045—Louisa Schweder vs. Friedrich Schweder. Bill for divorce. H. T. Hartnett, solr.

85,046—Elise Dietrich vs. Henry L. Dietrich. Bill for divorce. T. Brentano, solr.

85,047—Lyman Bedford vs. C. W. Turnell. Appeal.

85,048—Eva L. Young vs. The Mutual Accident Association of the Northwest, Asst., $8,000. D. V. Samuels and H. L. Delano, attys.

85,049—Bill. Suppressed.

85,050—Franz Gruene vs. the Carey, Ogden company. Case, $40,000. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys.

85,051—Bill. Suppressed.

85,052—Pioneer Building & Loan Assn. vs. Annie and Mary Wogan. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $300. Charles F. M. Allen, solr.

85,053—Charles S. Bartlett vs. James Donovan. Asst., $800. Ira C. Wood, atty.

85,054—Louise Bowen vs. Elgin Bruce Bowen. Bill for divorce. Earl H. Prince and George B. Powers, solrs.

85,055—William Johnson Printing Co. vs. John H. Patterson. Asst., $500. Hibben & Heath, attys.

85,056—W. W. Anson & Co. vs. F. F. Neely. Appeal.

85,057—Albert Pramschiefer vs. Ernest Pounnerwing. Appeal.

85,058—Bill suppressed.

85,059—Albert T. Bowen vs. R. S. King Publishing company. Appeal.

85,060—M. Mueller & Co. vs. Cullen Bros. Appeal.

B. R. 583—Fred M. Felt vs. all whom it may concern. Petn. to establish title. Julius Rosenthal, solr.

Suppressed suits—84,984—Hannah C. De Puy vs. George G. De Puy. Bill for divorce. D. P. Hendricks and A. H. Robinson, solrs.

85,011—Moore, Hunt, Palmer & Luther vs. Seneca County Mutual Ins. Co. Asst., $1,000. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

85,012—Annie E. Chapman vs. James Chapman. Bill for divorce. C. B. Samson, solr.

85,013—Albert J. Gregory vs. William D. Gregory. Bill for divorce. Winters & Coy, solrs.

85,021—Ellen Brain vs. Minnie A. and Horace V. Harris. Case, $2,000. Chas. S. Deneen, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—5,279, Grumphan vs. Fort Dearborn Lodge No. 1, I. O. S. N.; judgt. on finding, $56 and sat.—1,957, Jeffrey vs. Wolf; judgt. on finding, $103.

JUDGE BAKER—84,895, Swift vs. Carpenter; judgt. on finding, $50 and sat.

DECREES.

JUDGE HORTON—No. 2,010, Oakland Bassu vs. Paterson; dec. sale.—1,633, Kaufman vs. Rick; dec. sale. Divorces—1886, Julia Liebman from Herman F. Liebman; for desertion—2,076, Lodia J. Harrington from L. C. Paine Harrington.—1,352, George White from Mary C. White.

County Court—Judgments.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—7,674. Doering et al vs. Sundberg; judgt. on fdg. $176.

The Calls Today.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Divorces.

JUDGE HAWES—at 11 a. m.—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Divorces.

JUDGE COLLINS—No announcement.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trials. Contested motions.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Contested motions.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Contested motions. Motions for new trial.

JUDGE GRINNELL—No court.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Peremptory call of motions for new trial. Motions.

JUDGE BAKER—Motions for new trial. Contested motions. Set case, No. 83,335, People ex rel. vs. Cameron.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No court.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Appointment of supervisors.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

The Calls Monday.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Blader vs. Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad company.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned till further notice.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions; for Tuesday, no call; calendar No. 5 on hearing.

JUDGE HAWES—Short cause calendar Nos. 11,618, 4,536, 11,753, 9,309, 11,809, 9,327, 9,324, 9,325, 1,060, 10,635, 15,549, 11,826, 4,336. Regular call, Nos. 2,378, 2,491, 2,682, 2,686, 2,833, 2,834, 3,021, 3,025. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Regular calendar, term Nos. 1,763, 5,488, 5,507, 5,520, 5,998, 6,141, 6,382, 6,352, 474, 1,191, 4,936, 4,567, 3,544. No case on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3, term Nos. 46, 48, 51, 54, 60, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 137, 142, 145, 146, 148, 149, 151, 153, 160, 161, 162, 198, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 213, 214, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 253.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar No. 6,215. At 2 p. m. regular calendar, No. 845 on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Short cause; calendar Nos. 6,028, 6,086, 5,475, 5,420, 5,792, 5,100, 5,558.

JUDGE GRINNELL—No announcement.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Short cause; calendar Nos. 6,144, 4,353, 6,123, 6,598, 880, 6,033.

JUDGE BAKER—Short cause; calendar Nos. 5,907, 6,293, 5,310, 6,025, 3,521, 6,142, 5,777, 3,484, 5,870, 81,823. Regular call; Nos. 1,805, 1,114, 1,831, 1,860, 1,874, 1,894, 1,906.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Maywood special, No. 37.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 10—[Special.]—Opinions were handed down today in the following cases:

Affirmed: Stebbins vs. Dean; Smith vs. Anderson; Corbett vs. Daly; Black vs. Dawson; People vs. Detroit White Lead Works; Wright vs. Beach; Marshall vs. Blass; Gulikson vs. G. Jourd; Busch vs. Wilcox; Bush vs. Board School Inspectors; Koch vs. Lyon; Johnson vs. Spear; Krotz vs. Brush Electric Light Company.

Reversed: Sherwood vs. Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company; Noll vs. Riverside Storage Company; Cornell vs. Detroit Electric Company; Williams vs. Williams; Miller vs. Stoepel; Huyck vs. Graham; Fuller vs. Mayor and Common Council of Jackson; Granite Roofing Company vs. Cassler; Ferguson vs. Gies; Glover vs. Scotten.

Mandamus granted in Mason vs. Supervisor of Hazleton and denied in Mason vs. Supervisor of New Haven.

Decree modified in Auditor-General vs. Lake George and Muskegon Railway Company.

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YOUNG WOMEN OVER 15, WISHING TO PREPARE for the Women's Medical College can be instructed at the Home School, 1619 Mt. Vernon-st., Philadelphia.
MISS ELLEN SIMPSON, Principal.
References by permission—Clara Marshall, M. D., Dean of the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia; Henry Leffman, M. D., D. D. S., University of Pa.; John T. Carpenter, M. D., Pottsville, Pa.

MRS. HURLBUT WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL of Physical Culture at 623 Adams-st. Oct. 27, 1890. Miss Oxford, a graduate of Dr. Sargent, and formerly instructor at the Harvard Annex Gymnasium, also the School of Physical Training, Cambridge, Mass., will have charge of the practical work. An evening class at reduced rates will be formed. Apply at St. Margaret's School, 606 Adams-st.

KIRKLAND SCHOOL,
275 and 277 Huron-st., for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 17. Complete course, from Kindergarten upwards. A few boarders received. Girls fitted for college. For circulars address Miss KIRKLAND or Mrs. ADAMS.

MISS MARTIN'S SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children will reopen at 1636 Indiana-av. on Monday, September 15. Kindergarten Department. Girls prepared for College.

FRAULEIN MATHILDE HEISE
Has reopened her classes in needlework at Miss Martin's School, 1636 INDIANA-AV.
For particulars apply to Miss Martin.

MISS SPAIDS' SCHOOL,
No. 9 East 31st-st., Chicago. This practical Family School for Girls and Boys reopens Sept 15th. All branches, including Kindergarten. Day and boarding pupils.

Mrs. Babcock's School
For Young Ladies and Children, 2417 Michigan-av. Girls thoroughly fitted for college.

THE JOHNSON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 379 Elm-st. Will reopen Monday, September 22, 1890.
Mrs. M. K. JOHNSON, } Principals.
Miss F. M. PRATT,

122 and 124 W. Franklin-st., Baltimore, Md., Edgeworth Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18. 27th year. MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.

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A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to Soups, Sauces, and Made Dishes.
One pound is equal to forty pounds of lean beef, of the value of about $7.50.
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SEALS
Are advancing. The prudent purchaser will not wait too long. Send for catalogue. Established 1855.
THE WOLF & PERIOLAT FUR CO.,
67 Washington-st.

THREE REMARKABLE CURES.

One Lady Says: "It is Impossible to Praise the Doctor too Highly."

"For the last eight years," said Mrs. Henrietta Morris, when seen at her residence, 457 West Twelfth street, "I was troubled with catarrh and stomach trouble, and headache and dizziness. My eyes, too, felt weak and would fill with water, and my appetite failed. I lost flesh and strength and grew slowly worse.

"Finally I determined to call on Dr. Carroll at 96 State street, and take his treatment. I am very glad I did so. My head feels clear and free now, and I have no more of those fearful pains in my stomach. My throat trouble, which was very severe, is also cured.

"I am certain Dr. Carroll is the best physician in his line in the West, and I am entirely satisfied with what he has done for me. I felt better soon after beginning with him, and have felt well ever since," said Mrs. Morris in conclusion.

MISS MATTIE E. BARBER,

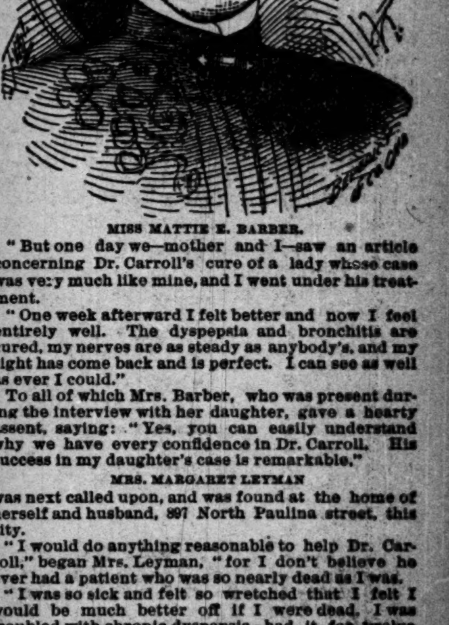
whose home is at 6 Paulina place, West Side, was also seen by the reporter a day or two ago, and said:

"I really believe I owe my life to Dr. Carroll—and since he has done so much for my health it is perhaps no more than fair to say so.

"When I first called on Dr. Carroll," continued Miss Barber, "I was suffering from nervous prostration and bronchitis, and from catarrh of the head and stomach.

"I was so weak and nervous that every little noise or jar would startle me and cause me to tremble all over, and my bronchitis was very troublesome and was constantly growing worse.

"At last I grew so weak and sick I had to keep my bed, and I often had spells of unconsciousness. My sight began to fail, and for several days I could scarcely see at all. I really began to fear I would go blind before I died, and I never expected to be well again.



MISS MATTIE E. BARBER.

"But one day we—mother and I—saw an article concerning Dr. Carroll's cure of a lady whose case was very much like mine, and I went under his treatment.

"One week afterward I felt better and now I feel entirely well. The dyspepsia and bronchitis are cured, my nerves are as steady as anybody's, and my sight has come back and is perfect. I can see as well as ever I could."

To all of which Mrs. Barber, who was present during the interview with her daughter, gave a hearty assent, saying: "Yes, you can easily understand why we have every confidence in Dr. Carroll. His success in my daughter's case is remarkable."

MRS. MARGARET LEYMAN

was next called upon, and was found at the home of herself and husband, 897 North Paulina street, this city.

"I would do anything reasonable to help Dr. Carroll," began Mrs. Leyman, "for I don't believe he ever had a patient who was so nearly dead as I was.

"I was so sick and felt so wretched that I felt I would be much better off if I were dead. I was troubled with chronic dyspepsia—had it for twelve years, and was in misery nearly always during the last three years of it. There was such a heavy, bearing-down pain that my stomach felt as if it must drop. After eating I suffered fearful pains, and nothing would stay in my stomach. I would have to vomit immediately afterward. Finally my stomach became ulcerated, and the pains were almost unbearable. Gas formed in it and caused belching, too, and it became so tender I scarcely dared to move for fear of bringing on those terrible pains.

"A friend advised me to go to Dr. Carroll and I went. His medicine gradually gave me relief, and now, I am happy to say, I am cured.

"It is impossible for you to praise Dr. Carroll too highly," said Mrs. Leyman to the writer, adding: "I have been recommending him ever since he cured me and sent my next-door neighbor to him only yesterday."

Dr. J. G. Carroll,

During the last three years has treated over 10,000 patients in the Northwest alone, at

96 State Street, Chicago.

The doctor has had nearly twenty years' experience in the treatment of all catarrhal affections of the nose, head, throat, lungs, and stomach (bronchitis, asthma, consumption, and "dyspepsia"), as well as chronic rheumatism and skin diseases, and kidney and liver troubles.

OFFICES: Rooms Nos. 304, 306, and 308, at 96 State-st. OFFICE HOURS: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4 and 6:30 to 8 p. m. SUNDAYS: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Consultation at office, or by mail, $1. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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The factory where 70 different kinds of excellent Trusses are made is the place. Bring your bodies to the factory office and secure a truss that is perfect for your individual case.
Dr. Parker has made a specialty of applying instruments for 30 years. Patentee of the "Retentive Truss," the most successful truss in retaining and curing rupture. $100 in case of failure.
DR. A. H. PARKER, Prest. of Truss Co.,
58 State-st., Chicago.

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THE WOLF & PERIOLAT FUR CO.,
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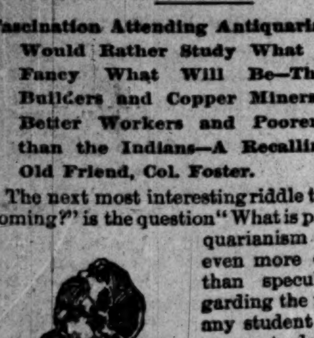
Linen covered with perspiration-proof Celluloid. Retain shape during warmest weather. Comfort, neatness, economy. Illustrated cards mailed free. Goods sent by mail everywhere.
J. S. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY

WHAT HAPPENED IN AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS CAME OVER.

Fascination Attending Antiquarianism—We Would Rather Study What Was than Fancy What Will Be—The Mound-Builders and Copper Miners Probably Better Workers and Poorer Fighters than the Indians—A Recalling of Our Old Friend, Col. Foster.

The next most interesting riddle to "What is coming?" is the question "What is past?" Antiquarianism is perhaps even more engrossing than speculation regarding the future. Let any student apply his reason to deducing the future from the past and present and tell the world the result of his work, and he obtains with difficulty an audience select and few; but let him open to us a tomb of the Pharaohs which has been closed for 4,000 years, and we pause at the threshold, reverently, with uncovered heads, silent tongues, and loudly beating hearts; we peer in curiously at the mummied occupant; we scan in the dust of ages the undisturbed footprints of the bearers who entered carrying their burden and came out leaving it—all with a feeling that this contact with ancient death is the crowning moment of present life. Yes, decidedly; anomalous though it be, the dim past is more thrilling than the misty future, although we cannot live in the former and may in the latter.



VASE.
Found in Missouri; work of a vanished race.

The very title of "Prehistoric America" seizes upon the soul and fires the imagination. Who were the mound-builders? What race was it who dug their way into the stony soil about Lake Superior and left their pick-marks on the rock and their chisel-marks on the metal? They worked away for many a year, and finally dropped their labors and even their very implements of labor and fled—disappeared suddenly and forever. Fled whither and from whom?

We who for some 300 years have fought the North American Indian do not need two guesses to tell from whom the copper-workers and mound-builders ran away. We have often ran from them ourselves; and sometimes, when we did not, have had cause to wish we had. Take them for all in all, they are the most fearful natural fighters that ever lived. Among men they are what the "Tasmanian devil" is among beasts. Their unquenchable ferocity seems to be fitly typified by a "shuddery" story which has lately gone the rounds. It is of a man who, having cut off a rattlesnake's head, seized its tail, whereupon the body whirled over and struck his hand with the bloody stump! But even this persistency of ill-will does not do justice to the horrible perversity of the redskin. His bloodthirstiness grows with the helplessness of his victim, and without anger, without vengeance, without the excuse of fear he inflicts—not death, which would be merciful, but torments which are frightful for us to think of, joyful for him to witness.

We should never have beaten the Indian on the battlefield if we had not previously beaten him in the grain field, in the workshop, in the laboratory of invention. The Toltecs—to call them by that name is to acknowledge that we know nothing about them—had learned to labor (and so had partly forgotten how to fight), but had not yet fashioned their copper into a tube, their lead into a bullet. Nor had they learned to mix saltpeter (75 per cent), carbon (13 per cent), and sulphur (12 per cent) together, to pack the mixture into the tube behind the bullet, to point the tube at an enemy, and ignite the mixture.

If they had achieved this simple device—simple when you know how it is done—they might then have lived to be our neighbors, our equals, or our masters; at any rate they might have told us who they were and what they knew which we do not. As it is we are compelled to dig into dirty mounds, pick up arrow-heads and stone axes by the thousand, handle moldy skulls, too old even to be malodorous, piece together bits of pottery and broken pipes, and fragmentary images, decent and otherwise, and guess and ponder, read and write, and talk and think—aye, and quarrel sometimes, as witness Bret Harte's inimitable verses telling of "the row that broke up our society upon the Stanislow." Heated discussions do certainly arise, although, as the poet observes:

> It's not the proper plan
> For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-man.
> And I cannot give my countenance to any suchlike games,
> For I live on Table Mountain and my name is Truthful James.

The warmth of the controversies is a proof of the eager interest of the theme. The "odium theologicum" is a thing of the past, while an "odium scientificum" has taken its place. The latest publication on this ever-fascinating study is Putnam's edition of Nadaillac's Prehistoric America, translated by D'Anvers and edited by Dall, who has, by the author's permission, modified and revised the work "to bring it in harmony with the results of recent investigation and the conclusions of the best authorities on the archæology of the United States."

Broadly stated, the conclusions indicated are that man existed at the same time with some of the gigantic extinct tribes, now only known through their remains.

In the bottom land of the Bourbeuse River, Gasconade County, Mo., Dr. Koch found the remains of a mastodon. This animal, one of the largest known, had sunk in the mud of the marshes; it had been unable to regain its footing and had fallen on its right side. Some men had seen it in this position, and had at first attacked it from a distance, throwing at it arrows, stones, and pieces of rock, of which a great number are mixed with its bones; then, to get the better of it more easily, they had succeeded in lighting fires around it, to which the heaps of cinders, some of them six feet high, still bear witness. The arrows, lance points, and knives were certainly the work of man, and the pieces of rock, some of them weighing no less than twenty-five pounds, had been brought from a distance.

Coming down to times comparatively recent—that is, within the recorded days of the Eastern Hemisphere—an industrious, intelligent, somewhat tasteful race tilled our soil, molded pottery and images, and carved stone and built mounds and other structures. These were beings of small cranial development; they were cannibals, and performed human sacrifices as a religious duty (as the Mexicans did in Cortez's time, and as some tribes in Brazil do to this day); they were not like the Indian; and they have disappeared.

This is a cursory glance over a vast field. He who would study it step by step should begin with "Prehistoric Man in the Mississippi Valley," a magnificent work written by the late Col. John W. Foster, our own grand old fellow-townsman of blessed memory. The Chicago Academy of Sciences, his work, did not survive the great fire, but his book remains as one of our worthiest achievements, and it is the most frequently quoted (in the division of which it treats) of all which De Nadaillac refers to.

This book is well and profusely illustrated. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.)

The Big Game of North America.

Like Leffingwell's last book the recent volume edited by Mr. G. O. Shields is a collection of narratives written by men familiar with the subject in hand. As the title implies "The Big Game of North America" treats of the haunts, habits, and pursuit of the large animals of this continent. Twenty-six writers have contributed as many papers. Scanning the list of contributors one is inspired by a feeling of confidence as the eye catches the names of such well-known and trustworthy writers on shooting topics as the venerable Chief Justice John Dean Caton, whose works are standard the world over; T. S. Van Dyke, whose gifted pen has in fact and fiction contributed more of the practical in American field sports than any other writer; the pathetic "Shoshone" (Walter M. Wolfe), whose present paper bears out his good record; the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, fair and truth dealing; the editor, Mr. George Shields, and many others whose shots in the field of spontaneous literature have already scored many a bull's eye, not forgetting the Rev. Joshua Cook's admirable treatise on the Mule Deer. In his introduction Judge Caton says of the collaborateurs:

> Each writes of a species of game that he has studied for years, not alone in dust-covered books, but in that grander school, the realm of nature. These men have spent days, weeks—aye, in some cases, many years—in the wilderness, sleeping on trails of the animals they now write of, watching their movements by day, listening to their calls by night, and, after the fatal bullet has done its work, dissecting and studying the bodies of their victims on their native heath.

Many of the papers are of great value as faithfully describing the structure and habits of animals now fast becoming extinct. Like the lordly buffalo which once roamed the vast Western plains in countless thousands and has left as a legacy to the present only a succession of bleaching skulls dotting his former haunts, so the elk, the smaller deer, the bear, antelope, and other varieties of large game will in a few years doubtless be known only through the writings of sportsmen and naturalists who, like the contributors to Mr. Shields' book, are able to visit the great game regions of the West before the fast spreading tide of settlers shall have invaded the last mountain valley and driven the last animal to the wall.

When one turns to the article of Mr. Van Dyke upon the mule deer of Southern California he is led to hope that this famous author would explain how far east that variety extends, a question which Judge Caton had been unable to determine and which is left for future observers. We are disappointed to find that the point is not cleared up by one whose opportunities would have enabled him to ascertain and state authoritatively the eastern range of this interesting subspecies. Indeed, the author does not even mention that it is the California variety of the mule deer of which he treats, but as this is the only variety inhabiting the coast range of California south of San Francisco we know certainly that it was this deer which he there pursued and captured.

The book, taken as a whole, is without doubt the best work on large game shooting ever published in America. It contains about 600 pages of well written matter and is printed with large, clear type. Its illustrations, unfortunately, are on the average not worthy a place in so good a book, and it would be better to have left them out than to mar the otherwise general excellence of the work with such inferior cuts. (Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $4.)

Owen Meredith.

Miss M. Betham-Edwards edits a volume of Owen Meredith's poems that she has selected. In her very interesting preface she protests against the constancy of the world which causes it to prefer the works of Owen Meredith to those of the Earl of Lytton, maintaining that he has not only kept up his early excellence, but surpassed it. It is a fact that the new poets with their sometimes inchoate ideas veiled occasionally in somewhat incoherent language are apt to occupy public attention and to shove off the stage the older poets who express their simpler ideas in clear and elegant verse. For, though we may perhaps deny Owen Meredith genius, we must accord him the palm for a restful elegance. Words and thoughts are equal to each other. He does not give us the gorgeous, empty barges of Swinburne, nor the halting, heavily-laden boats of Browning. His is the elegant yacht, for ease and pleasure.

It will be a surprise to many to know that what is considered by some of Meredith's critics to be his masterpiece was published as late as 1885. "Glenaveril," writes one, "is the first work in which Lord Lytton's genius did itself full justice."

Here is a short poem that appeared also in 1885, "Sorrento Revisited":

> On the lizarded wall and the gold orb'd tree
> Spring's splendor again is shining:
> But the glow of its gladness awakes in me
> Only a vast repining.
>
> To Sorrento, asleep on the soft blue breast
> Of the sea that she loves, and dreaming,
> Lone Capri uplifts an ethereal crest
> In the luminous azure gleaming.
>
> And the sirens are singing again from the shore,
> 'Tis the song that they sang to Ulysses;
> But the sound of a song that is sung no more
> My soul in their music misses.

This is akin to, though not as beautiful as, Tennyson's "Break, Break, Break."

The volume is one of the Canterbury Poets' series and the edition is authorized by the poet. (New York: A. Lovell & Son.)

History of New England.

"The Economic and Social History of New England from 1620 to 1789," by William B. Weeden, contains a vast mass of information concerning the manners, customs, and habits of life of the settlers of New England, and sets forth with great minuteness their progress, till from being a few fishers and farmers they became enterprising manufacturers and sailors whose commerce reached to every part of the globe.

It is interesting to observe with how little compunction the New-Englanders went into the African slave trade; how they imported negroes for their own use and took them to the West India islands; and how, even after their eyes were opened to the wrongfulness of holding slaves themselves, they were still willing to take them from Africa to points where their labor was more profitable, and still in great demand. Those who look on New York as the originator of prohibitory legislation will read with some astonishment what a factor rum was in building up the country—how the fish and lumber of the provinces were exchanged for molasses, which, being converted into the fieriest of spirits, was shipped to the African coast for slaves. But either in order to do as little harm as possible or for commercial reasons, the instructions given to one Captain were: "Worter yr rum as much as possible and sell as much by the short measure as you can." Again: "Order them in the boats to worter thear rum, as the proof will rise by ye rum standing in ye sun."

While the standard of morality of the New England merchants in their dealings with others was high, yet they had no scruples when it came to cheating the custom-house. The frank, open way in which they speak in their letters of instruction of defrauding the revenue and tell how it is to be done would be painful to modern importers, many of whom do these things, but are not so outspoken about it. As is pointed out by Mr. Weeden the English trade and navigation laws of the period which, when a determined effort was made to enforce them, played havoc with the commerce of the colonies, were one of the chief causes of the revolution. Any one who is curious about the method of transacting mercantile business at any earlier day and about its great hazards and great gains will find them set forth in the abundant extracts from the letters and books of Peter Faneuil, the builder of Faneuil Hall, and of Jonathan Amory.

Considerable space is devoted to the experiments of the colonies with paper money, and to the mischief it did them. All the cranky schemes which fiatists are proposing to farmers now were tried in New England long ago with great faithfulness. The results they produced then, and which are about the same they would produce if tried again, are recorded by Mr. Weeden. Paper money was issued, bottomed on farms, on crops, on faith—always to the loss of those who had anything to do with it. Those who are not interested in these financial subjects can turn for amusement to the descriptions of manners and customs, of what the people ate and what they wore, and how both their diet and their clothes improved with greater prosperity—how pewter dishes replaced wooden ones, and pewter was in turn driven out by costlier substances, and how tea cups became so plentiful that ladies did not, when they went to a tea party, have to take their own cups and spoons with them. The whole domestic life of New England for a century and a half is frankly portrayed in these pages, which are well worth perusal. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Brief Notices.

"O Thou, My Austria!" translated from the German of Ossip Schubin by Mrs. A. L. Wister, is an entertaining story of Austrian country life, but as there is nothing particularly patriotic or Austrian about it, one fails to understand the relation of the title to the story. It is evidently a quotation from some national utterance in prose or verse.

There are some good character studies, and descriptions of the social—or rather unsocial—relations of people of slightly differing classes. The tragedy with which the book ends seems out of keeping with the rest of the story, but perhaps it is characteristic of a country where work is disgraceful to those of the higher rank, so that a man unhappy in his married life may not seek refuge in the American's universal panacea—labor. Patient endurance, emigration, or suicide seems all that is left to a high-caste Austrian of upright intentions. Of these remedies the unfortunate hero chooses the last.

The book is well translated. Mrs. Wister shows again her long well-known happy faculty in this direction. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Macmillan & Co. have just issued a new edition of Rudyard Kipling's "Plain Tales from the Hills." It is a handsome volume and testifies to the confidence entertained by many as to this author's assured place in the world of fiction. For it is seldom that the work of a new writer which first appears in print in a cheap, paper-covered edition solidifies into a permanent form. The process generally works the other way. We venture to say, notwithstanding the adverse opinion of an eminent critic, that Kipling is a writer of uncommon ability, a writer several degrees above the Rider Haggards of the day. The brain that conceived the three musketeers, Otheris, Mulvaney, and Learoyd has added three characters to that collection of people who are more familiar to us than some of the living among whom we daily move.

The "Plain Tales," which was the first volume of Kipling's to attract attention in this country, does not equal some that have appeared since, but it shows admirably the man's versatility. (New York: Macmillan & Co.)

A story that gives a sad picture of the woes of the Irish peasantry is "Kilgroom," by John A. Stewart. It would seem to an outsider that the characters of the oppressive landlord and his agent could have no real exemplars, but as the rest of the story is moderate in tone it is not to be supposed that these two types are much exaggerated. A love story, not at all prominent, runs through the book, and adds a romantic interest. The narrative is evidently written by an ardent sympathizer with the Irish farmer. (New York: Belford Co.)

"At an Old Château" is a pretty little narrative about a beautiful French girl, her harsh brother, a young French Count, and a young English gentleman. A story of dramatic situations and compactness, it seems admirably adapted for the stage, and yet is also entertaining reading. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

"The Turnover Club," a collection of anecdotes compiled and written by "Biff" Hall, is an entertaining book about the lesser lights of the dramatic world, the Nat Goodwins and Dixeys. There is a good deal of fun of a coarse kind, and the volume cannot be considered a great addition to literature. It certainly does not merit the very handsome garb in which the publishers present it to the world. (Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.)

Notes.

Massachusetts schools cost over $7,500,000 a year.

Princess Beatrice is writing a book on lace, to be illustrated by herself.

A monument is to be erected in Salisbury Cathedral to Richard Jefferies.

A work on Physical Training is announced as coming from the pen of Herbert Gladstone.

A new work by the Count d'Hérisson, Le Prince Impérial, Napoléon IV., is announced for early publication.

Dickens' home, near Rochester, England, Gad's Hill Place, has just been purchased by Francis Law Latham, Advocate General of Bombay.

The fourth and closing volume of Henri Havard's Dictionnaire de l'Ameublement et de la Décoration Depuis le XIII. Siècle Jusqu' à Nos Jours was issued in Paris Sept. 19.

A number of literary women will take part in the congress of women which is to be held in Toronto, Canada, on Oct. 14. Among the speakers will be Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Kate Gannet Wells, and Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods.

That irrepressible Scotchman, Robert Buchanan, not finding enough magazines in all England to hold all his literary productions, is about to establish a new monthly called *The Buchanan Reflector*. Fancy having to read a magazine that is all Buchanan, whether direct or reflected!

The proposal of the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke to purchase Dove Cottage as a memorial of Wordsworth has met with gratifying success. Of the £1,000 required about £660 had been subscribed Sept. 15. Admirers of the poet should send their contributions to the honorable Treasurer, Mr. George S. Craik, No. 29 Bedford street, Covent Garden, London.

Lowell writes anent the volumes being published at the present time collecting his essays from the earliest down to the latest: "I have refrained from modifying what was written by one—I do not know whether to say so much older or so much younger than I—but at any rate different in some important respects; and this partly from deference to him, partly from distrust of myself."

The following is an interesting and edifying fact culled from the *Journal of Education*: "With two exceptions, the women teachers in the New Haven High School receive from $300 to $800, while the janitor receives $950." Is this because the janitor was a man, or because he had no especial education? Possibly it may be, partly at least, because the janitor is able and willing to work twelve hours a day to the women's four or five.

It is said that the local guide at Oxford once escorted a party, consisting chiefly of American tourists, to Balliol College, and having informed them that the Master of Balliol was the celebrated Prof. Jowett, continued: "Those are Prof. Benjamin Jowett's study windows, and there," throwing a handful of gravel against the panes and bringing the poor Grecian, livid with fury, to the window, "and there, ladies and gentlemen, is Prof. Benjamin Jowett himself."

Mrs. H. M. Stanley, in her book on "London Street Arabs," says, in an explanatory way: "I cannot remember my first ragamuffin drawing. There has always been a strange affinity between me and the London 'gamin.' Born in London, fond of walking through its streets, parks, and squares, the first interesting object I must have seen was, doubtless, some dear little child in tatters, and, as I loved drawing even more than I loved the ragamuffin, it was quite natural for me to try and make a picture of him."

Of the late Earl of Rosslyn, a Scottish contemporary observes: "A kindly and serviceable man, he was extremely popular with his friends. He was a capital judge of a horse, and of a chef; more than once, we believe, he preached a sound and sensible sermon. He also wrote verse." His vers de société are what he will be remembered by. His epigram on Greville's "Memoirs" will not soon be forgotten. It begins:

> For fifty years he listened at the door,
> He heard some secrets and invented more.

Max O'Rell, in a recent interview, declares that he is hardened to the "poisoned arrows of the press." "When I was in America last winter," he said, "I saw a Texas paper in which the editor said I had better not come to Texas or I would get what I deserved—a bullet through me. I replied to this editor in a letter which ran about this way: 'Dear Sir: My attention has been called to your desire to see me and shoot me in Texas. I have no desire to be shot. But if I ever have such a desire I shall choose a place where the incident will cause a sensation, and not Texas, where such an occurrence would pass unnoticed.'"

The prospective departure of Prof. D. Willard Fiske, ("Dan Fiske" he used to be called in years gone by) is announced coupled with the statement that he has settled up the accounts in the big suit and is now numbered among the millionaires. He will be accompanied by Edward H. Woodruff, a former Librarian of Cornell University. The intention of Mr. Fiske is to have his large collection of the works of Petrarch properly catalogued. His rare and rich library of Icelandic literature will also be catalogued. He will not occupy the Villa Forini as in former years, but will rent a still more beautiful villa on the outskirts of Florence, where he will receive and entertain his many friends, American and European. President White [Adams?] and bride of Cornell University, are expected to be guests of Mr. Fiske in the coming year.

Curiosity has often been expressed as to the author's meaning in the last two lines of "Lead, Kindly Light," the lines being:

> "And with the morn those angel faces smile,
> Which I have loved long since and lost awhile."

One suggestion is that they alluded to intimations of immortality in childhood, as interpreted by Wordsworth. Some ten years ago Newman was asked to define his meaning, but he evaded an answer in the reply he wrote as follows:

"You flatter me by your question; but I think it was Keble who, when asked it in his own case, answered that poets were not bound to be critics or to give a sense to what they had written; and, though I am not, like him, a poet, at least I may plead that I am not bound to remember my own meaning, whatever it was, at the end of almost fifty years. Anyhow, there must be a statute of limitation for writers of verse, or it would be quite a tyranny if, in an art which is the expression not of truth but of imagination and sentiment, one were obliged to be ready for examination on the transient states of mind which come upon one when homesick or seasick, or in any other way sensitive or excited."

Interesting to the ordinary student is the account of what may be fairly claimed as the earliest English book for children of which we have any actual knowledge. This is "The Babee's Book," "or a lyttyl report of how young children should behave." "The Babee's Book" is in the Harleian collection in the British Museum, and occupies five pages of crabbed and closely-written manuscript. A part of it runs thus: "Fair babees, when you enter your Lord's place say 'God speed,' and salute all there. If any speak to you look straight at them and listen well till they have finished. . . . Answer sensibly, shortly, and easily. . . . Stand till you are told to sit. Keep your head, hands, and feet quiet. Do not scratch yourself or lean against a post, or handle anything near," etc. Terse and to the point as is this, its plain-spokenness is even improved upon by a writer in the sixteenth century. "It is ill-beseeming to put one in mind of an unclean or ill-favored thing. Rub not thy teeth nor crash them, nor make anything crack in such a manner that thou disquiet anybody. In yawning howl not. Hearing thy master or thy preacher, wriggle not thyself as seeming unable to contain thyself within thy skin. If any one had begun to rehearse a history say not, I know it well; and if he relate it not right and fully, shake not thine head, twinkle not eyes, and snigger not thereat; much less maist thou say, It is not so; thou deceivest thyself."—*L. B. Walford in Critic.*

Books Received.

The Magnet of Death. By Lew Vanderpoole. New York.

The Anglomaniacs. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

Love and Lore. By Edgar Saltus. New York: Belford & Co. 50 cents.

Dear Daughter Dorothy. By A. G. Plympton. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.

Zoe. By the Author of "Miss Toosey's Mission." Boston: Roberts Bros. 60 cents.

The Riversons. A Novel. By S. J. Bumstead. New York: Welch Fraeker company.

Cardinal Newman. By Richard H. Hutton. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

English Writers. An Attempt Towards a History of English Literature. By Henry Morley. LL. D. The Fourteenth Century. In two books. Book II. London: Cassell & Co.

Protest. Against Granting to Private Individuals the Use of Government Piers, etc.

Unity Pulpit. Sermons of M. J. Savage. (Five cents each.) Boston: George H. Ellis.

Fables, Anecdotes, and Stories for Teaching Composition. Boston: School Supply Co.

John Rutledge Jr. A Novel with a Purpose. New York: Emerson Pub. Co. 50 cents.

Hermia Suydam. By Gertrude Franklin Atherton. New York: J. W. Lovell Co. 50 cents.

A Fellow of Trinity. By Alan St. Aubyn and Walt Wheeler. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

The Winds, the Woods, and the Wanderer. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.25.

Old Creole Days. By George W. Cable. Cameo edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Not of Her Father's Race. By William T. Meredith. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

Half a Dozen Boys. An Everyday Story. By Anna Chapin Ray. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Indian Tales. By Rudyard Kipling. Authorized Edition. New York: United States Book Company.

International American Conference. (Eleven Pamphlets.) Washington: Government Printing Office.

Stories Told at Twilight. By Louise Chandler Moulton. With illustrations. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.25.

Kellogg's Lists. 1,802 Family Newspapers of the better class. Chicago: A. N. Kellogg Newspaper company.

The Viscountess. By Leon Barracand. With illustrations by Emil Bayard. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.

Memorials of William Mulready, R. A. By Frederic G. Stephen. New York: Scribner & Welford. $1.25.

Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys. Third Annual Report. Chicago: La Monte, O'Donnell & Co.

Belief in God. Its Origin, Nature, and Basis. By Jacob Gould Schurman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Brampton Sketches. Old-Time New England Life. By Mary B. Claflin. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Evelyn Gray. The Victims of Our Western Turks. A Tragedy in Five Acts. By H. I. Stern. New York: John B. Alden.

Life with the Forty-Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers. By Henry T. Johns. (Private.) Washington: Henry T. Johns.

Renee (La Curée.) In the Whirlpool of Napoleon's Reign. By Emile Zola. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 25 cents.

The Painter Poets. Selected and edited, with an illustration and notes. By Kineton Parkes. London and New York: Walter Scott.

Count Tolstoi's Gospel Stories. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Trees of Northeastern America. Illustrations from original sketches. By Charles S. Newhall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The New South. By Henry W. Grady. With a character sketch of Henry W. Grady by Oliver Dwyer. New York: Robert Bonner's Sons.

The Rev. Calvin Fairbank During Anti-Slavery Times. Edited from his manuscript. Chicago: Patriotic Publishing company.

In Ole Virginia; or, Marse Chan, and other stories. By Thomas Nelson Page. Cameo edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Story of Scotland. From the Earliest Times to the Present Century. By John Mackintosh, LL. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

A Fable for Critics. By James Russell Lowell, with vignette portraits of the author's de quibus Fabula narratur. Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. $1.

The Soul of Pierre. By Georges Ohnet. Translated from the French by Mary J. Serrano. Original illustrations by Emile Bayard. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. $2.

The Struggle for Bread. A Discussion of Some of the Wrongs and Rights of Capital and Labor. By Leigh H. Irvine. Third edition. New York: John B. Alden; 50 cents and 25 cents.

Narrative of Capt. Coignet (Soldier of the Empire). 1776–1850. Edited from the original manuscript by Lorédan Larchey. Translated from the French by Mrs. M. Carey. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.50.

American Geological Railway Guide; Giving the Geological Formation at Every Railway Station, with Altitudes Above Tide Water, Etc. By James MacFarlane, Ph. D. Second edition. Revised and enlarged. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Adventures of Thomas Pellow of Penryn, Mariner. Three and Twenty Years Among the Moors. Written by himself and edited, with an introduction and notes, by Dr. Robert Brown. Illustrated. London: T. Fisher Unwin. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Periodicals Received.

Civics. No. 4. New York.
Monist. October. Chicago.
Vidette. May. Normal, Ill.
Nationalist. October. Boston.
Babyhood. October. New York.
Book Chat. October. New York.
Homemaker. October. New York.
Kindergarten. October. Chicago.
Book News. October. Philadelphia.
Table Talk. October. Philadelphia.
Catholic World. October. New York.
Medical Standard. October. Chicago.
No Name Magazine. October. Baltimore.
College and School. October. Utica, N. Y.
Public School. October. Bloomington, Ill.
Elite Banjoist. October and November. Chicago.
Quarterly Journal of Economics. October. Boston.
Northwestern Medical Journal. August. Minneapolis.
Macmillan's Magazine. October. London and New York.
California Bankers' Magazine. August. San Francisco.
Christian Metaphysician. September and October. Chicago.
Bulletin Bibliographique de la Librairie Francaise. September. Paris.

RAILROAD RULES MANY YEARS AGO.

Interesting Document in the Possession of Jenks Perkins.

The railroad veteran, Jenks Perkins, is the possessor of a copy of the rules of the Syracuse and Utica railroad, now a part of the great New York Central system, which is a curiosity. They are headed:

Syracuse and Utica railroad. Rules and regulations to be observed by all persons employed on this road. Adopted June 15, 1849.

Regarding free passengers the following resolutions of the Board of Directors, adopted June 4, 1849, reads:

Resolved, That the only persons connected with other railroads who are allowed a free passage over this road are the directors, Treasurers, Secretaries, and Superintendents of the several companies composing the main line between the Hudson River and Buffalo and the Oswego and Syracuse railroad company and such persons as may by the certificate of a Superintendent be on business for one or more of the companies.

Resolved, That the conductors of this road are charged to allow no person to pass free upon the trains under their charge other than those designated in the foregoing resolution.

Enginemen must approach the tunnel under the canal at Syracuse with great care, and if a flag at the signal point cannot be seen must stop and send a man ahead, in order to know that the way is clear.

The enginemen will blow the whistle on approaching Utica and the tunnel and also in case of any person or animal being on the track, or on approaching a party at work on the track, and on approaching every station.

The brakeman must always be prepared to brake on the usual signal from the engineer. At stations it is the duty of the brakeman to take the supply of water and to help throw wood except when engines have two firemen, and then it is the firemen's duty to take water.

Astrologer's Prediction for the Close of the Month.

17th. Visit thy friends.
18th. Uncertainty reigns. Be very careful.
19th. Court, marry, deal with others and push thy business.
20th. Travel and remove.
21st. Sell before 2 p. m., after which buy carefully.
22d. Much uncertainty prevails this day.
23d. Buy after 1 p. m. (but not before) and push thy business.
24th. Court the fair and pay visits.
25th. Keep clear of writing and contracts this day.
26th. Keep quiet and avoid women.
27th. Make contracts and sign writings in the evening.
28th. Travel. Deal with lawyers and others.
29th. A very uncertain day. Be careful.
30th. Sell. But for all else the day is evil.
31st. Favorable influences prevail in the evening.

Female troubles
Arising from chlorosis or anæmia are
Promptly cured by use of the tonic
Excelsior Springs (Mo.) Waters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for Over Fifty Years by Millions of Mothers for their Children Teething with Perfect Success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

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When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

SOME PLAIN, HARD FACTS.

HOW THE TARIFF BILL WAS ENGINEERED THROUGH CONGRESS.

Dickering in Behalf of Special Interests—The West and the Farmers Get the Worst of It Every Time—Edmunds' Maple Sugar Ultimatum—Revision by and for the Protected Manufacturers—Senator Plumb's Vain Struggle.

Washington special to St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) Oct. 10: A letter in Senator Cullom's possession would make an interesting contribution to the inside history of recent tariff legislation. It was written by Senator Edmunds. Senator Cullom at the time had charge of pairs for the Republicans. Senator Edmunds had gone away, and didn't know whether he would get back in time to vote on the conference report, so he wrote to Senator Cullom telling him how he wanted to be paired. The interesting part of the letter was the declaration of Senator Edmunds that under a certain contingency he was to be counted against the report and against the Tariff bill. The Senator's position was stated distinctly and emphatically. The contingency was the bounty on maple sugar.

When the sugar schedule was before the Senate during the first consideration of the bill an amendment was adopted putting a bounty on maple sugar. The pretext for this action was that a bounty feature had been incorporated for sugar made of cane, sorghum, and beets to offset the reduction of duty. The venerable Senator Morrill, known as "the Father of the War Tariff," was greatly interested. Senator Aldrich, who had charge of the bill, went around among the Republican Senators. He told them that Senator Morrill had his maple sugar bounty deeply at heart. He asked them to vote for the amendment, saying that it would be stricken out in conference. The Senate indulged in an hour's fun-making over the "sap-boiling" proposition, and then added the amendment to the bill.

The bill went into conference. One of the conferrees declared openly that the maple sugar bounty was to be stricken out. Then came Senator Edmunds' letter. The Senator wrote that if the conference committee reported in favor of a bounty on cane, sorghum, and beet sugar and left out maple sugar he was to be paired against the report. If maple sugar was included for the bounty he was to be paired for the report. Senator Cullom showed the letter. The maple sugar bounty is in the new tariff. It will distribute annually $1,000,000 among 1,000 farmers in the State of Vermont. Sap-boiling is not an infant industry. It is a monopoly enjoyed by the owners of sugar maple groves in Vermont. These sap-boilers manufacture about so much maple sugar every year, and they get their own price for it. Under the new tariff they will get the old price and the bounty added. The provision which limits the bounty payments to those who make 500 pounds or more tends to confine the operation of the bounty still more closely to Vermont. There wasn't a Senator on either side of the chamber, outside of the Vermont Senators, who thought the maple sugar bounty was proper. But it is in the bill.

Duty on Hides.

When a Western Senator in the interest of cattle-raisers of this country proposed to put a duty on hides the chief opposition came from Senator Dawes of Massachusetts. Senator Dawes went among the Senators on his side of the chamber and assured them that if the tariff was put on hides the effect would be most disastrous in his State. He said he was certain that it would cause six Republican districts in Massachusetts to send Democrats to the next Congress.

When Senator Teller of Colorado advocated the new duty on lead his argument to his associates on the Republican side was political. He said that if this was not done the Republican party might make up its mind to lose all of the Representatives from the Mountain States.

Senator Plumb moved to cut the duty on spruce lumber. Senator Frye was up in arms at once. He said if that was done Maine would go Democratic.

Senator Mitchell had letters from Oregon and telegrams from California, which he used effectually. These States insisted on a provision permitting the importation of brandy to be used in the reinforcement of California wines. The House put in the provision. The Senate threatened to strike it out. Senator Mitchell came forward with his letters and telegrams, showing that if the demand was not acceded to California would surely go Democratic.

A proposition was made in the Senate to reduce the duty on men's buck gloves $1.50 a dozen. These gloves are made at Gloversville, N. Y. The House had increased the duty $1.50 a dozen. The motion to cut brought Senator Hiscock to his feet. He made a speech against it and then appealed to Republican Senators in the cloak room. He said: "This is the only thing I have got in the bill. If the cut is made it will imperil New York State." Forther on Senator Hiscock used the same argument on the quiet for an advance on cuffs and collars, the Troy product. He said it would be very hard to carry New York unless there was an increase of tariff on collars and cuffs. Since the bill passed the manufacturers' price for men's buck gloves has gone up just $1.50.

On the outside there has been much fair and patriotic talk about protection of home industries. On the inside tariff legislation has degenerated into a grab for special interests. Senator Cameron during the pending of the bill placidly remarked to a fellow Senator that he had a very simple duty to perform in the tariff legislation.

"What is that?" asked the Senator.

"To vote every time for the highest duty proposed," replied the Pennsylvanian, with a smile.

Those people who have been criticising Plumb, Paddock, and Pettigrew for voting against the Republican Tariff bill of 1890 seem to have forgotten that Senator Cameron voted against the Republican Tariff bill of 1883. He not only voted against the party bill then but he appealed to other Republicans to join him. His argument was that the Republican party should stand firm against any reduction of the tariff.

What the Senate Is.

Somebody once asked Tom Bowen of Colorado what kind of a body the United States Senate was. "The Senate," replied the Colorado Senator, "is a body composed of a lot of fellows who don't care a d—n what happens to the rest of the world so long as they don't get hurt." This illustrates exactly the principle upon which the Tariff bill was handled in the Senate. It was a case of every Senator for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Because three Senators declined to fall into line and vote for the bill framed on this principle they are charged with treason to the Republican principles.

Eight Republicans drafted the McKinley bill. Six of them from manufacturing districts. One is from the Pacific coast. Just one, John H. Gear of Iowa, is from the agricultural heart of the country. For weeks these eight men listened to the statements of manufacturers. The investigation was necessarily ex parte. On this evidence and on the natural bias of the six Representatives from manufacturing districts the Tariff bill was made up. It went through the House virtually unchanged under the new rules.

Of the six Republicans Senators on the Finance Committee, to which the bill went when it reached the Senate, only one is from a Granger State—William B. Allison of Iowa. Three of the six are from manufacturing centers east of the Alleghanies. One is from the Pacific coast.

In the Senate the bill underwent somewhat different treatment from that given it in the House. It was materially amended by the Senators of the agricultural States standing together upon several issues for the benefit of their section. But, as has already been told, "the deliberative body" allowed the grabbing of special interests to occasionally get the better of its patriotic judgment.

The bill went to conference upon the differences between the two branches, and there much which had been gained in the Senate for the agricultural interests was lost in the various compromises. The conferrees were chosen from among the manufacturing contingent. The short of it is that this tariff legislation has been by, of, and for the manufacturing interests of the country. The crop-raiser has not had a fair show at any stage of the game.

Plumb in War-Paint

One sturdy personality and one ready voice continuously and consistently fought this one-sided revision of the tariff from beginning to end. Senator Plumb of Kansas repeatedly unmasked the injustice and the selfishness of the manufacturing interests. He was denounced by the Eastern newspapers, accused of treason to Republican principles, and was read out of the party. He was outvoted upon proposition after proposition which he offered with a view of giving the agricultural interests some direct benefit from the revision. At the end of the debate on the bill in the Senate the Kansas Senator offered an amendment. His purpose was to substitute gradually for this one-sided ex parte revision of the tariff a method which would give every interest in the tariff an impartial showing. He proposed to establish a standing tariff commission. Salaries sufficient to permit good Commissioners to give their whole time to the work were provided. These Commissioners were to investigate the cost of manufactures. They were to examine into the striking discrepancies between cost prices and selling prices. They were to range through the whole field of industrial economy and to seek for facts, not arguments. Upon the evidence which this commission would take and the conclusion which it would reach Senator Plumb believed that a just tariff might be framed. The Senate let the amendment go through. It seemed eminently wise and proper. The storm which followed was well veiled, but it was terrific. The manufacturers and their faithful agents in and out of Congress came down on the Plumb commission amendment with both feet. The forces and influences arrayed against the commission idea were tremendous. An honest and expert investigation into the cost and profit of manufacturing was the very thing the manufacturers didn't want. Then the Democrats arrayed themselves solidly against the commission plan of getting at the truth about the tariff. It was just like the Democrats. They voted for the Plumb commission. Then they suddenly awakened to the fact that it would take the tariff question out of politics. They turned against the commission to a man. Manufacturers and Democrats joined hands in unholy alliance behind the doors of the conference-room. The Plumb commission proposition was stricken out of the bill before the ink was fairly dry. It was the redeeming feature of the bill which would have reconciled the crop-raiser to the advantages given the manufacturer. It held out the probability of early changes to correct the inequalities and mistakes made. It embodied the opportunity to learn the truth about the tariff and to meet with sworn testimony and exact figures the wild assertions of the free-traders. It was intended to let in daylight upon the ways of trusts and combinations. It would have drawn, plain and clear, the line between legitimate and illegitimate profits. It banished the wiles of the politicians. It was not wanted by those who practice demagogy.

The proposition was characteristic of Senator Plumb. In every line it was the application of hard common-sense to the tariff question. This man is the personification of the practical. He is very close to the masses and to every-day life. All the newspapers in the State of Kansas and many from surrounding States come to him and are scanned regularly with the practiced eyes of a newspaper man. No one in the Senate has such an array of correspondents on every conceivable topic. No letter comes to this Senator and remains unanswered. Instead of being outside of his party on the tariff question it is more probable that he is the mouthpiece of the Republican masses between the eastern line of Illinois and the Rocky Mountains.

BLAINE AND M'KINLEY DIFFER.

This May Keep the Secretary from Speaking in Milwaukee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Milwaukee Sentinel.]—Mr. Blaine's going to Wisconsin depends not a little on his relations with Napoleon McKinley. During the last few days several letters and messages have passed back and forth between the two, and from what can be learned it does not appear that McKinley wants Mr. Blaine to help him and Mr. Blaine does not seem extremely anxious to make speeches in the Ohioan's district. The real difference between them dates, it is said, from the arguments in the Ways and Means Committee room over reciprocity eight months ago. Mr. McKinley still claims that the reciprocity features of the Tariff bill are all fudge; that Mr. Blaine originally urged reciprocity simply to get free hides for New England [it had them], and that the South American countries do not produce anything that we want in exchange for the machinery which they want to buy of us. The fact that Mr. La Follette supported Mr. McKinley in this view of the matter is also credited with some share of responsibility for Mr. Blaine's indecision about speaking in Wisconsin.

The Associated Press.

Memphis *Avalanche* (Dem.): A word as to this oft-repeated slander of the Associated Press, that it is a Republican institution.

It is entirely non-partisan [or rather it is 75 per cent Democratic]. Three out of the five members of the joint Executive Committee of the Western Associated Press are Democrats who publish Democratic newspapers. The entire management is in their hands.

The manager of the entire Eastern branch of the association is a Democrat. Out of 100 employés of the New York office ninety are Democrats, and every important position except one is held by men who vote the Democratic ticket.

The manager of the Philadelphia office and of the Boston office and of all the principal offices throughout the East and a majority of those in the West are Democrats.

No Associate Press dispatch comes from a Southern State that is not written and filed by a Democrat, and yet the Northern newspapers publish them without question.

The question of politics in the management of the Associated Press has never been allowed to enter into the discussion, or in any respect whatever influence the action of either Republican or Democratic proprietors charged with the responsibility of managing the business.

The Last Chance.

On Oct. 14 the Chicago and Northwestern railway company will sell first-class excursion tickets to Western and Northwestern points at half rates, one fare for the round trip, tickets good returning thirty days. Ticket offices, Nos. 206 and 208 Clark street, Western avenue station, and passenger station corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

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The Vicar of Wakefield and Its Illustrators.
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Martha Corey.
A Tale of the Salem Witchcraft. By Constance Goddard Du Bois. $1.25.
The same material drawn upon by Longfellow for his "New England Tragedies" is here used with greater fullness and with no less historical exactitude. The story has for its background the dark and gloomy pictures of the witchcraft persecution, of which it furnishes a thrilling view. It is remarkable for bold imagination, wonderfully rapid action, and continued and absorbing interest.

Eric; or, Little by Little.
A Tale of Roslyn School. By Frederic W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archdeacon of Westminster. New Illustrated Edition. With 78 original designs by Gordon Browne. 12mo, $2.00.
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BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH. By Frank Barrett. Lovell's International Series, No. 125. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.
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A BLACK BUSINESS. By Hawley Smart. Lovell's Westminster Series, No. 14. Paper, 25c.
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

F. ARCHER, Chicago: Ask a physician.

NOTARIUS, Chicago: Consult any standard grammar.

CANNER, Chicago: Inquire at any large grocery store.

JOHN M. POWSIDE, Davenport, Ia.: Oct. 10 is the date meant.

J. M. SMITH, Chicago: The population of Cook County by the last census was 1,189,259.

L. W. W., Grant Park, Ill.: Cannot find the decision. Consult the proper book in a lawyer's office.

RENE CARCASSONNE, Chicago: Look in the business part of the Directory and apply at one of the places advertised.

C. W. DUTTON, Wheaton, Ill.: *Tobacco* is a publication of the kind you seek. Address No. 102 Chambers street, New York City.

G. F. BELKNAP, Chicago: The tariff at present on tin-plate is one cent a pound. After July 1, 1891, it will be two and a half cents.

L. R. PRENTISS, Chicago: The United States Supreme Court Judges are M. W. Fuller, S. J. Field, J. P. Bradley, J. M. Harlan, Horace Gray, Samuel Blatchford, L. Q. C. Lamar, and D. J. Brewer.

H. S. A., Chicago: The Consuls at Berlin, Brussels, London, Paris, Rome, and Vienna are W. H. Edwards, G. W. Roosevelt, John C. New, J. L. Rathbone, A. O. Bourne, and Julius Goldschmidt, respectively.

WILLIAM N. C., Chicago: Verse in English is measured by feet, not by syllables. A work on prosody will explain it thoroughly. The last line of the poem you send would not be improved by the substitute you suggest. A single verse is a stanza. The one inclosed in your letter is a quatrain.

ROBERT FORT, Chicago: The Minneapolis *Tribune* under date of Oct. 13, 1887, contained an editorial that slurred Mrs. Cleveland. It said that she had married Mr. Cleveland solely for the position that he held and made other uncalled-for remarks. One of the editors of the paper was burned in effigy by an indignant crowd of citizens. The editorial was deprecated by everybody.

A READER, No. 794 Rockwell street: San Marino is the smallest independent republic in the world, its area being but thirty-three square miles. The Capital is a city of 1,600 people and bears the name of the State. The government is by a Great Council of sixty members, chosen equally from the nobles, the burgesses, and the rural districts. From this council twelve members are chosen as a court of last resort. There are Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the Exchequer and a regular budget. Two Captains Regent, elected every six months, represent the State per se.

Books on the Eight-Hour Movement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you inform me if there is a book published on the "Eight-Hour Movement" and who the publishers are? A. R. HUGHES.

[There are a number of such works. Apply at the Public Library.]

No Regular Pensions for Consuls' Widows

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you inform me whether the widow of a United States Consul who died of yellow-fever while awaiting leave of absence from his post is entitled to a pension? WIDOW.

[It would require a special act of Congress for such a pension to be obtained.]

John Law.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Who was John Law and what was his system of banking? Did he make a success? G. D. BUTTERFIELD.

[John Law was a Scotchman, born in the year 1671. He went to Paris and established a Government bank under the patronage of the King, who was directly responsible for the scrip issued. The bank floated the celebrated Mississippi scheme and the end was disaster. Law died in 1729.]

The Strauss Orchestra.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you tell us briefly something about the Strauss orchestra. A READER.

[The Strauss orchestra was organized about sixty-seven years ago and has been in existence ever since. Though its home has been in Vienna from the time it was established its activity has not been wholly confined to that city, as it has undertaken various concert tours during that period, even visiting England, where its performances aroused a wide-spread enthusiasm. Of the three sons of the elder Johann Strauss each has conducted the orchestra in turn, the present conductor being the youngest of the brothers, Eduard Strauss. The others, Josef and Johann the younger, are both well known today as having written not a little of that class of music which has made the family famous. For the last twenty-eight years Johann has entirely given up conducting for composing and is best known as a writer of music. Among his works are the operas, "Fledermaus," "Merry War," "Gypsy Baron," etc., and the waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube." Since the death of Josef Strauss Eduard Strauss has been the sole conductor of the organization. The career of Johann Strauss, the elder, as the conductor of the Strauss orchestra, extended from 1823 to 1849. That of Johann Strauss, his son, and the composer of the operettas, from 1844 to 1862. That of Josef, from 1853 to 1870. That of Eduard, the present leader, from 1862 until now. Up to the present time, from the pen of these four composers, there have appeared no less than 1,360 works. An extended account of the orchestra and its leaders appeared in THE TRIBUNE of April 20, 1890.]

Since the return of the summer tourists the trade in fine pianos has been so active that Mr. George W. Lyon of Lyon, Potter & Co. has taken another trip to New York to select a supplemental fall order for his firm from the factory of Steinway & Sons. With these magnificent instruments and the elegant A. B. Chase, George W. Lyon, and Lester pianos purchasers are sure to find an instrument to please their individual taste at the piano warerooms, 174 and 176 Wabash avenue.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCT. 10.—THE SECRETary of State issued licenses today to the following:

The Columbian Tree Planting and Transporting company, at Chicago; to plant trees by patent process; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, O. L. Mann, W. W. Caldwell, C. D. Gulley.

The Mechanical Riding School company, at Chicago; to lease and control a mechanical riding school; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, A. G. Wheeler, G. B. Lathrop, George A. Jacob.

The Staver & Abbott Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture carriages, harness, etc.; capital stock, $400,000; incorporators, Lowe Emerson, H. C. Staver, and others.

The Phillips Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell machinery, etc.; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Elwood C. Phillips, Joseph L. Holmes, and M. L. Gridley.

The American Purifying company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell acids and chemicals, etc.; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, H. C. Caulkins, Emile P. Voisard, and C. L. Bartlett.

The Hoffman Chemical company, at Chicago; to manufacture and sell chemicals, etc.; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, J. J. Hoffman, J. S. Stevens, and W. G. Cook.

The Mazarin Catering company, at Chicago; to establish cafes; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Samuel Lederer, F. W. Mehlhop, and C. F. Philbrick.

The American-European Excursion, Transportation and Advertising company, at Chicago; to do a general advertising and transportation company; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, George W. Cole, R. W. Field, and H. B. Gillespie.

The Goodwillie-Paepcke company, at Chicago; to manufacture all kinds of boxes; capital stock, $175,000; incorporators, A. W. Goodwillie, Herman Paepcke, and others.

The Waukegan City railway, at Waukegan; to construct a street railway; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, H. J. Page, F. D. Raymond, and W. A. Starin.

The Chicago Chemical Solution Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to manufacture and compound chemicals; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Thomas Welch Potts, G. W. Murphy, and C. H. Potts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, Oct. 10:

Forty-fifth st, 266 ft e of Grand boulevard, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 9 (C. W. Dabb to B. F. Rubel)	$ 4,250
South Chicago av, 25 ft s e of Schell, n e f, 75x 130 ft, dated Sept. 2 (J. B. Jackson to D. A. Peirce)	3,300
Bloom st, 100 ft s of Thirty-fourth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (estate of Pat Roche to J. Roche)	1,200
Twenty-fourth place, 75 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (estate of J. Castio to M. Castio)	1,500
Pierce place, 196 ft w of Wright st, s f, 19x121 ft, dated Oct. 8 (C. and G. Almof to A. Coyle)	2,550
Hinman st, 101¼ ft e of Robey st, n f, 25x126 ft, dated Oct. 9 (A. P. Hosmer to M. Waffenschmidt)	3,000
Fullerton av, 83 ft w of Perry av, n f, 20x83 ft, imp, dated Aug. 26 (J. Anderson to William L. Cain)	5,000
Wilmot av, s e of Armitage av, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 8 (William L. Cain to K. Ries)	4,200
Morgan st, 291 ft n of Fifty-first st, e f, 25x124⅜ ft, dated Sept. 1 (Steele & Cogan to P. Henz)	1,650
Sixty-seventh st, 119 ft w of Langley av, n f, 36 x125 ft, dated Sept. 24 (W. T. Harkness to William M. Chase)	1,960
Greenwood av, 300 ft s of Sixty-third st, e f, 50x 161 ft, dated Sept. 25 (J. Wadsworth to K. A. Sullivan)	8,500
Hinman st, 101 ft e of Robey, n f, 25x126 ft, dated Oct. 9 (C. Waffenschmidt to A. P. Hosmer)	3,000
Madison st, n e cor of West Forty-sixth, s f, 50x175 ft, dated Sept. 2 (W. B. Kennedy to C. A. Moore)	12,500
Wharton st, 100 ft s of Fifty-first, w f, 50x158¾ ft, dated Oct. 9 (E. D. Meloy to B. F. Demuth)	6,250
Taylor st, 242 ft e of Campbell av, n f, 25x124⅜ ft, dated Sept. 2 (S. W. Rawson to H. William)	2,800
California av, 100 ft n of Twenty-first st, w f, 24x130 ft, dated Sept. 20 (O. McMahan to J. Sefr)	1,200
California av, 50 ft n of Twenty-first st, w f, 50x130 ft, dated Sept. 20 (same to F. Hlinka)	2,400
Goodspeed av, n. e. cor. of Eightieth st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Oct. 9 (Baird & Rowland to A. J. Michel)	1,200
Same property dated Oct. 9 (A. J. Michel to A. Fodesta)	1,200
Otto st, 115 ft w of Perry st, n f, 25x126¼ ft, dated Oct. 9 (A. Malmquist to C. Scheppler)	1,800
Morgan st, 150 ft s of Fifty-sixth, e f, 25x124⅜ ft, dated July 1 (J. S. Kendall to G. H. Thompson)	1,300

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

N e ¼, n e ¼, n w ¼, sec 13, 37, 14, s of I. B. L., dated March 18 (Lat Crane to F. M. Wimple)	10,000
Same property, dated Oct. 10 (F. M. Wimple to E. L. Kuhns)	14,000
Trumbull av, 439½ ft s of Colorado, e f, 75x116 ft, dated Sept. 12 (H. Nazro to S. A. Low)	2,125
Grand av, 150 ft s e of Hamlin, n e f, 50x127½ ft, dated Sept. 27 (B. Haas to A. L. F. Eilert)	1,500
Elizabeth av, s w cor of Seventy-ninth st, und ½, e f, 225x122 ft, dated Oct. 1 (E. C. Johnson to C. A. Gates)	3,924
McChesney av, 173 ft s of Sixty-fourth st, w f, 37½x122¼ ft, dated Aug. 22 (J. Kreston to J. A. Mussenden)	1,100
Same property, dated Aug. 22 (J. A. Mussenden to J. A. Christneame)	1,500
Flournoy st, 97 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 20x108¼ ft, dated Sept. 23 (F. E. and C. A. Needham to G. J. Williams)	5,000
School st, 275 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 2 (Weir & Craig Mfg. Co. to R. Craig)	2,000
Cornelia st, 186 ft w of Noble, s f, 25x127½ ft, dated Oct. 7 (F. W. Shepper to W. Papke)	2,325
Oglesby av, 108 ft n of Sixty-sixth st, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Aug. 23 (W. Wyles to McGoorty & Hefferan)	3,250
Drexel av, n w cor of Sixty-first st, e f, 165x165 ft, dated Sept. 10 (W. F. Monroe to F. M. Wimple)	12,375
Same property, dated Oct. 9 (F. M. Wimple to S. F. Meservey)	30,500
Sixty-ninth st, n w cor of Bishop, s f, 40x125 ft, dated July 31 (C. P. Dewey to C. W. and M. A. Nichols)	1,200
Sixty-sixth st, s e cor of Winter, n f, 43½x120 ft, dated Oct. 6 (J. I. McCauley et al. to G. J. Munroe)	21,000
Congress st, 203 ft w of Francisco, s f, 25x171 ft, dated Oct. 2 (J. M. Cunning to M. Scott)	5,500
Gordon terrace, 350 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 50x 109½ ft, dated Oct. 9 (Simmons & Gordon to S. Jones)	5,000
Gordon terrace, 300 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 50x 109½ ft, dated Oct. 9 (same to C. S. Givens)	5,000
Sixtieth st, 145 ft w of Webb av, s f, 50x124½ ft, dated Oct. 7 (A. L. Hayes to G. Fostello)	2,000
Twentieth st, 174 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 9 (W. Fenger to T. Dau)	1,050
Hasting st, 72 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x123 ft, dated Oct. 9 (L. Krieg to H. Krieg)	3,500
The premises No. 95 North Francisco st, dated Oct. 4 (E. D. Kelly to C. H. Longman)	3,000
St. Lawrence av, 273 ft s of Seventieth st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 4 (A. F. Place to T. A. Hewitt)	1,650
Winchester av, 408 ft s of Polk st, e f, 24x114½ ft with other property, dated Oct. 8 (William P. Fitzpatrick to W. E. Toerpe)	6,000
Robey st, 60 ft s of Ogden av, w f, 48x114¼ ft, also Leavitt st, 161 ft s of Polk, e f, 25x136 ft, dated Oct. 7 (same to J. F. Lyon)	16,500
Bosworth av, 350 ft s of Addison, w f, 25x123⅜ ft, dated Oct. 1 (R. Waterman to H. Hoefer)	1,500
Oakley av, 64 ft s of Wilcox st, e f, 16x110 ft, dated Sept. 23 (M. and A. LeClair to D. K. Thomas)	6,500
Oakley av, 216 ft s of Van Buren st, e f, 20x127 ft, dated Oct. 9 (E. T. and W. A. Nettleton to A. G. Baer)	3,750
West Congress st, 125 ft w of W. 42d, n f, 50x125 ft, dated April 28 (T. P. Sheldon to W. J. Grant)	1,000
Lots 8, 9, 12, 13, 16, 17, Block 5, Irving Park Add., dated Oct. 8 (A. H. Hill to R. V. Brietzke)	1,200
7th av, 100 ft s of 99th st, w f, 125x125 ft, dated Oct. 10 (M. A. Lender to G. Lender)	4,500
Ewing av, 192 ft n of 97th st, e f, 25x124 ft with lot 36 s w, dated Oct. 10 (M. A. Lender to same)	1,200
Churchill st, 260 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 48x100 ft, dated Sept. 22 (M. Field to L. Haubold)	1,175
Addison av, 56¾ ft e of Haugan av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 9 (T. J. Clyne to E. Edgland)	1,400
Ashland av, s w cor of Center st, e f, 89x122 ft, dated Aug. 19 (J. R. Eiter to H. Fuhrmann)	1,000
Drexel blvd, 199 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 49¾x 180 ft, with lot in rear, dated Feb. 14 (W. H. Colvin to E. C. Huling)	12,437
Seventy-third st, n w cor of Jefferson av, s f, 48¾x125 ft, dated July 5 (L. H. Latta to C. W. Dickerson)	2,450
St. Lawrence av, 148½ ft s of Forty-eighth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 2 (M. C. Scofield to C. C. Haskin)	4,500
Larrabee st, 141 ft s of Fullerton-av, w f, 94x420 ft; also Fullerton av, 271 ft e of Larrabee st, n f, 29x141 ft, dated Sept. 16 (A. M. Lintz et al. to German Bethesda Diokonissen Society)	16,000
Loomis st, 49 ft s of Arthington st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated July 3 (G. Harris to M. L. Harris)	6,500
Grand terrace, 169 ft w of Stony Island av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 28 (C. L. Barron to W. L. Cain)	3,000
Dashiel st, 165 ft n of Twenty-eighth, w f, 24x 125 ft, dated Oct. 10 (T. H. Faile to J. Mohrmann)	1,150
Dashiel st, 189 3-10 ft n of Twenty-eighth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct 10 (Same to same)	1,150
Sacramento av, 333 ft n of Jackson st, e f, 24x 125 ft, e f, dated Sept. 28 (N. W. Ruster to J. D. Hobbs)	6,250
Ridgeway av, 200 ft s of Prince av, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Sept. 25 (J. D. Hobbs to N. W. Puster)	1,000
Seventy-fifth st, 535 ft w of State, s f, 125x133 ft, dated Sept. 24 (H. C. McCally to J. J. Fanning)	4,395
Farwell av, 251 ft s of Sixty-third st, w f, 25x 122¼ ft, dated Oct. 9 (A. E. Rose to J. H. Bell)	3,000
Dickey av, 144 ft e of Homan, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 8 (H. Francisco to W. M. Dee)	3,000
Fourteenth st, 192 ft e of Wood, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 9 (G. W. Rathgen to E. W. Schwerdtfeger)	1,300
Madison av, 160 ft n of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 25x 192 ft, dated Oct. 1 (M. L. Pearce to F. J. Wessel)	3,125
West Jackson st, near West Forty-fifth st, 40 lots, dated Sept. 1 (M. E. Wood to F. E. Ballard)	24,000
Sixty-third st, s e cor of Langley av, n f, 55½x 110 ft, dated Sept. 23 (G. B. Horr to T. B. Marsh)	5,500
Twenty-first st, 216 ft w of California av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 12 (C. Kuehn to F. Smitn)	1,625
Loomis st, bet Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh sts, e f, 75x124 ft, dated March 31 (C. E. Piper to G. E. Reineke)	1,200
Schell av, s e cor of Seventy-ninth st, w f, 180x 125 ft, dated Aug. 30 (M. B. Rich to J. A. Bailey)	2,800
Wright st, 40 ft s of Seventy-fourth, e f, 80x166 ft, dated Sept. 17 (L. A. Ender to C. C. Rush)	14,000
South Chicago av, s of Stony Island av, n e f, 50x134 ft, dated Sept. 5 (H. Cunningham to E. C. Dekker)	1,300
School st, 98½ ft e of Clark, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 9 (C. Lund to W. W. Marr)	3,500
Butterfield st, near Fifty-seventh, w f, 25x98 ft, dated May 24 (F. Grossman to M. A. Hageman)	1,000
Wood st, bet Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth, w f, 75x125 ft, also Winchester st, bet Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Oct. 4 (M. Schmeisthal to J. S. Bonner)	15,000
Page st, bet Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh, w f, 35x125 ft, dated Oct. 4 (F. N. Gage to P. C. King)	2,000
Oakdale av, 128 ft e of Siminary, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Sept. 25 (E. Edgland to H. Rohkam)	3,800
Loomis st, 100 ft n of Ninety-first, w f, 100x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (H. H. Thomas to W. C. Fletcher)	1,300
Law av, 250 ft n of Polk st, w f, 50x106¼ ft, improved, dated Oct. 1 (G. Blankausee to S. Pirie)	8,000
Bushnell st, 225 ft e of Portland av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept 24 (H. E. Buell to E. Sherlock)	1,900
Turner av, 100 ft s of West Thirteenth st, w f, 100x124 ft, with 25x124 ft on Spaulding av, dated June 10 (F. W. E. Henkel et al. C. W. Pfeiffer)	3,175
Paulina st, s w cor of Fiftieth, e f, 46x125 ft, dated June 27 (J. McGregor to H. and K. Nichmel)	1,225
Emerald av, 95 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, e f, dated Oct. 8 (S. Shutz to M. Welch)	1,225
Nineteenth st, 150 ft w of Laflin, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 2 (V. Maleha to J. F. Stepida)	3,500
Twenty-ninth st, 250 ft w of South Park av, n f, 25x115 ft, dated Aug. 13 (J. L. Jerome to G. Partridge)	3,125
Washington st, w of Hamlin av, s f, 24x158 ft, dated March 4 (J. J. Cullinan to C. J. Anderson)	1,100
Jeffery av, 250 ft s of Eighty-second st, e f, dated July 1 (C. Drake to J. Schnell)	4,500
Flournoy st, 240 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 8 (G. W. Williams to S. C. Postwait)	9,000
Menomonee st, 316 ft w of Wells, n f, 25x104 ft, dated Oct. 7 (G. Schwamb to W. Kuessel)	2,500
McChesney av, 73 ft n of Sixty-eight st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 10 (J. Fitzpatrick to C. Leonard)	1,000
St. Lawrence av, 48¼ ft s of Forty-fourth-st., e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 15 (H. Dibblee to F. Espert)	28,000
Gross av, 168 ft n of Ninety-third st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 14 (J. L. Atley to A. A. Odell)	1,000
Paulina st, 279 ft s of Tuttle, e f, 50x165 ft, dated April 21 (F. Beckmann to A. B. Pryor)	3,000
South Park av, bet Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth sts, e f, 50x177 ft, dated Sept. 13 (L. A. Stong to G. J. Hilder)	1,600
OUTSIDE SALES.	
Kedzie av, s w cor of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh st, ex R. R., 80 acres, dated Sept. 30 (W. D. Henke to H. A. Piatt)	$ 28,000
One Hundred and Twenty-seventh st, cor of Homan av, 100 acres, dated Sept. 30 (F. Krumride to same)	85,000
Kedzie av, s w cor of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh st, 180 acres, ex R. R., dated Sept. 30 (H. A. Piatt to J. Gunzenhauser)	70,000
E ½, n e ¼, n w ¼ Sec 2, 29, 12, ex R. R., dated Oct. 10 (A. C. Schmidt to K. K. Knapp)	15,725
Madison st, s w cor of Union av, n f, 535x557 ft, dated July 21 (W. A. Tayler to J. Powers)	40,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

Fred Craube, one-story brick addition, No. 49 Perry st, to cost $1,500.

H. W. Higinbotham, one-story brick greenhouse, No. 228 Twenty-ninth st, to cost $2,500.

E. Schroder, one-story brick addition, No. 1194 Lake st, to cost $800.

J. Kratochna, two-story brick flats, No. 81 Liberty st, to cost $1,200.

J. W. Fernald, one-story brick warehouse, No. 583 Morgan st, to cost $8,000.

Cuno Wirths, two-story brick flats, No. 105 Emerson av, to cost $5,300.

Thomas Dougal, two-story brick factory, No. 139 Hickory av, to cost $3,000.

R. W. Lamburne, three-story brick flats, No. 13 Ray av, to cost $7,500.

David Frier, three-story brick front addition, No. 3723 Wentworth av, to cost $3,300.

H. Ellefson, two-story frame flats, No. 128 Humboldt st, to cost $1,800.

Board of Education, three-story brick school, Nos. 869 to 881 Maplewood st, to cost $60,000.

S. Ackerman, three-story brick flats, No. 693 South Washtenaw av, to cost $3,500.

C. E. Cessna, two-story frame dwelling, Homer and Milwaukee avs, to cost $1,000.

August Mahke, two-story brick store and flats, Campbell and Wabansia avs, to cost $2,500.

Joseph Klein, one-story frame cottage, No. 292 Woodside st, to cost $800.

George Kley, one-story frame cottage, No. 1218 Eddy st, to cost $500.

John Nelson, three-story brick flats, No. 1644 Fletcher st, to cost $3,500.

John McDonald, one-story frame cottage, No. 523 Perry st, to cost $1,000.

William Boss, one-story frame cottage, No. 118 Adelaide st, to cost $200.

John Keoske, one-story frame cottage, No. 927 Wrightwood av, to cost $700.

John Ehland, one-story frame cottage, No. 825 Nelson st, to cost $700.

William Small, one-story frame cottage, No. 6729 Michigan av, to cost $1,200.

J. L. Kuehn, two-story brick barn, No. 5407 Wabash av, to cost $300.

I. S. Washburn, addition, No. 5484 Monroe av, to cost $300.

Buckby, one-story frame addition, No. 820 Fifty-first st, to cost $1,200.

C. S. Snopt, two-story brick flats, Nos. 6907 and 6909 Yale st, to cost $8,000.

Christ Ranke, one-story brick cottage, No. 5353 Butterfield st, to cost $1,400.

E. Carlson, two-story brick flats, Wallace st, to cost $1,500.

M. Sheedy, one-story brick cottage, No. 230 Noble st, to cost $1,000.

A. M. Ritchie, two-story frame dwelling, No. 306 Woodside av, to cost $1,200.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

ADVICE FREE—PRACTICES IN ALL COURTS F. L. MAHANA, 204 Dearborn-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A 7-ROOM FLAT; NEWLY FURNISHED; $350 Pine-st. REED, 161 La Salle.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING IN AUDITORium and Indiana-av. car, gold watch and chain; name engraved in case. Return to PHILLIP and receive reward. 2803 Indiana-av.

LOST—SPANIEL DOG; SCAR ON HEAD; license 28,304. Return to GEO. E. MARSHALL, 110 and 112 Wabash-av., and receive reward.

LOST — POCKETBOOK CONTAINING SMALL amount of money. The finder will please return the same to 13 Bishop-court and keep the currency for their trouble.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, POCKETBOOK containing about $20, on Randolph-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., or on State-st. car. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 300 Stock Exchange Building.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON OCT. 8TH, one single stone diamond earring; a reward of $150 will be paid for its return to Hyman, Berg & Co., State and Madison-sts.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—V.: WILL BE AT MRS. B.'S SATurday, Oct. 11, in good season. L.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

HO! FOR PEERLESS PIERRE!

THE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG CITY DESTINED TO BE THE METROPOLIS OF THE UPPER MISSOURI VALLEY.

Any one interested in the West, and especially in the Northwest, who has not seen this grand location for a "Future Great" wholesale and manufacturing city on the longest river in the world, would be well paid by making a special visit to Peerless Pierre.

For the business-man and men of means who are looking for the best places in the West to invest I know of no other town or city on our western border, from Winnipeg, in Manitoba, on the north to San Antonio, Texas, on the south, that presents such wonderful opportunities as Pierre does just now. It is now the Capital of the new State of South Dakota and without a doubt on the 4th of November will be made the permanent Capital. Just take any good map and observe its location. It is about 450 miles from Minneapolis and St. Paul, and some 350 to 400 miles from Omaha on the big Missouri, which is navigable for 1,500 miles above. During the last eight years I have been traveling all along this Western border. There are numbers of good towns that will make nice cities of 10,000 to 15,000 population in the next fifteen years. Watertown, Aberdeen, Redfield, Huron, Mitchell, Brookings, and other towns in South Dakota will do this. Sioux Falls is already such a city. But the advantages of Pierre to become a large commercial city far overtop them all.

While in the next fifteen years these other towns will make nice young cities, as before mentioned, the peerless City of Pierre, so beautifully situated on the majestic Missouri, will in the same time develop into a grand manufacturing metropolis of 40,000 to 50,000 people, and will be equal in size to any three of the others. It is so placed just east of the Black Hills, a large region as rich in minerals as Colorado which has been little more than prospected as yet. Most of the year 1869 and part of 1870 I spent in the Territory, now State, of Wyoming.

All the northern half of Wyoming, a region also which has an untold wealth of minerals, besides having rich valleys well watered by rivers such as the Big Horn, Little Horn, and Powder Rivers. All that country lies just west of Pierre and the Black Hills, and Pierre is bound to be the metropolis and commercial as well as manufacturing city for that vast region of Northern Wyoming and western part of North and South Dakota.

On Tuesday next, Oct. 14th, all the roads run their last Harvest Home Excursions to the West for the season at half fare—that is, one single fare for the round trip, good for thirty days.

Now this is the last chance to make a cheap trip to see this new Chicago which will grow up there in a very few years, and many people will say a few years hence as they do now of Chicago: I might have gone to this City of Pierre in 1890 and for a very small sum secured, just before the Capital was permanently located there, property that would now be worth a fine fortune.

Some are doing this.

So all aboard with us on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, from Chicago to get in on the ground floor of Peerless Pierre. FRANK WAYLAND SEARLE.

PERSONAL—AFTER TRYING NOSTRUMS, DOCtors, and drugs, to grow older and worse, cut this out and send it to me, and I send you a package of Vitæ-Ore. Its unequaled antiseptic tonic power will remove the nidus of any ill. Proof at my expense. I am no quack doctor with a nostrum, but a public benefactor with a God-made remedy, nothing man makes equals—none but knaves will scoff. It challenges a comparison. It is the original that all imitate. It is a discovery. Like gold, it cannot by analyzed or synthetized. It is a puzzle to the scientist, an enigma to the medical student, a boon to the afflicted. It is a specific for diphtheria, all membraneous diseases, kidney, general debility, female complaints, loss of vitality, incurable ills. THEO. NOEL, Geologist, 858 Polk-st., Chicago, Ill.

ONE DAY'S MAIL BROUGHT THE FOLLOWING FROM THE NEW ENGLAND SKEPTICS:

VITÆ ORE has helped me wonderfully in relieving rheumatism and kidney complaint. I consider it superior in curative powers to everything else I have ever used. J. H. Colby, 38 Madison-st., Hartford, Ct.

J. Knox Hall, Hockanum, Ct.: I was laid up in bed with sciatic rheumatism for nearly two months. VITÆ-ORE relieved me entirely in three days. John Deedy, 102 Windsor-st.: VITÆ-ORE cured my child of malignant diphtheria after I had given up all hopes of saving her life. Ralph Mitchell, 40 Cedar-st., Hartford.: One package of VITÆ-ORE relieved me of rheumatism contracted in the blizzard of 1888; my blood also circulated better and I have gained fifteen pounds. P. P. Wilson, Putnam, Ct.: Piles and rheumatism were conquered in my case as though by magic; it is worthy the confidence of any one needing a true nature's remedy. Charles Neff, Cromwell, Ct.: I suffered with both kidney complaint and rheumatism, and one package made me feel much better. Wm. E. Smith, 20 Trumbull-st., Hartford: I had not eaten any meat, nor but two meals a day for three years: VITÆ-ORE set me once more as nature intended. Mrs. J. H. Barnum, The Goodwin, Hartford: For three days I applied VITÆ-ORE on painful soft corns and it thoroughly eradicated them. Lyman Root, Westfield, Mass.: I am 77 years old, but have suffered with piles and kidney complaint for ten years; nothing else ever done me so much good. I had La Grippe, Sore Throat, and was threatened with Pneumonia, and it cured me. I prefer VITÆ-ORE to all other medicines. Mrs. Fred Stokes, 289 Asylum-st., Hartford: I was relieved from three weeks' confinement to the house with severe rheumatism by the use of VITÆ-ORE. Each of the following indorses it in the highest words of praise:

Mrs. C. A. Alexander, 24 Rush-st.
Mrs. S. H. Allen, 373 Main-st.
Appollos Fenn, 42 Seyms-st.
C. D. Buck, Naubuc, Conn.
E. P. Miller, 566 Main-st.
John C. Wray, at Linus T. Fenn's.
Albert E. Cornwall, 119 Pearl-st.
Joseph F. Hubbard, Hartford.

HENRY GOETZ, City Agent,
Tacoma Building.

PERSONAL—THE WATCH WAR STILL RAGES. Gold-filled cases, elegantly engraved, warranted twenty years, fitted with a fine jeweled Elgin stem-wind movement, only $11.75, sold regular from $20 to $38; gold-plated chain and charm free. American stem-wind watches in silverine cases, warranted five years, reduced to $3.75. Nickel alarm clocks 75 cents. We lead them all on prices. See us before you buy any kind of a watch. We guarantee to save you money. Remember it costs you nothing to call on RICHARD T. WALLACE & CO., Wholesale and Mfg. Jewelers, 56 State-st.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS—A LARGE AND CAREfully selected stock for the fall trade. New designs in brooches, rings, etc. Terms as easy as ever. Goods delivered on first payment. My prices will interest you. A saving guaranteed to customers. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—LADIES' SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, moles, freckles, and warts removed by the electric needle. MRS. DR. HENNINGS, 139 La Salle-av.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Samples free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES ARE TICKLED TO death with Brown's Fidelity Cockroach Paste; the only sure remedy known for their complete destruction. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 34.

PERSONAL—ASTHMA SUFFERERS, TAKE NOtice—Instant relief guaranteed. Send address to Lock Drawer 164, Chicago P.-O., for free sample of Asthmalene.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HELPER STEEL RANGES, WITH MANY PATent improvements, superior to all others; 3 styles and many sizes for family use; (1) round firepot, (2) duplex grate, (3) flat grate. Ask your dealer for them, or send to manufacturers Chicago and Erie Stove Co. for free illustrated circular. Sold by P. J. DAEMICKE, 50 State-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LARD PRESS, STEAM jacket kettle, 90 and 45 gallon fire kettles, sausage stuffers. Address A 96, Tribune office

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at
25 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER, WITH $10,000, CASH, TO take two-thirds interest with me and purchase tract I have in view; subdivide; bargain; total, $30,000. Address Z 141, Tribune office.

POSTAGE-STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., OFFER FOR sale rare old coins, postage stamps of all nations, albums, and coin books; illustrated coin catalogue by mail ten cents.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of reference. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 523.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER OFFICE desk; price $30. Apply Room 14, Metropolitan Block.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES EXPECTING CONFINEment; advice in all woman's diseases; consultation at all times. MRS. DR CZARRA, 1409 Wabash-av

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 389 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one 11x14 crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT BOOKkeeper, to keep small set of tradesman's books to fill up spare time. First-class city references. Address A L 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FINE ART FURNITURE—Genteel young Englishman of 10 years' active experience in the high-class cabinet trade seeks an engagement with a leading Chicago firm Jan. 1st, or sooner; good general knowledge, highest recommendations and references. Address A L 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AS BOOKkeeper or correspondent; thoroughly competent to keep books by double entry or correspond in English and German. Address Z 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR BOOKkeeper in large business; experienced and expert in both lines of work; several years' experience in banking; exceptionally high references; bond furnished; age 30 years; married. Z 70, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE AND steady man of 30 as cashier, bookkeeper, or other general office work; speaks German; bonds given; German house preferred. Address Z 113, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BOOKkeeper and office man who is also a good salesman; salary moderate. Address Z 119, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, reliable young man as assistant bookkeeper; city references. Address A 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK BY A graduate P. C. P. registered; 10 years' experience; reference; single. Address A 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CONTRACTORS—YOUNG man, American, would like position in office of contractor or stone company, or on work; have held similar position. Address A 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHOE CLERK; HAVE had 4 years' experience. Address OWEN B. GROSS, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE, by reliable German man of 30 years, well educated, accurate at figures and habits, speaks and understands tolerably good English, willing to work for advancement. Address A 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; UNquestionable references and bond; willing to leave city. Address B 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ABSTRACT, REAL estate, or broker's office; 8 years' experience; reference. Address F. G. W., Box 57, Carlyle, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; German house preferred; first-class references. Address B 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS TIMEKEEPER, stockkeeper, or any responsible situation of trust where a thoroughly reliable man is the requisite; can commence immediately; reference given. Address B 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist; North Side preferred. A 12, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTND—BY COMPETENT STEnographer; four years' experience. Can furnish references. Address Y 148, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—CLOAKS—WANTED—A line of ladies' and children's cloaks for Pacific coast. Address Z 142, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for wholesale liquors; well acquainted in the North and Northwest, where I have an established trade. Can show good references and ask for an interview. Address W. H. EVANS, 50 De Kalb-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED clothing salesman with trade and unquestionable references is open for engagement for 1891; would also entertain proposition for furnishing goods; western territory. Address B 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgine and machine blacksmith; been foreman; sober and a hustler. Address Z 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER and jobber wants repairing or small jobs by day or contract. Address Z 136, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AS foreman of farm, ranche, stables, or any work where live stock is handled; can give best of references; not afraid of work. Address A 82, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of horse and do chores. Address B 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family by a Scotchman; temperate and sober man; good groom and driver; best of city references. Address A 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ON A GENTLEMAN'S place as coachman or general work. Address A 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN IN PRIVATE families; married man, with two children. Can give good reference. Address 519 State-st. GEO. LEWIES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GERman coachman. Three years' references. Call at 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS PROOFreader; good linguist and classic. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS BARtender; experienced; references, Y 41, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MANAGER, CORRESpondent, bookkeeper in publishing office; city reference. Address B 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PHYSICIAN AND SURgeon for a railroad, mining, or other corporation; have had very extensive experience as resident physician and surgeon in one of the largest general hospitals in Chicago. For references and further information, address A 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG man desires a place as waiter or general work, in hotel, private or boarding house. B 2, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED YOUNG lady in office; writing, assisting on books, etc. Address A 95, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT LADY STEnographer would like a half day position; hours say from 8:30 to 12:30 p. m.; rapid, accurate, and neat in execution; two years' practical work; unquestionable references; owns machine. Address B 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; experienced, capable, good speller, and attentive to business; references. A 36, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY STEnographer; experienced, rapid, accurate. References. Address B 79, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to care for children and sew, and the other to do second work; first-class references. 240 North Clark-st., near Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress, or to do second work in private family; good ref. Call at 1900 Dearborn-st., first flat.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MILLINER (TRIMmer). References. Address A 64, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EASTERN WIDOW, 35, cheerful and competent, with widower or bachelor as housekeeper; not menial. References. Address A 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS ASSISTANT manager and housekeeper in hotel, combined; no assistants needed but head manager; wages $200 a month; site of the World's Fair. Address B 4, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT FAmiliar with Board of Trade business; none other need apply. 8 Board of Trade.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, GERMAN, AT GOLL'S Pharmacy.

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN 16 TO 20 years of age to do office work; a permanent position to the right party. Address immediately, with references, naming salary expected, Z 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN office work; good penman; state where last employed. Address B 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK WITH GOOD handwriting; salary $8 per week; references required. Address B 97, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN UNDER 20 TO ACT AS stenographer and typewriter and also general office work; answer with references, and if owning machine; also salary expected. A 81, Tribune.

WANTED — GENTLEMAN STENOGRAPHER, caligraphist; ordinary speed, good penman and quick, accurate accountant; $75. 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. Sample by mail 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOTHING salesman. Address B 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED — SALESMAN — GROCERY, WITH some capital to take charge department in retail and wholesale house; good salary paid. Address B 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO CARRY A FIRST-class side line for grocery trade; city or on the road. Address B 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—STEELE-WEDELES COMPANY DEsires to engage salesman for the city and immediate suburbs; one who commands sufficient trade which will justly entitle him to the rank and salary of first-class salesman. Apply by letter or in person at our office, 179 South Water-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO TRAVEL AND take charge of a gang of salesmen. Liberal salary and expenses paid. Address at once with stamp, giving age, R. B. KNIFFIN, Nurseryman, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDgers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TEA AND cigar salesmen; useless to apply unless you have an established trade either in North Wisconsin, North Michigan, or Indiana. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY IN LAW OFFICE. Address Z 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 16 OR 17 TO LEARN SPECTACLE lens grinding. Address Z 115, Tribune office.

WANTED—CASH BOYS; INQUIRE OF W. W. LOCK with F. M. Atwood, n. e. cor Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—BOY TO DO GENERAL WORK IN wholesale coal office; one with experience preferred; must write good hand. Address A 69, Tribune office.

WANTED — OFFICE BOY WHO LIVES WITH his parents on North Side; reply in own writing. Address A 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A STORE—GOOD STRONG BOY about 15; good habits; salary $3 to $3.50. Address B 69, Tribune office.

WANTED — BOYS, BRIGHT AND HONEST; good pay. Apply to messenger office, Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY IN STOCK-YARDS office; $3 per week. Address B 75, Tribune.

Designers.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman accustomed to desinging. 549 "The Rookery."

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD WOOD CARVERS; STEADY work all winter to good men. Apply in person or by letter to CONWAY CABINET COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN TO take charge of four cylinder job presses; must be rapid workman (union); none others need apply; wages, $25; steady situation to the right man. Address W. F. ROBINSON & CO., Denver, Colo.

WANTED — TAILORS, FIRST-CLASS COATmaker and bushelman. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208.

WANTED—A CUTTER TO GO TO THE COUNtry; one who will work on bench when necessary preferred. Apply JOHN McCONVILL & CO., 207, 209 E. Jackson.

WANTED—GOOD TINNERS AT 427 MILWAUkee-av.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 CANDYMAKER, ON REtail counter goods. CHARLES H. SLACK, Wabash-av. and Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS. R. J. BERNER, 225 Dearbort-st., opposite postoffice.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS PAPER-CUTTERS, familiar with Sanborn cutters and others of the same kind; experienced label-cutters preferred. Address W. W. RUSSELL, Cincinnati, O.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horse in suburban town. Call at Room 9 Lakeside Building.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — BROKERS TO SELL LOTS IN A large subdivision at Hermosa, at the intersection of North-av. and Grand-av. Very liberal commissions paid.

GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$75 TO $250 A MONTH CAN BE MADE working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 2600 Main-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED — BOOK PEDDLERS TO CANVASS city and country towns; good pay. Address B. STEIN, 166 Fourth-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JOB PRESS FEEDERS. 161 Colorado-av.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC GENTLEman to introduce a new and superb illustrated edition of "Hogarth"; will guarantee $20 weekly for one order per day.

CARSON & SIMPSON, 152 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TWO BRIGHT FELLOWS TO COMplete evening class in telegraphy. Room 34, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BY A RETAIL DRY-GOODS HOUSE, a man accustomed to city credits and collections; state experience, where now employed, salary expected, and references. Address B 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN (WHITE or colored) for porter; must have good references; none but experienced men need apply.

LORD & THOMAS, 45 Randolph-st.

WANTED — ADVERTISER CONTEMPLATES starting weekly newspaper, wants man that can get advertising from the start; none other; will give interest in the paper but no salary. B 61, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER; MUST HAVE first-class recommendations. Apply at Room 37, 19 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY THAT CAN WRITE GOOD plain hand and use typewriter; state salary wanted or no attention paid. Address B 66, Tribune.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKkeeper. Call today between 3 and 5 p. m., Room 29, Lakeside Bldg.

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG LADY FOR CITY office work; one who knows something about bookkeeping; state salary expected; own handwriting. Address B 98, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A KIND MOTHERLY GERMAN woman, about 40, for general housework in small family; one who wants a home and permanent situation for several years; good wages paid; must speak English and be willing to leave city. Apply after 4 o'clock at 3655 Grand-blvd.

WANTED—A COOK AND LAUNDRESS, WILLING to go to suburbs; wages $5 per week; 2 in family; second girl kept; must bring references. R. C. GIVINS, office E. A. Cummings & Co., s. e. cor. of Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. References. 4513 Lake-av., second flat.

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family, good wages; must be good laundress; references, 3,600 Groveland-av.

WANTED — IN PRIVATE FAMILY AT ONCE, good girl for general housework; good cook and in every way a nice person will be paid good wages and have all reasonable privileges. 269 East Erie-st., third apartment.

WANTED—SWEDISH GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 3125 Rhodes-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS on plush and cloth work in the shop; good wages paid. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—WILL PAY HIGH WAGES TO NEAT, competent, intelligent girl to help in care of little children and sew; call Monday morning, Lord & Thomas, 45 Randolph-st. Ask for Mr. Erwin.

WANTED—GOOD NURSE GIRL. 3305 FOREST-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS PLAIN IRONER; bring reference. Housekeeper, St. Luke's Hospital, Indiana-av., below 14th.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTS TO LEARN water coloring on photographs and decorative work; any one taught in one hour free; $20 weekly. I. B. SNELL, Patentee, 474 Wabash-av., Room 10.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A FINANCIAL CORPORAtion with $250,000 paid up capital, doing a National business, desires to correspond with a few first-class solicitors and canvassers for Illinois, Indiana, and Eastern States; to men of ability, enterprise, and push exclusive territory will be given on liberal terms. Address Mutual Investment Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED — TEACHERS AND STUdents to procure members for our association; if you can only work part of your time it will pay you well. Also manager for branch office; position worth from $1,200 to $3,000 per year. National Library Association, 103 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS—DROP ALL TRASH—$7 A DAY UP—New catalogue FREE; bed-rock prices. Address N. B. LITTLE & CO., Room 37, 220 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE PINLESS Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Pinless Clothes Line Co., 17 Hermon-st., Worcester, Mass.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. C. A. LAMBERT, THE SUCCESSFUL AND noted oculist and aurist, has relocated in Chicago at rooms 10 and 11, third floor, 89 Madison-st. Hours 2 to 5 p. m.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

I WILL LOCATE DISEASE AND TELL YOUR EXact condition without asking a question. Heart disease—Will cure nine cases out of ten.

DR. J. FLOYD BANTON,
103 State-st.

OSBALDESTON'S MASSAGE AND SWEDISH Movement Cure Institute, office R. 38, 75 E. Madison-st.; school of instruction, n. e. corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GOOD PHYSICIAN, REGISTERED pharmacist, in Illinois; reasonable salary to right man. PHOSPHORIC ACID, Care Colburn, Bisks & Co., Peoria, Ill.

MACHINERY.

ASSORTMENT OF 22 KINDS OF STEAM ENgines and boilers, 2 to 25 horse-power, stationary and marine; own manufacture; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT of good second-hand engine lathes, iron planers, shapers, drill presses, milling machines, punchers, shears, etc., taken in exchange for our tools; will sell them cheap. We have in stock and in process of construction a full line of above machines, new, of the latest improved designs.

THE LODGE & DAVIS MCH. TOOL CO.,
68 and 70 S. Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

WE FURNISH ROLLER BEARINGS FOR LINE shaft, 30 days' free trial; also for wind-mills, wagons, and bicycles; the roller is better than ball-bearing, and we guarantee the saving in power will increase speed 10 per cent; no oil, no friction, no wear. Address Factory, Western Springs, Ill.

WANTED — TO BUY SECOND-HAND IRON lathes, planers, punches, shears, steam hammers, and other iron working machinery. Address A Z 30, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DO NOT SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I have set prices on them. Address J. WRONSKI, 400 State-st. Gents' clothes only.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing. Address M. G., 2206 State-st.

I WILL PAY THE BEST PRICE FOR GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. G. SCHWARTZ, 374 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

THE CHEAPEST LOTS

IN CHICAGO

CONSIDERING

LOCATION,

TRANSPORTATION, AND

SURROUNDINGS,

Are the choice lots in our

HUMBOLDT PARK

SUBDIVISION,

Between North and Grand-avs., fronting on Hamlin, Avers, and Springfield-avs. These lots are within a block and a half of the railroad station, with thirty trains daily each way, and only seventeen minutes' ride from the business center, and not as far from the Court-House as 47th and State-sts.

The street-car tracks are now being put in on North-av.

DIRECT TO THIS PROPERTY,

connecting with the Milwaukee-av. cable, and for a cross town line of cars, running directly to the lake shore at Lincoln Park and connecting with the Clark-st. cable, and it has been arranged to extend the Chicago-av. car line out Grand-av., passing this property.

WITH THESE IMPROVEMENTS

THE LOTS

WILL SELL FOR DOUBLE

THEIR PRESENT PRICES.

Grand-av. is one of our few diagonal streets, and is destined to be the Ogden-av. of the Northwest.

North-av. and the east and west streets in this subdivision run directly to HUMBOLDT PARK and Hamlin-av. and the north and south streets run directly to GARFIELD PARK, and the property is within easy walking distance of both parks.

Bear in mind that this property is not located far out in the districts recently annexed to Chicago, but is within the OLD CITY LIMITS, AND IS CITY PROPERTY—NOT SUBURBAN.

These lots are very high and within easy reach of stores, churches, schools, etc.

The out-of-town buyers will be sent a map showing the exact location of this property, and they will be referred to prominent attorneys who are familiar with the title of this property, and they can if they wish get a guarantee of title from the Title Guarantee and Trust company.

Prices $400 to $475, $25 cash, balance monthly.

Title perfect; certified abstract with each lot.

Our agent is at the office on the property, corner Grand and Hamlin-avs., every day and Sunday.

Free tickets to look at this property at any time.

If you want a lot that will double in value in the next twelve months we shall be glad to show you this property.

Please call or write for plats.

THOMAS H. HULBERT,

No. 86 La Salle-st.

ONE-THIRD OF THIS SUBDIVISION WAS SOLD IN THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, ROOM 212 STOCK Exchange Bldg.

18½ acres, Madison-st., s. e. corner of Austin-av.; very high and beautiful ground in the midst of elegant improvements; three lines of railroad; 80 trains a day; electric line will soon be running.

5 acres, n. w. corner of Garfield Park Boulevard and 12th-st.; choicest subdivision block in Chicago.

14 acres, n. w. corner of Adams-st and Franklin-av.; Madison-st. electric cars will run within 200 feet; offered for a limited period for one-third less than value.

These three pieces are especially adapted for syndicates, and skillfully handled will double; terms easy.

Randolph-st., s. w. corner of 44th-st.; 600 feet front; at cost price two years ago; on extra easy terms.

Madison-st., 750x176, to a 20 foot alley; four corners on Austin, Howard, and Franklin-avs; the electric cars will shortly be in operation past this property, which should then advance greatly.

North Shore—80 acres near Fort Sheridan covered with old white oak trees; a beautiful tract and can be bought cheap.

COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

FOR SALE—

10½ acres, east front, on South Park-av. and south front on 91st-st.	$31,000
6¾ acres in Ravenswood	40,000
Block of 5 stores and 10 flats cor. Lake and Ada-sts., with 4 houses on Ada-st.	60,000
Block of 2 stores and 8 flats cor. Harrison and Claremont	30,000
Block of 9 houses, 41st-st., near Cottage Grove-av	40,000
Store No. 35 Michigan-av.	50,000
50 lots at Ravenswood	50,000

Cash buyers apply to the owner.

THOMAS LYMAN,
Room 221 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. CORNER and INSIDE lots; 25, 50, or 100 feet. BETWEEN 39TH AND 75TH-STS.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 118 feet, north of 65th-st., east front, 25x129 feet; bargain.

LANGLEY-AV., 48 feet north 64th-st., west front, 48x 122 ft.; bargain.

WEST MADISON-ST., south front, between 46th and 47th, 75x175 feet.

E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

CHOICE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

We have unquestionably the best MANUFACTURING SITE in CHICAGO, consisting of 40 acres right in the heart of the city, with a large RAILROAD and RIVER frontage, which we are authorized to sell at one-half the price of adjoining property.

This is certainly a very safe and profitable investment and will bear inspection.

FIRTH & COCHRAN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE SEEKING AN INVESTment call at my office; may be able to assist you. I have several pieces of property which can be bought below the market.

ISAAC REYNOLDS, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—A FEW BARGAINS IN fine corners near business center; ripe for improvement; full commission to brokers. G. LASHER & SON, 125 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$300,000 FOR 6-STORY AND BASEment business block, centrally located; a choice corner; rents $30,000 yearly.

J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle st

FOR SALE—THIS IS A GENUINE SNAP—A bunch of forty lots, within five miles of Court-House; well located; good transportation; $225 per lot if taken at once.

PETTIBONE & CO.,
161 La Salle-st.,
Ground Floor

FOR SALE—BY VOPICKA & KUBIN, 207 W. 12TH-st.

INVESTMENTS.

$175 per foot, corner on Taylor-st., 75x100.
$200 per foot, corner on Taylor-st., 72x162.
$200 per foot, corner on Jefferson-st., 90x209.
$300 per foot, corner on Clinton-st., 123x100.
$300 per foot, Canal-st., brick, imp., 50x100.

FOR SALE — IMPROVED CORNERS, PAYING from 8 to 10 per cent; choice location; investigate. F. W. KEITH & CO., 602 Chamber of Commerce.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE

MODERN HOMES,

By BARRY BROS., Owners,
130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 53 and 54.

Nos. 3225, 3227, and 3229 Wabash-av. These are 3-story, 10-room houses, rock-faced buff Bedford stone fronts, with stone steps, finished in hardwood all through; wood mantels with art tiling, grates dumping and dampers in grate openings; handsome buffet with beveled plate mirrors in dining-room; gas-fixtures wired for electric gas lighting; walls all tinted and decorated; butler's pantry, large kitchen well lighted; laundry with metal tubs; furnace, fruit-room, etc., in basement; plumbing and sewerage the best that money will buy. We offer you in these houses an elegant home that will last you a lifetime in the choicest location on Wabash-av., the frontage being all built up with fine residences; lots 175 feet to 20-foot paved alley; only one block to State-st. cable-cars, two blocks to Indiana-av. cars; price $11,500; $4,000 cash, balance monthly.

We placed on the market two weeks ago a block of six 3-story houses on Ellis-av. and 45th-st. like those described above, and have only one left, 4455 Ellis-av. If you contemplate buying a home go and see this house, only two blocks from Cottage Grove cable-cars, four blocks to Ill. Central station at 43d-st.; two blocks to 43d-st. cross-town cars; price, $10,500; $3,500 cash, balance monthly.

We have one only left of those elegant and complete 8-room houses in the block of six built by us on the corner of 44th and Ellis, No. 4409 Ellis-av., finished in all particulars equal to the larger houses above described; price $9,000; $3,000 cash, balance monthly.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE on Calumet-av.; choice location; has every modern improvement; $25,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

STATE-ST., 86X125 FEET.

Good improvements, which now rent at a low rental for 7 per cent on price asked. This property is sure to double in value within a year or two.

E. C. CLEAVER & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st., Office 74.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR ACRES OR good farm not too far out:

Improved brick corner vicinity Halsted and 25th-sts., 2 stores, 12 flats, 3 story, lot 64x100; $22,000; 10 per cent rentals.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON Indiana-av., bet. 16th and 18th-sts., east front; fifteen rooms, newly decorated; new and best plumbing; hardwood floors; brick barn, four stalls; and all in first-class order.

L. M. HODGES,
101 Washington-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500—FLATS NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st.; bargain.

L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD AND BUILDINGS ON Wabash-av. for $200,000; will net 5½ per cent now, 8 per cent in 5 years, and probably 10 to 15 per cent thereafter.

J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT INVESTMENT, MODern three-flat apartment building; choicest South Side locality; rental $1,260; prompt buyer will get remarkable bargain; commission to brokers.

S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:

CORNER BUILDING—Stores and flats, 115 feet front on 31st-st.; rented for $7,800 per year; price $75,000. This property, beside paying over 8 per cent net, will grow in value.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 5-STORY GRAY STONE front flat building, with 99-year lease, Wabash-av., north of 22d. This property will pay over 10 per cent. Must be seen to be appreciated.

ISAAC REYNOLDS, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1411 WABASH-AV., 25 FEET, WITH improvements, [illegible]. Address X 147, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

THE SOUTH SIDE HAS THE CALL.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

AND OUR SUBDIVISION

ARE BOTH LOCATED THERE.

There are only thirty-five lots left in our

BEAUTIFUL
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD
SUBDIVISION.

In the choicest part of the suburb, along and just north of 87th-st. boulevard, one of the links of the great chain of boulevard and park system in the city.

SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE LOTS HAVE BEEN SOLD

in this subdivision, and we propose to close out what are left this present month, and will sell the few remaining lots at the prices of last spring, although prices all about this subdivision have been advanced $100 to $150. Just a convenient distance from the Rock Island railroad, four blocks from 87th-st. station and three blocks from Loomis-st. station. Street cars on two lines are now down to 83d-st., and will reach this property early in the spring, and a franchise has been granted for an elevated railroad directly in front of this property. Lots within eight blocks of this property are selling at $40 to $60 a foot, with no better location and no better means of communication than this property.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST CITY PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE, AND BEFORE THE WORLD'S FAIR TIME WILL BE CONNECTED DIRECTLY WITH THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE BY STREET-CAR.

High elevation, seventeen feet higher than the property just east of it.

FINE BRICK IMPROVEMENTS ALL ABOUT THIS PROPERTY.

Lots two and three miles beyond this property and outside of the

CITY LIMITS

Are being sold at 50 per cent higher prices than we are willing to close out this subdivision.

PRICES $450 TO $600.
SMALL PAYMENTS DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY. INTEREST 6 PER CENT.

Please call or write for plats and maps.

MAP SHOWING EXACT LOCATION, AND LEGAL OPINION OF TITLE IF DESIRED, WILL BE SENT TO BUYERS OUT OF THE CITY.

O. J. BARRETT,

86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

100x107, n. w. corner 44th-st., at $350 per ft.
100x180, n. w. cor. 50th-place, at $700 per ft.
120x100, n. e. corner 52d-st.; at a bargain.
25x150, inside, near 44th-st., at $300 per ft.
100x125, inside, near 48th-st., e. f., at a bargain.
100x140, inside, near 50th-st., w. f., at $300 per ft.
100x140, inside, near 50th-st., w. f.; bargain.
100x125, inside, near 53d-st., w. f., at $200 per ft.
60x125, inside, near 67th-st., e. f., at $120 per ft.

FORTY-THIRD-ST.

84x100, n. e. cor. St. Lawrence-av., at $200 per ft.
84½x100, s. e. cor. Forestville-av., at $200 per ft.
54x113, inside, near Langley, s. f., at $190 per ft.
67x119, s. e. corner Evans; bargain.
98½x150, s. w. cor. Drexel-blvd., at $500 per ft.
73x118, s. w. cor. Oakenwald; low price.

FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.

60x120, n. e. cor. Champlain-av., at $200 per ft.
72x120, s. e. cor. Champlain-av., at $200 per ft.

BOULEVARD PROPERTY.

98½x150, s. w. cor. Drexel-av. and 43d-st., at $500.
473x144, s. w. cor. Drexel-av. and 51st-st.
33½x165, s. w. cor. 51st-st. and Woodlawn-av., at $200.
33½x164, s. w. cor. 51st-st. and Greenwood-av., at $200.

3-story business block, containing 7 stores, 4 offices, and 13 flats, on prominent business corner; rental, $7,500; price, $100,000.

Other smaller investments equally as profitable or more so.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
Cottage Grove and 43d-st.
144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

BY S. DELAMATER,

56 DEARBORN-ST.

Bunch of 12 lots near South Englewood, east front, only $300 each. Also bunch of 13 lots near depot, only $200 each, and one bunch of 5 and 7 each.

Have all the best bargains in lots near depot, South Englewood. Some are big bargains.

Special bargains in lots near Humboldt Park, Maplewood, and all along North-av., Armitage-av., below market values; owners want money badly and will sacrifice.

Have several 5 to 10 acre pieces below market value.

Two on Crawford-av., only $375 each.

Ten corner Ballou and Burchell, $300 each.

Ten Central-av., $350 each.

Above are less than acre price and cannot fail to pay big profit.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD—THE PALATIAL DETACHED HOME, NO. 4332.

Next to northwest corner 44th-st.; just completed and handsomely decorated in oil throughout; large lot; house contains 14 rooms, finished in various hardwoods, elaborately carved mantels and sideboard of special design built in; open sanitary plumbing, porcelain bath, slate sinks and laundry tubs; servants' bath in cellar; in fact, this is the most complete home in Chicago, considering the location and the advancing prices on this popular thoroughfare. I will give the best bargain in a first-class residence in Chicago. Parties contemplating purchasing homes should not fail to inspect this. Open for inspection every day.

A. MENDEL,
Room 39, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9:

The very substantial and elegantly finished three-story brown-stone front residences Nos. 3522 and 3524 Michigan-av., in hardwoods throughout, tiled bathrooms, hot water heat, beautifully carved mantels, beveled plate-glass mirrors, dining and sitting rooms paneled in quarter sawed oak.

Parlors in birch, plumbing the best, sideboards, china closets, butler's pantry, complete in every respect. Automatic gas lighting, burglar alarms, adamant plaster and tinted walls, and will be sold at a price which cannot be duplicated.

A large amount of the purchase money can remain at 5 per cent.

FOR SALE—

FINE FEE IN MICHIGAN-AV. CORNER.

$60,000, AT 5 PER CENT NET.

WELL SECURED.

BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOME CHOICE CORNERS—

Buy now. Prices will soon be advanced.
150x150 ft., Stony Island-blvd., cor. 62d-st.; rare.
100x165 ft., n. e. cor. Woodlawn-av. and 62d-st.; $125.
77x125 ft., s. e. cor. 45th-st. and St. Lawrence-av.; $130.
81x126 ft., n. w. cor. 45th-st. and St. Lawrence-av.; cheap
174x98 ft., n. e. cor. 71st-st. and Wentworth-av.; investigate.
N. w. cor. Yates-av. and 79th-st. (electric road); 5 acres.
S. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 79th-st.; 10 acres.
This is one of the best purchases south.

C. E. DORN, 56, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
3 CHOICE HOMES,

PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTH OF 35TH-ST.

Just completed, 2-story and cellar, 10 rooms, Bedford stone fronts, finished in quarter-sawed oak and hardwood, oak floors; furnace, gas fixtures, electric lighting, etc., etc. Prices, $8,000 and $8,500; terms favorable. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., OPPOSITE HAVLIN'S Theater, 50 feet, with improvements.

W. G. BAKER, 23, 173 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$250,000 FOR FEE OF GROUND ON South Side, leased for 99 years; will net 5 per cent; secured by improvements worth $150,000 to $200,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$375,000; FEE LEASED FOR 99 YEARS; prominent down-town corner; ample security. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST., choice business property, substantial brick improvements, 25x170; bargain if taken soon.

GLEASON BROS., R. 94, 232 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$375—BARGAINS IN LOTS—$450—Choice lots at Euclid Park and Fernwood, one block from railroad and proposed electric railway; macadamized streets; cheap fare. Buy now and double your money by spring. Call for plats.

ROUNDS & CLOUGH, owners,
156 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. BARGAIN—

50 feet, covered with good buildings, close to 12th-st.; renting well; cheapest piece on the street.

KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; 150 FT. ON 51ST-ST., $25; full commission to brokers. BOYD, with JENNINGS TRUST CO., 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, 50x71, improved; rent, $6,500; bargain.
Dearborn-st., north of Polk, 25, 50, or 100 ft., cheap.
Clark-st., near Harrison, 25 or 50 ft., $1,500 per ft.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

Cor. on 63d, bet. Halsted and Center-av., 120x94, s. f., at $90.

200 feet on 63d, west of Halsted, at $40.

50 feet on Stewart-av., near 72d, at $60.

100 feet on Honore, south of 71st, e. f., at $40.

87 feet on 60th, near Princeton-av., s. f., at $55.

25 feet on Halsted, bet. 73d and 74th, at $48.

50 feet on 72d, bet. Stony Island and Jefferson-avs., at $75.

50 feet on Stewart-av., near 70th-st., at $65.

25 feet on Princeton-av., south of 59th-st., e. f., $1,250.

78 feet on Tracy-av., near Garfield-blvd., at $60.

144 feet on Garfield-blvd., near Wentworth-av., at $90.

Paxton-av. and 74th, 48x125, at $50.

50 feet on Michigan-av., near 69th, e. f., at $90.

50 feet on Wright-st., near 71st, at a bargain.

500 feet on La Salle, near 60th, cheap.

400 feet on Wentworth-av., near 60th-st.; can divide.

100 feet on 59th-st., near Fort Wayne railway, running through to Cedar-st., $10,000.

Corner 68th and Loomis, 100x125, $2,000.

Corner 68th and Bishop, 107x125, $2,000.

26½ feet on Vincennes road, near 69th, $1,500.

40x145 feet on Sherman, between 77th and 78th, at $50.

Corner South Park-av. and 61-st., 83½ feet front, opposite Washington Park entrace, at $200.

50x160 feet on State-st., south of 70th, at $60.

Corner Indiana-av. and 70th-st., 100x160, at $45.

Cor. 65th and Harvard, 75x125, e. f., at $120.

Cor. 65th and Harvard, 155x187, w. f., at $125.

Cor. 66th and Harvard, 70x187, at $150.

50x187 on Yale, e. f., at $90.

50x190 on Grace-av., bet. 63d and 64th, at $100.

Elegant residence, cor. Stewart-av. and Chestnut-st., for $15,000.

Elegant residence on Yale-st., near 64th, for $20,000.

Elegant residence, cor. 62d and Stewart, $12,000.

Fine store and flats on 79th, between Wright and Dickey, $12,000.

Fine residence, cor. Wright and 60th-sts., $7,500.

Fine residence on Stewart-av., cor. 65th, at $8,000.

Nice 10-room house on Stewart, near 73d, at $7,500.

Nice 10-room modern house on Madison-av., 50 ft. front by 165 ft. deep; good barn; $8,000.

Good 3-story building, store beneath, on Halsted and 37th, $8,500.

Elegant new house on Yale-st., e. f., near 72d, at $8,000.

Fine 8-room house on Stewart-av., near 66th, at $6,800.

Nice house on Woodlawn-terrace, near Hope-av., at $5,500.

JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house, near 18th-st., with large grounds; $90,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house on corner north of 22d-st.; $100,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful new house, recently finished; $65,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Elegant new house, designed by Burling & Whitehouse; 30 ft. wide; it has never been occupied; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Elegant brown-stone house; $55,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Very fine house in vicinity of 25th-st.; $70,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—One of the newest and finest houses on the South Side, with lot 101x176 ft.; $145,000.
MICHIGAN-BD.—First-class brownstone front on corner, with lot 52x170 ft.; $90,000.
MICHIGAN-BD.—New brownstone house; $50,000.
MICHIGAN-BD.—Two new brownstone houses, Nos. 3522 and 3524, recently completed, heated by hot water and finished throughout in hardwood.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone house, heated by steam and very finely finished in mahogany, oak, cherry, and other hardwood; lot 60 ft. front; brick barn.
WABASH-AV.—Beautiful home n. e. cor. 34th-st.; in perfect order outside and inside; lot 48x174 ft.; every room full of sunshine; newly decorated; brick barn; a decided bargain.
GROVELAND-AV.—Two elegant homes near 32d-st.; both are modern and handsome places.
RHODES-AV.—Modern house near 32d-st., heated by steam; lot 30x164 ft.; brick barn.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50 ft near 19th-st.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50 ft near 29th-st.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50 ft. near 28th-st.
CALUMET-AV.—House and 50 ft., with fine barn, near 22d-st.; a great bargain.
KENWOOD—A beautiful modern house, heated by hot water, with corner lot, 100x175 ft.
KENWOOD—Fine house, with very expensive interior, and corner lot, 125x200 ft.
KENWOOD—Modern brick house, built two years ago, with lot 57x297 ft.
KENWOOD—Handsome place near 47th-st. station, with lot 75x225 ft., and barn.
KENWOOD—Very fine place with corner lot, 214x300 ft.; one of the best located corners in Kenwood; an elegant home; hot-house for cultivation of flowers, etc.

FOR SALE—ONLY $15,000—67 FEET ON 18TH-ST., near State; buildings on part of lot; pays 6 per cent net now. Address Z 126, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE LOTS, NORTH SIDE, near Milwaukee-av., $15 per ft.
C. F. CONGLETON, 70 La Salle.

FOR SALE—S. W. CORNER INDIANA-ST. AND Ashland-av., lot 72x100, with two frame buildings rented for $65 per month, 50x75 on corner vacant; price, $18,500; a good business corner ripe for improvement.
T. J. LEONARD, Owner,
129 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TWO-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; owner corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—
Choice property, Humboldt-boulevard, 225x175; east front 3 blocks north of Humboldt Park. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—25 FT. ON LAKE-ST., near Francisco; owner to leave the city. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—101 CENTER-AV.—3-STORY BRICK for the low price of $4,500; owner being a non-resident wishes to realize. For particulars inquire of GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Cor. Washington and Halsted or 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—
W. Monroe-st., elegant corner house, 2-story and basement brick, in A1 condition; extra-size lot; brick barn. You could not buy the lot and build for the money; only $13,000 if taken at once.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep to Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts.
G. F. SHIPPEY,
209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—40 FT., SOUTH FRONT, ON WEST Randolph-st. haymarket, between Halsted and Union, cheap for a few days.
CHAS. WEINLAND & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COR. 12TH AND CLINTON—25-FOOT lot with 4-story and basement brick; well rented. For price and terms call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st. or Cor. Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED-st. investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NEAR ALBANY, LOT at a bargain. Apply HARDY BROS., Madison-st. and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON W. MADISON-st., well rented; price only $25,000.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM PRESSED BRICK FRONT cottage; Hoyne-av., near Armitage; price $1,600 cash. Inquire 12 Homer-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BLOCK OF EIGHT THREE-story stores, with flats above, with all the modern improvements; new and well rented; elevation of ground highest in city; Western-av. and Huron-st.; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—SOUTH FRONT ON WEST MONROE-st., 140 ft. west of Homan-av., 100x191 to 20-ft. alley; price, $125 per ft.; a bargain. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR 43D-ST., 25X131 feet, $900; cheap.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—W. MONROE-ST.—CHOICE LOCALITY—3-story and bast. stone front, in fine order; frame barn; only $8,500.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—733 W. JACKSON—2-STORY HOUSE in 2 flats; lot 24x125; for $6,000.
761 W. Ohio—2-story brick in 2 flats, 6 and 7 rooms each; $4,500. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle or Cor. Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., 200 FEET NEAR W. 45th-st.; a bargain to quick buyer. Lexington-st., 50 feet, south front, west of the boulevard; under the market price. H. D. SMALLEY,
718 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE BEST HOME IN CHICAGO FOR $2,500; new, 6 rooms, pressed brick, stone foundation; small payments; rare chance; don't miss it.
H. G. TEED & CO., 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. AT A GREAT DISCOUNT—ON Jackson-st., between Washtenaw and Rockwell. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
51 N. Sheldon-st., 10-room brick for the low price of $4,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Cor. Washington and Halsted-sts. or
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER, 181X125, NEAR CHICAGO and Ridgeland-avs.; $12 per foot; worth $20.
E. HOGENSON, 106 5th-av.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—ELEgant 7-room brick house, all modern improvements, with large barn; also fine 8-room brick house, in good order. Apply (including Sunday) branch office, Oakley and Wilmot-avs., one block north of Milwaukee-av., or main office, Western-av. and Superior-st. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON OGDEN-av.; 3-story brick store and flats; paying 9 per cent. Price $5,900. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FACTORY PROPERTY—40X120, CARroll-av., near Union Park-place; 16 foot alley on 3 sides; a snap; only $6,000; one-third cash, balance 3 years. SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLINTON, NEAR VAN BUREN-ST.; improved 66x151 to 20-ft. paved alley. Address B 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER LAKE AND GREEN-STS., lot 50x95, and 2-story and high basement building, with power.
41 North Green-st., lot 25x125, two-story and basement building used as stable.
304 Fulton-st., two-story dwelling and barn; lot 25x140.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON W. 22D-ST., BETWEEN Leavitt and Hoyne-avs., at a bargain, together or in single lots. C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
HUMBOLDT PARK LOTS.
ONLY $350 TO $475 EACH.
Terms—$25 cash, balance $5 to $10 monthly.
These lots are only
5 TO 5½ MILES FROM THE COURT-HOUSE.

Railway accommodations are first-class, 34 passenger-trains daily. Street-cars are convenient and will pass directly through this property on
NORTH-AV. AND GRAND-AV.

This property is in old city property and is close to PARKS and BOULEVARDS, with CITY IMPROVEMENTS now in, water pipes laid, street lamps, sidewalks, graded streets, etc.

I have FREE EXCURSIONS to this property every week.

For free tickets, plats, etc., call at my office, or come any day to go out and see this property.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FLATS ON DAVLIN-ST. one block west of Garfield Park, bet. Lake and Kinzie; the best investment in this city; will pay 10 per cent on the investment. 2-story and cellar, 7-room dwelling, 1033 Walnut-st., only $3,400. Lots on Davlin-st., $750. 58x125 cor. Lake and Davlin. 124x150 cor. Fulton and Francisco. 90x100 on Walnut-st. Also 90x100 on Fulton, near Central Park-av. 24x114 on Kedzie-av., bet. Van Buren and Congress. I will sell at a special discount if sold this week. For cash or on time.
S. W. ROTH,
162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Corner residence fronting Jefferson Park.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD.
RETAIL BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Choice pieces near the following corners:

Van Buren-st. and Ogden-av.	Brick store and flats.
12th-st. and Hermitage-av.	Brick store and flats.
Van Buren-st. and Center-av.	Frame store.
Blue Island-av. and 18th-st.	Brick store.
Blue Island-av. and 16th-st.	Lot.
Division and Wood	Corner lot.

E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Four, five, and eight room brick cottages, built and finished in first-class style; elevation of ground highest in the city; refer to people who have bought; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., BET. 46TH AND 47TH-STS., 75X175 feet, SOUTH FRONT, BARGAIN for QUICK SALE. This is growing property; get it at bottom prices.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—Southwest corner of Morgan-st. and Washington-boulevard; 125x125 feet. CHAS. H. MITCHELL, R. 13, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE; W. Superior-st., near Western-av.; easy terms. Inquire 1015 W. Superior-st., first flat.

FOR SALE—
A choice 30-foot lot on Warren-av., between Albany and Kedzie. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Lincoln, Ashland, and Belmont-avs., sharp corner, 278 feet front on Lincoln, partly improved; $40,000.
140x135, Halsted-st., near Evanston-av., at $75.
Bradley-place fronts near Halsted-st., at $40.
100x242, Grace-st., near Sheffield-av., at $100.
Larrabee-st., near Grant-place, at $100.
30x125, cor. Belden-av. and Jay-st., at $100.
50x125, Jay-st., near Clark-st., at $65.
50x125, Wrightwood-av., near Lewis-st., at $48.
Very choice residence and business lots at Lane Park at $32 per foot and upwards.
JAMES R. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
An elegant 3-story brick residence in splendid order on Dearborn-av., near Chicago-av., at only $10,000; easy terms; rents for over $80 per month.
SIDNEY LOEB,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY HAAKE BROS.:
North Clark-st., near Chicago-av., improved, $18,000.
North Clark-st., near Kinzie, improved, $25,000.
North Clark-st., near Division, improved, $10,000.
North Clark-st., near Shiller, improved, $25,000.
North Clark-st., near Oak, 40x150, vacant.
HAAKE BROS., Suite 11, 44 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN VALUable ground lease with building, near Lincoln Park; $20,000; owner going away. Z 49, Tribune.

FOR SALE—NORTHSIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY ON NORTH Side, near Lincoln Park, paying 8 per cent net; special bargain; owner leaving city.
OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON SIDNEY-COURT, 1 BLOCK WEST of Lincoln Park, Sheridan road, 1 or 2 lots. OWNER, 95 5th-av., Room 29.

FOR SALE—FINE APARTMENT BUILDING LOcated on the North Side, convenient to business center; well rented and paying good interest; choice investment. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 14-ROOM BROWN STONE RESIdence, in fine condition, in one of and best blocks on La Salle-av. JOHNSON & SAXE, 70 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—476 AND 478 N. FRANKLIN-ST., 47 FT. east front, 3 houses on the property; will be sold very low if taken at once.
CHARLES G. FRENCH, 116 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON PARK PROPERTY.
50x178, South Park-av., near 57th-st.
200x178, South Park-av., n. w. cor. 59th-st.
175x178, South Park-av., bet. 59th and 60th-sts.
300x145, Calumet-av., cor. 51st-st.
300x178, Calumet-av., cor. 59th-st.
50x160, Calumet-av., cor. 59th-st.
160x134, Calumet-av., cor. 60th-st.
243½x150, Calumet-av., cor. 61st-st.
178x150, Prairie-av., cor. 59th-st.
134x160, Indiana-av., cor. 49th-st.
198x125, Vincennes-av., cor. 49th-st.
120x140 Drexel-av., cor. 52d-st.
108x96, 55th-st., cor. Jackson.
130x125, 55th-st., cor. Ellis-av.
170x147, Wharton-av., cor. 62d-st.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—
48TH-ST. AND DREXEL-BLVD.,
ELEGANT 3-STORY APARTMENT BUILDING.
BEDFORD STONE FRONT, QUARTER SAWED OAK FINISH.
PRICE ONLY $11,500. 10 PER CENT RENTALS.
AN ESPECIALLY SOUND INVESTMENT.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.,
Exclusive agents.

FOR SALE—300 FEET CORNER OF 75TH-ST. AND Champlain-av. at $45 a foot.
600 feet, 76th-st. and Calumet, $25.
300 feet, 76th-st. and Champlain, $30.
300 feet, 76th-st. and Langley, $35.
300 feet, 78th-st. and Vernon, $25.
300 feet, 78th-st. and Vincennes, $25.
300 feet, 78th-st. and Rhodes, $25.
300 feet, 75th-st. and Yale, $60.
300 feet, 75th-st. and Wentworth, $50.
125 feet, 77th-st. and Schell, $25.
300 feet, 76th-st. and Yale, $35.
300 feet, 76th-st. and Wentworth, $35.
NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL, 240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW DWELLING HOUSES ON Wabash-av., between 54th and 55th-sts., west front, built with Rockface Bedford stone basement, pressed brick all round, slate roof; parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, library, and kitchen on first floor; five sleeping-rooms and bath on second floor; large attic; furnace, coal, and laundry-room in basement; fine wooden mantels; all woodwork of red oak; complete and first-class in every respect; lots 35x160 feet to a 20-foot alley; price, $9,000; 1-6 cash, balance in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years, 6 per cent interest. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—47TH-ST.
98x120, s. w. cor. 47th and Langley-av.
100, 200, or 300 ft. s. front, on 47th-st., between Grand-blvd. and Vincennes-av.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
Oakenwald-av., near 45th-st., 50 ft.
Oakenwald-av., south of 45th-st., 60 ft.
Calumet-av., near 54th-st., 50 ft.
Indiana-av., corner 60th-st., 125 ft.
Calumet-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., 30 ft.
Calumet-av., near 60th-st., 50 ft. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV.
A splendid corner at the south entrance of and fronting Washington Park; one block from proposed elevated railroad; 119x125; a choice corner.
SIDNEY LOEB,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. JOHNSON & CO., 155 WASHington-st.
Windsor Park, Lake-av., corner, 87x200; $5,500.
79th-st., corner, west of Cheltenham Station, at $45.
N. W. corner 76th-st. and Railroad-av., at head of Commercial-av., 132 ft. on 79th.; business corner.
S. W. cor. 79th-st. and Elizabeth-av., east of Jeffery-av.; special bargain; nine lots, $8,500.
Coles-av., 48 feet, corner, near Cheltenham Station, at $50; street paved and curbed; easy terms.
Stony Island-av. and 70th-st., at only $150.
Stony Island-av., lot on corner, at Parkside, $150.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—
Fine east front corner, very cheap, on easy terms; southwest corner Greenwood-av. and 49th-st.; 150x197 feet at $210 per foot; inside west front now selling at same price.
WM. F. LUBEKE,
165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
JACKSON PARK LOTS.
Lots on Jeffery, Central, and Elizabeth-avs., between 76th and 77th-sts., at acre prices; only $525 and upwards.
Call for free tickets.
S. H. PUTNAM JR.,
Suite 412, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
GENUINE BARGAINS IN WASHINGTON PARK.

140x185, Cottage Grove-av., cor 49th-st.	$340
228⅔x160, Calumet-av., near 59th-st.	80
100x125, Champlain-av., corner 49th-st.	100

NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. JEFFERY-AV. AND 72D-st., 297x115, lying south of Jackson Park; convenient to Ill. Cent.; choice property; submit offer. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5316 ELLIS-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house with lot 27x150; cheap. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PARK—100 FT.; GOOD corner, with 10-room modern house; barn, fine grounds; the lot alone is worth near the price asked.
A. H. KINKAID, R. 31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV. LOT, NEAR 66TH-st.; $57.50 per foot; easy terms.
C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SOUTH PARK-AV. corner, just south of Washington Park; $40 per ft.
C. G. ROSENBLATT,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN PROPERTY—MYRTLE-av., fine lot, near 65th-st.; east front, 50x125; high ground, nice trees; $65 per ft.; $2,500 cash, balance to suit; cheap at $70 per ft.; no brokers. Address owner, Z 103, Tribune office.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WASHINGTON PARK PROPERTY.
MIDWAY PLAISANCE PROPERTY.
South Park-av., corner 60th-st., 119 feet.
South Park-av., near 58th-st., 150 feet.
Prairie-av., corner 61st-st., 160x119 feet.
Calumet-av., corner 59th-st., 300 feet.
Prairie-av., near 59th-st., 150 feet.
Calumet-av., near 60th-st., 114 feet.
Wabash-av., near 61st-st., 70x170, at $80.
Indiana-av., near 60th-st., 100x160 feet.
Indiana-av., corner 50th-st., 300x161, $110.
Michigan-av., corner 77th-st., 300x160, $25.
Indiana-av., near 75th-st., 100x160, $30.
State-st., near 75th-st., 100x160.
State-st., near 76th-st., 200x160, $42.50.
State-st., near 63d-st., 49½x120.
State-st., corner 70th-st., 151x159, $75.
State-st., near 60th-st., 99x187, $130.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

Cottage Grove-av., corner 53d-st., 98x125.
Cottage Grove-av., near 57th-st., 96x130.
Cottage Grove-av., corner 47th-pl., 50 feet.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

Corner of Oglesby-av., 144-ft. frontage.
Near Cottage Grove-av., 40x180.
Both of the above can be had at a low figure by a quick buyer.

BARGAINS IN LOTS.

Ellis-av. near 63rd-st., 50x124, e. f., $70.
69th-place, near Stony Island, 60x124, $60.
South Park court, 50x120, cheap.
Wharton-av., cor. 65th-st., 100 feet.
French-av., cor. 76th-st., 102x147, $31 per foot.
Ellis-av., cor. 61st-st., 50x170, $90.
Myrtle-av., near 65th-st., 50 ft., e. f.
Woodlawn-av., near 65th-st., 50 ft., e. f.

We have a choice list of Kenwood and Hyde Park residences from $3,000 to $75,000.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st.
2d floor; tel. 2972.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND HEIGHTS.
FINE ACRE BLOCKS.
This attractive property at Stony Island-blvd. and 93d-st., the highest, best, and cheapest land in Hyde Park, lies directly between the great manufacturing centers of
SOUTH CHICAGO AND PULLMAN
and but few minutes' ride from the center of the city. It has good railroad accommodations and the new electric road passes through it, giving efficient service.

These "heights" are 20 feet above all the surrounding property and covered with a growth of large trees. Eminently well situated for immediate improvement.

The prices at which these blocks can be bought will assure purchasers a handsome profit.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ATTRACTIVE CORners and inside lots in best part of Woodlawn Park.

100x125 ft. corner on Wharton-av.	$ 85
50x125 ft. corner on Ellis-av.	100
100x125 ft. corner on Greenwood-av.	85
50x125 corner on Greenwood-av.	80
100x125 ft. corner on Lexington-av.	90
50x150 ft. corner on Lexington-av.	90
98x165 ft. corner on Sheridan-av.	120
98x165 ft. corner on Oglesby-av.	125
100x165 ft. corner on Madison-av.	125
100x165 ft. corner on Woodlawn-av.	125
50x165 ft. on Oglesby-av.	85
50x140 ft. on Sheridan-av.	80
50x165 ft. on Woodlawn-av.	70
50 or 100x125 ft. on Wharton-av.	75
50 or 200x125 ft. on Ellis-av.	70
50x125 ft. on Drexel-av.	75
25 or 50x125 ft. on Cottage Grove-av.	90

For plats and further particulars call or address
L. A. GILBERT, Room 713 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
N. E. COR. COTTAGE GROVE AND 52D-ST., 120 X100, WITH ALLEY ON NORTH AND EAST SIDES, ONLY 144 FEET FROM 51ST-ST. BOULEVARD; THE FINEST LOCATION FOR A FAMILY HOTEL; ADJOINING THE FAIR SITE; AT ONLY $325 PER FOOT; THIS PIECE WILL BRING $500 PER FOOT INSIDE OF SIX MONTHS.
J. C. SAMPSON & CO.,
Real-Estate and Renting Agency,
196-198 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4043 LAKE-AV.—THIS HANDSOME brick and stone residence of about 20 rooms, in the best resident locality of South Side; fine view of lake; lot 50x378 ft.; handy to Illinois Central railroad and cable cars; house commodious, with all modern improvements; good brick barn and side carriage-way; fine front and back lawn, with fish pond, fountains, and summer house, large trees; in fact everything to make a first-class residence, and within 20 minutes' ride to center of city. For further particulars call on or address owner, A. STRICKLAND, 4043 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE BARGAIN.
50X140 FEET.
NEAR 48TH-ST. $325. EASY TERMS.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—CORNERS NEAR JACKSON PARK.
Jeffery-av. and 77th-st.
Central-av. and 76th-st.
Elizabeth-av. and 76th-st.
Bottom prices for one week only.
S. H. PUTNAM JR.,
Suite 416, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THOSE FINE RIDGE LOTS AT 79TH-st., on St. Lawrence, Rhodes, and Vincennes-avs. Can be had in bunches of six or more at acre prices. Also lots at St. Lawrence-av. and 79th-st., Pullman, Cheltenham, South Kenwood, Stony Island-blvd., Constance, Washington Heights, and Brighton Park; very liberal terms.
E. A. CONGDON,
32, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
MODEL HOUSES
At Cheltenham; 4 houses nearly completed; call at my office here or at Cheltenham; price, $3,200 to $4,200; ¼ cash, balance easy terms.
C. L. HAMMOND,
Room 12, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTIETH-ST., BETWEEN DREXEL-blvd. and Cottage Grove-av., n. f., lot 50x200 feet; only half a block from main entrance to Washington Park; we have the exclusive agency for a few days only. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., near 49th-st., 110 feet.
South Park-av., corner, north of 58th-st., fronting the park. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—325 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., AND 275 feet on Prairie-av., corner of 85th-st; price $22.50 per foot; ⅓ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—674x160 FEET deep on the n. w. corner of Indiana-av. and 55th-st. or Garfield-boulevard; only 900 feet from the main entrance of the great Columbian World's Fair; price $125 per foot; ⅓ cash, balance on time; will be worth $250 per foot in less than three years. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER EXCLUSIVELY THE very choicest property on Vincennes-av. for good residences.
200x208, cor. Vincennes and 45th, east front.
100x150, cor. Vincennes and 48th, east front.
140x150, cor. Vincennes and Ione-place, east front.
60x150, cor. Vincennes and Ione-place, east front.
NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL, 240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—
300X125; PRICE $67.50 PER FOOT.
North of 60th-st., and within two blocks of Washington Park.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce Building,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—CORNER RHODES-AV. AND 71ST-ST., NEARLY NEW MODERN 10-ROOM HOME; LOT 50X125, TERRACED; GOOD BARN; WILL SACRIFICE AT $6,500; $3,000 CASH; TIME ON BALANCE. THE BEST HOUSE ON THE SOUTH SIDE FOR THE MONEY. C. N. LOUCKS & CO., 512 OPERA-HOUSE BLOCK.

FOR SALE—61ST-ST., CORNER FACING DRIVing Park entrance; $150 per foot; submit offer today. WALTER B. PHISTER, 20, 119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MADISON-AV., near 69th-st.; a bargain. Corner Cottage Grove and 76th-st. 20 acres on Stony Island-av., north of 83d-st. 2½ acres on Yates-av., north of 79th-st.
FRED. I. FEE & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
25 feet Cottage Grove-av., near 61st-st., at $225 foot, for quick sale.
BEST & BUCKLEY,
415, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—E. F. ON SHERIDAN-AV., BETWEEN 64th and 65th-sts., 50x165; $85 if taken at once. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71st-sts., east front—37½ feet, with shop (rented) rear; bargain; your own terms. BAKER, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE.
N. W. COR. 72D-ST. AND MADISON-AV., 450 FEET.
PRICE $18,500. TERMS TO SUIT.
J. E. PINGER & CO.,
ROOM 28, 69 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE N. W. COR. 70TH AND Indiana-av.; high ground and improvements; $45 per foot.
C. G. ROSENBLATT,
807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., SOUTH OF 47th-st., 200 feet.
A. H. KINKAID,
31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
63d-st., between Oglesby and Sheridan, 100 ft. front, and $225 per ft; fixed price; take it.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR PLAISANCE, 95X170 ft., e. front; price, $100 per ft.
GLEASON BROS., R. 94, 232 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP FOR A SYNDICATE—18 lots facing on Stony Island-boulevard and 91st-st.; electric railway passes the property; only $9,000.
LOUIS A. TRAPET,
85 Dearborn-st., R. 704.

FOR SALE—
Harvard-st., corner 67th, fine corner, lot 40x180.
South Chicago-av., just east of Cottage Grove-av., 200 feet. City Railway Co. is now laying tracks on South Chicago-av. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BARGAINS—
Oglesby-av., near 62d, choice, $90.
Woodlawn-av., cor 61st, choice, $90.
Monroe-av., north of 56th, $105 for one day.
S. F. BOUTON, 217 1st Natl. Bank.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNERS FOR BUSINESS LOcated on these leading thoroughfares: S. Park-av., S. Chicago-av., and 67th-st.; no boom prices; investigate. A. H. KINKAID, 31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MARYLAND-AV. LOT, NEAR 66TH-st., only $62.50 per ft.; easy terms.
C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR JEFFERY-AV. AND 81st-st., on Central, Elizabeth, and Merrill-avs., $16 per ft.; 83d-st., near Central-av., $25 per ft.; also some cheap corners. E. HOGENSON, 106 5th-av.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. GREENWOOD-AV. AND 62d-st., 150 ft. on Greenwood-av. by 173 ft. on 62d-st.; finest corner near Midway Plaisance; price, $150 per foot; submit offer. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST FINISHED house in Hyde Park, two blocks from Ill. Central and cable, 12 rooms; just completed; AT A GREAT BARGAIN. Address X 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—I MUST HAVE MONEY, AND WILL sacrifice 80 feet on Washington-av., close to Midway Plaisance; one-half cash. Owner, at Room 32, 94 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE AND BATH room on 59th-st. near Washington Park. Apply 1102 59th-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
WORLD'S FAIR CORNER.

SIXTY-FIRST-ST.—170x177 ft., n. e. cor. Indiana-av.—This is a valuable corner independent of the World's Fair, and it will get as much benefit from the World's Fair as any corner in the vicinity of Washington Park. Indiana-av. is a finely paved street, with sewer, water, and gas. This corner is, therefore, ready for improvement. SIXTY-FIRST-ST. has a double-track street-car line on it. A principal entrance to the World's Fair grounds, as well as to Washington Driving Park, will be at the s. w. cor. of Washington Park. All approaches thereto from Chicago, via State-st. cable-cars and from the 100 or more passenger trains that arrive daily in Englewood, will be along 61st-st., making all the corners on 61st-st., east of State-st., fine hotel and other business sites. Englewood and the property between it and Washington Park will get more benefit from the World's Fair than any other location. Why? Because during the six months of the Fair hundreds of thousands of visitors, instead of coming into the city, will get off at the Englewood depots from the trains of the Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Michigan Southern, Eastern Illinois, Monon, Wabash, and other railroads, and board there, on account of the great convenience and less expense of living in Englewood. THE 61ST-ST. station on Elevated R. R. will be one block east of this property.

FOR SALE—
WORLD'S FAIR!
SOUTH PARK! SOUTH PARK! SOUTH PARK!
CHOICE FRONTAGES IN THIS VICINITY.

A corner on 50th-st., just north of the park, 148x127, $125 per ft.

Cottage Grove-av., near 53d-st., 100x125; price reasonable.

Cottage Grove-av., corner of 50th-st., 100x180; will submit offer.

Ellis-av., corner of 61st-st., 96x170; $105 per foot.

Ellis-av., near 61st-st., $80 per foot.

Ellis-av., corner of 62d-st., $100 per foot.

Many choice pieces near the park. Call for particulars.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A few "bargains" that are not held at inflated prices, but can be sold below "actual values."
206x147, Drexel-av., cor. 62d, $75.
48x128, 50th-st., near Langley, $100.
50x125, Washington-av., near 77th, $24.
25x125, Calumet-av., $88.
25x125, 69th-st., near I. C. R. R., $48.
100x164, Lexington-av., near 55th, $100.
100x160, Wabash-av., cor. 73d, $45.
45x126, Brooks-av., cor. 74th, $44.
25x130, Ellis-av., 55th, $70.
25x126, 44th, near Langley; snap.
31x150, Langley-av., cor. 44th, $33½.
120x166, Calumet-av., cor. 70th; cheap.
25x125, La Salle-st., near 31st, $56.
MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Cottage Grove-av., corner 51st-st., boulevard.
Cottage Grove-av., near 47th-st., 100x120, e. f., $235 per foot.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 52d; splendid corner, cheap.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. Midway Plaisance; fine hotel site.
Cottage Grove-av., near 66th-st., 100x108, $125 per ft.
Cottage Grove-av., corner 68th-st., 100x122.
53d-st., near Washington Park; corner; $105 per ft.
Jackson-av., near 53d-st., 100x120, only $100 per ft.
Vincennes-av., corner 46th-st., 75x156; choice.
Midway Plaisance, finest lot for sale, at $300 per ft.
43d-st., corner near Cottage Grove-av., 67x119.
63d-st., bet. State and Cottage Grove-av., 6 of the best corners and the only corner for $100 per ft.
Vincennes-av., bet. Washington and Driving Park, 50 ft. whisky; $125.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.,
and Room 111, 115 Dearborn-st., from 12 to 2 p. m.
Tel. 10,067.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—47TH-ST., near State, 2-story frame, leased for 3 years at $480 per year, $4,700.
59th-st., 2 blocks from World's Fair site, 8-room modern residence, with furnace, nearly new, $5,800; a chance for some wide-awake person to make money.
Also some good corners, both unimproved and vacant.
W. WILLS & CO., 4032 State-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY.
The finest property near Jackson Park; convenient to South Kenwood and South Shore Stations on Illinois Central suburban line. FIRST-CLASS improvements guaranteed ($3,000 building restriction); this guarantees the grade or character of the property. PRICE INCLUDES STONE SIDEWALKS, DOUBLE ROWS OF TREES, WATER AND SEWER, AND MACADAMIZED STREETS. This property is east fronts on Luella-av., north of 73d-st., lies high and dry, and within three blocks of station: 600 FT. AT $55 FT. THE EASIEST OF TERMS. We can deliver NOW at these bargain figures, but it's for a quick sale.
PORTER & CO., R. 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR WASHINGTON PARK.

100x206 ft., Drexel-av., e. front, near 61st-st.

100x125 ft., St. Lawrence-av., n. of 49th-st.

100x125 ft., n. e. cor. 49th-st. and Champlain-av.

100x125 ft., Champlain-av., w. front, n. of 49th-st.

150 on Indiana-av., near 54th-st.

100 ft. on Ellis-av., e. front, near 63d-st.

100 ft. on Ellis-av., e. front, near Midway Plaisance; cheap.

KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—

South Chicago-av., near Cottage Grove-av., 175x125, $90 per foot.

South Chicago-av., near Egandale-av., 200x125, $70 per foot.

South Chicago-av., cor. Adams-av., 138x176, triangle, $45 per foot.

South Chicago-av., near 80th-st., 25x125, $36 per foot.

MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON PARK FRONTS—
51st-st., near Cottage Grove, 100 feet, at $400.
Cottage Grove, south of 52d, at $350; another at $300; corner 52d, $325; corner 53d, $400; south of 56th, $300; both corners, 57th, one $300; one $375; south 58th, $275.
On South Park-av., 100 feet south 56th, $300; also 50 feet, $250; 175 feet south 59th, $250; 50 feet, near cor. 60th, north, $300; easy terms.
500 feet on Jackson-av., 53d and 55th-sts. Great bargains for today.
E. A. BURGE and WESTERN STARR,
53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN WORLD'S FAIR FRONTAGE.
250 ft. on Drexel-av., near 62d-st.
667 ft. on St. Lawrence-av., entrance to park.
481 ft. Cottage Grove-av., north of 48th-st.
445 ft. Cottage Grove-av., north of 50th-st.
200 ft. Cottage Grove-av., north of 51st-st.
312 ft. Cottage Grove-av., north of 58th-st.
625 ft. on South Park-av., north of 59th-st.
483 ft. on South Park-av., north of 60th-st.
644 ft. on South Park-av., south of 60th-st.
AT PRICES THAT WILL DOUBLE IN 6 MONTHS.
PETTIBONE & CO.,
161 La Salle-st., Ground Floor.

FOR SALE—CORNER FARWELL-AV. AND 66TH, 4 lots; $4,000. A. H. KINKAID, 31, 116 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—INVESTIgate—147 feet, corner of Wharton-av. and 62d-st.; fine.
170 ft., corner of 62d-st. and Drexel-av.; snap.
105 ft., Calumet-av., near 44th-st., $90 per ft.
105 ft., southeast corner of Prairie-av. and 51st-st., $240 per ft. H. DALEY, Exclusive Agent,
'Phone 2,510. 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR 60TH AND 59th-sts., $300; South Chicago-av., near 73d-st., $60; corner of 87th-st. and Jeffery-av., 10 acres; bargains.
E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—"SNAP BARGAIN."—
Brooks-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., close to Illinois Central Grand Crossing depot, 100x125, must be sold at once. W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
Room 304 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 48th-st. ROBBIE & SOUTHWICK,
59 Dearborn-st., Room 401.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, ONE BLOCK FROM JACKson Park and Woodlawn station, $100 per foot. Address Box 130, La Grange, Ill.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS ATTENTION.
Berkeley-av., cor. 45th-st., 100x100; imp. all in.
Oakenwald-av., near 46th-st., 60x135; imp. all in.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR JACKSON PARK ON Adams-av., near blvd.; water-pipes and sidewalks laid; $775 per lot. J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON DREXEL, NEAR Plaisance, cor. 66th and McChesney, cheap; corner South Chicago-av., bargain; corner 51st, a snap; corner 71st, nothing as good, and other bargains. Lots $100 and upwards.
L. C. WAGNER, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—100-FT. CORNER ON COTTAGE Grove-av. and 44th, at ¾ of its value; 24 ft., Cottage Grove-av., near 56th, $300; 50 ft. on S. Park-av., near 52d-st.; 50 ft. on State, near 25th, $300. B. L. HONROE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—
First-class frame dwelling, with 10 rooms, in good repair; plumbing, gas pipes, etc., complete; s. w. corner 53d and Washington-av., Hyde Park. Apply to WM. R. KERR, 5103 Hibbard-av. or 302 Owings Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., E. F., JUST north of Washington Park, 100x120, only $235 per foot; can make contract today. M. A. WELLS,
84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK—50 OR 100 FEET on Cottage Grove-av. for $900 a lot; E. F. inside lots $20 foot; these are bargains. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., northwest corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Stony Island-blvd.
120x165 ft., cor. 72d, only $120 ft.
120x125 ft., cor. 72d, only $115 ft.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—110 FT. ON CHAMPLAIN-AV., N. W. cor. 48th-st., at $115 a foot today.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK,
187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN WASHINGTON PARK and Driving Park on Champlain-av., $125 per 100 ft. or less. L. BROOKE, 616, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 50-FT. PRAIRIE-AV. LOT near Washington Park; $33 per foot; call at once.
C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—CORNER, 100X180, 2 BLOCKS SOUTH OF JACKSON PARK, ONLY $50.
C. N. LOUCKS & CO.,
512 OPERA-HOUSE BLK.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN! BARGAIN! BARGAIN! Cor. Cottage Grove-av., 96x130, $50 per foot under the market if taken at once.
Cottage Grove-av., between 49th and 50th, e. f., 110 feet; cheap.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS—
South Park, 50 ft from cor. 57th, 50 ft., $250.
Drexel-av., near cor. 56th, 25 ft., $90.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV.
100 feet, full depth, adjoining the corner of Sixty-first-st., $75 per foot. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON TRACY-AV. and 56th-court; can be paid for in monthly installments. Do not pay rent when you can get a nice home so easily.
CHARLES G. FRENCH, 116 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 132½x280, through to Evans-av., 96 feet north of 49th (not restricted); make offer.
Cottage Grove, 96 feet north of 48th-st., 50x100, $250 per foot.
Evans-av., 132x146, 232 feet north of 50th-st.; price only $100 per foot.
Langley-av., 200 feet s of 149th-st., east front, 100x125; price $100.
SNYDACKER & CO.,
153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CORNER NORTH 78TH-ST., 200x125, only $15 foot.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 118 feet north of 65th-st., east front, 25x129.
EVANS-AV., corner, north of 78TH-ST., 200x125; only $25 foot.
RHODES-AV., corner, north 71ST, 83x125; bargain.
LANGLEY-AV., 48 feet north of 64th-st., west front, 48x122 feet.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,
130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

50 ft., 48th-st., near Grand-blvd.	$100
125 ft., cor. Forrestville-av. and 50th, only	100
50 ft., Forrestville-av., near 50th, e. f.	90
100 ft., cor. Langley and 49th, a bargain.	
48 ft., Jackson-av., near 55th, snap.	
100 ft., cor. on Midway Plaisance.	225
50 ft., Woodlawn-av., near 62d-st.	
100 ft., Cottage Grove-av., near 73d, e. f.	90
100 ft., Cottage Grove, near 67th	125

RUSSELL & MORTON,
504 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO-AV. AND 79TH-st., 159x179; a bargain.
South Chicago-av., near 79th-st., 50x125; cheap.
MEDLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO-AV., CORNER Vincennes-av., 109x111 ft.; $75 per ft.

South Chicago-av., near 80th-st., 25x132 ft.; $36 per foot.

MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK AND MIDWAY Plaisance—60th-st., fine grove, close to park, 100 ft., $125. Greenwood-av., near 61st-st., bargain, $65. Woodlawn-av., corner 61st-st., all improvements, $90. Cottage Grove, fine corner near 75th-st., $100. 125 feet in same block at one-half price, $40. S. F. BOUTON, 217 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 54TH-ST.—Large desirable frontage, ripe for improvements; a bargain, for which we are exclusive agents.
PRATT & ELY.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR JACKSON PARK, ON Madison-av., near 73d-st.; water pipes and sidewalks laid; street macadamized; $1,000 per lot on 5 years' time. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON BOWEN-AV., NEAR GRAND boulevard, 9-room pressed brick and stone house with barn; lot 60x125; price $18,000. Also 50 feet vacant at $120 a foot.
NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL, 240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Two corners facing Washington Park entrance.
Cottage Grove-av., south of 49th-st., $250 a ft.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 68th-st., $100 a ft.
Cottage Grove-av., corner 77th-st., $60 a ft.
McKEY & POAGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CHOICE frontages opposite Washington Park.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS, $1,600, ON S. CHICAGO-AV., near Stony Island-blvd. A. H. KINKAID,
31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER NORTH OF 59TH-ST., JUST east of Washington Park, 115 feet front, for $7,500 cash.
P. A. GEORGE,
97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—
Washington Park lots. I own several hundred feet on this elegant park, and will sell lots, 25x178, fronting World's Fair site.
Let all have a chance. Easy terms.
NELSON THOMASSON, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—125 FT. ON 61ST-ST. OPPOSITE MAIN entrance of race track, $110 per foot. W. D. NICHOLES, 15, 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER OF COTTAGE Grove-av. and 78th-st.; 62 feet; $82 cash per foot. Address owner, P.-O. box 428, Chicago.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., EAST FRONT, NEAR MIDWAY PLAISANCE; ONLY $100 PER FOOT.
C. N. LOUCKS & CO.,
512 OPERA-HOUSE BLOCK.

FOR SALE—
3 dwelling houses, 42d, near Langley.
2 dwelling houses, 50th and Lake-av.
Houses in Englewood, 6 to 10 rooms.
Also—
Several bargains in improved property in Hyde Park.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. WE CAN SELL E. F. cor. north of Fifth-first-st. at $210 a foot today.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—10 LOTS IN S. CHICAGO; cor. of 116th-st. H. M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FREE EXCURSION TO EVERGREEN PARK
EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
Evergreen Park has houses, stores, graded streets sidewalks, shade-trees, and a two-story school-house.

Now is the time to get a home on easy terms.

Special terms to those who wish to build. We will assist you to build and restrict building so as to encourage good neighbors and pleasant surroundings.

LOTS $200 TO $500.

Train leaves Polk-st. depot, over C. & G. T. R. R., at 1:20 o'clock sharp, stopping at Archer-av., 31st, 39th, 41st, and 47th-sts., and Halsted and Ashland-avs.

Returning, leaves the Park at 2:45.

Call or write for tickets.

B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—BUY BEFORE the boom.

Best corner on 69th-st.	$100.00
75 feet on Winter, near 69th	47.50
75 feet on Englewood-av	38.00
75 feet on 61st-st., east of Halsted	37.50
100 feet on Lafayette-av., near 70th-st.	42.00
75 feet on Halsted-st., near 61st	75.00

Headquarters for Englewood houses and lots on easy terms. CHARLES PUGH & CO.,
518 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Corner Wentworth-av. and Cloud-court, near 57th-st., 10 rooms, $3,800; rents for $40 per month.
La Salle near 56th-st., 12 rooms, price $3,300; rents for $35 per month.
Dearborn near 55th-st., 2 flats, 14 rooms, $3,700; rents for $35 per month.
Dearborn near 53d-st., 30x105, 9 rooms, $3,300; rents for $35 per month.
Dearborn near 48th-st., 12 rooms, $3,600; rents for $35.
Biggest investment of all is house and lot on Atlantic near 51st-st. and Wentworth-av., $1,600; brings $350 rent per year.
Call early as these are snaps for investment and will sell quickly. Can deliver immediately.
L. OESTERREICHER,
Room 13, 86 Washington, 786 S. Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—
SYNDICATE.
16 lots remaining from a subdivision at South Englewood, surrounded by first-class improvements. Prices from $150 to $200 less than we have sold adjoining lots; only $50 a lot required; price $325 each.
Don't miss this fine opportunity to secure a big bargain; we will guarantee 50 per cent profit.
ROY & NOURSE, Owners,
R. 216, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern handsome houses, with every convenience; on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards, very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6612 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WINTER-ST., NEAR 57TH; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 23 trains daily, fare 5 cents; $850 a lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 133 GARFIELD-BOULEVARD, only one block from State-st. cable, 9 rooms; new house with all modern improvements, including gas fixtures and furnace; price $6,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 116 Dearborn-st., or branch office, 5540 State-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON 57TH-st., near Winter; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 23 trains daily, fare 5 cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. CORNER OF HALSTED AND 62d-st., 132.9x125. This choice corner near the great cross roads of Halsted and 63d-sts. (section lines) is offered for a few days at $115 per foot.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN A HOME—
Can sell you a beautiful new house, 11 rooms, of most modern design and arrangement; hardwood finish, and built by the day; for one thousand dollars less than actual value if you buy now; in the best portion of Auburn Park; investigate this if you want a home. C. E. DORN, 56, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY. A fine corner on 69th-st., near Vincennes-av.
FRED. I. FEE & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—168 FEET ON State-st., east front, between 55th and 56th-st; price $200 per foot only for a few days. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE HOUSE AT SOUTH ENGLEwood, with corner lot 52x200 ft.; only $4,000.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—4 LOTS ON MAY-ST., near 72d, at $200 less than market value.
J. W. YOUNG, 726 63d-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50X150 FEET NEAR SHERIdan-drive, $200 each, payable $5 monthly, by Chicago North Shore Land Company syndicate.
HERMAN PETERSEN, President,
L. H. LLOYD, Secretary,
ELBRIDGE G. KEITH, Treasurer,
Room 7, 1 2 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARRY-AV., 200 FT. WEST OF LAKE Shore-drive, 50x166 ft. to alley; price, $175 per ft.; price might be shaded if taken at once. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—WANT OFFER—OLGA-ST., NEAR NELLIE, 1 block east of CLARK-ST.; DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOT, 25x120 feet. Improvements on the street all new; west front. E. W. WESTFALL & CO.
130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKESIDE-AV., BETWEEN Sheridan drive and the lake, 110x165 feet; best street improvements; south front; cheap if taken at once. Owner, C. F. JOHNSON,
1460 Wellington-av.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE LOTS AT BARgains for next thirty days.
ROGERS PARK.
1,500 ft. frontage on Columbia and Pratt-avs., between Sheridan road and the lake.
ARGYLE PARK.
100 ft., east frontage, cor. Goodwin and N. 50th-sts.
200 ft., south frontage, on Lawrence-av., east of Sheridan road.
200 ft., Lakeside-av., near the Lake.
LAKE VIEW.
50 ft., Wellington-st., head of Oakland-place.
54 ft., east frontage, Hampden-court; one block from Lincoln Park.
Elegant new ten-room residence, pressed brick, hardwood finish, modern improvements; 70 ft. frontage; corner Clark-st. and Deming-court.
HERDIEN & HOFFLUND, Owners,
153 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—THAT FINE GRANITE BOWLDER residence, 34 St. James-pl. This house is for the person who can afford a fine one, and does not want the trouble of building. It has an entirely new arrangement and has no equal on the market in its method of construction, completeness of detail, and the beauty of its interior. It has special designs of woodwork, finest of plumbing, and many new and attractive features. Call and you will not be disappointed. Open Sunday.
C. S. JOHNSON, Owner, 336 Division-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500, ORCHARD-ST., NEAR WRIGHT-wood, well built, handsome frame building, containing 2 flats, in perfect condition, with all modern conveniences; pays $455 net. Address S 179, Tribune.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LOTS IN DAVENPORT SUBDIVISION.
At Hermosa, on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R., 22 minutes' ride from Union Depot.
INSIDE THE CITY LIMITS.
OUTSIDE THE FIRE LIMITS.

We are offering first-class building lots at last year's prices, and on terms to suit any purchaser. Only $25 cash required; balance on monthly payments.

North-av. and Grand-av. both run through the subdivision.

Street-car tracks now being laid on North-av. to within two blocks of the subdivision, and Electric road on Grand-av. an assured fact in the near future. Good lots $350 to $450.

Two blocks from the station. Sidewalks laid and streets graded. City water on North-av. Abstract and Warranty deed with each lot. Send for plats.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—A NEAT COTTAGE and large lot for $1,400; small payment and very easy terms.
Others at $2,300, $2,500, $2,700, and $4,000. All in good neighborhood, one block from station. These are all special bargains. Terms will be made very easy.
I also have some desirable vacant lots for sale at very low prices—$9 to $12 per foot. If you want a bargain in a house and lot or a vacant lot it will pay you to call on the owner and get further particulars.
C. E. HUNTING,
518 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—THE NEED OF CASH FORCES THIS sacrifice.

7 lots two blocks from station at HERMOSA, market value $700 each, total	$ 4,900
35 lots four blocks from Pennock, market value $600 each (mtge. $110 each), EQUITY EACH	490
Total value equity in 35 lots	17,150
	$22,050

Sacrifice price 60 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
PORTER & CO., R. 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—50X150—$1,000—AT IRVING Park. City conveniences.
SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS AT MORTON Park cheap. GEO. M. FADNER,
159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A bunch of 12 or 24 lots, east of Austin; very cheap; but short distance from station.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. M. BLOSS & CO.'S
NEW SUBDIVISION AT
WEST MAYWOOD.
WEST MAYWOOD.
LOTS ONLY $100 AND UP.
LOTS ONLY $100 AND UP.
DOUBLE CORNER LOTS $100 EXTRA.
SUBDIVISION ONE BLOCK FROM THE DEPOT.
Only One Block from the Depot.

Sidewalks built, streets graded, trees, surveying; abstracts and warranty deed with each lot.
High and dry; main sewers built; best drainage in Cook County; three large factories, employing nearly 1,000 men, within easy walking distance.

TERMS: $25 CASH, $5 PER MONTH.

Lake-st. ELEVATED road (now building) passes directly by this property, and the Madison-st. ELECTRIC road is now securing the right of way from the present line to Maywood. When these are finished we will have the best transportation service in Cook County.

The Chicago and Northwestern R. R. now stops 41 trains daily at Maywood.

REMEMBER, ONLY $25 CASH.

Will take you out to see property any day at 10 or 11:30 a. m. Send for plat and free tickets.

FREE EXCURSION, SUNDAY, OCT. 12.
FREE EXCURSION, SUNDAY, OCT. 12.

Leaving Wells-st. depot at 1 p. m. Free tickets at office or at depot five minutes before train time.

S. M. BLOSS & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND EXCURSION TO AUSTIN Park, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 1:20 p. m.
AUSTIN PARK!
One of the most beautiful subdivisions around Chicago. It consists of about seven hundred lots, bounded by Austin-av., Harrison-st., Twelfth-st., and Lombard-av., now placed on the market. As the tide has turned to the West Side, a word to the wise is enough, and if you want a good investment go at once and secure a lot or more, as the opportunity will not last long. You can get a choice lot seven miles from the Court-House, or twenty-seven minutes' ride on the Wisconsin Central railroad, fare 8 cents, for
400 DOLLARS 400.
Compared with South Side lots they are very cheap. It is predicted that in twelve months they will at least double in value.
THE GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
Are only half a mile southeast of this property, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Purchase only half a mile distant. The Wisconsin Central railroad passes through the subdivision, and a depot is on the ground. Fourteen trains daily. The Cicero and Proviso Electric railroad is being built on Madison-st., and a charter has been granted them for a line on Twelfth-st., past this subdivision. It will cost you nothing to go and see this property. Call at our office any time for a free ticket out and return on the Wisconsin Central railroad.
Terms: Small payment down, balance to suit purchaser.
BASS, KESSLER, ENNES & CO.,
Rooms 33 and 34,
108 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE LOTS IN EVANSTON.
Within one to three blocks of Central-av. Station; prices only $10 to $20 per front foot.
These lots are each 50x200 feet, 20-foot alley. Improved with water-pipes, sidewalks, electric lights, beautiful large shade trees, etc., making them most desirable residence lots. Considering the prices asked and the advantages of the location they are the cheapest lots for nice homes in or around Chicago. They have been selling fast. Come early for a bargain.
The terms are easy—$50 to $400 per lot cash, balance $10 to $15 per month.
Call at my office any day to go out and see this property.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND WILMETTE—Beautiful lots with fruit trees, fine residences, and choice acre tracts; 20 and 40 acres west of Evanston. Call at city office, or Evanston office, 515½ Davis-st. ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK—ON NORTH Shore-av., lying between Sheridan-drive and the lake, 500 ft. frontage; cheap if taken at once. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE, NEW 8-ROOM HOUSE with large verandas; lot 100x175; well located; $2,700. R. MILLER, Glencoe, Ill.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, 50X150 FEET LOTS, Evanston, $1,500 and $1,750; lots 50x150, $1,000.
STEWART, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEXT DOOR TO MY OWN HOME at La Grange, a new, complete 7-room house on a beautiful lot 50x162, east front; fine trees and shrubbery; on Fifth-av.; at a real bargain and easy terms. Call for EGBERT CHASE, at Atwood's, cor. Clark and Madison.

FOR SALE—105 LOTS IN MANUFACTURING ADD. to Hammond; 45 acres near Tolleston, $150.
E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS—HALSTED-ST., near 100th; dirt cheap if taken now.
ISAAC REYNOLDS, 187 La Salle, Room 85.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND Morgan Park.
Houses, lots, and acres. Bargains in acre tracts in Calumet, Hyde Park, and Thornton Township.
ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK AND WASHINGTON Heights; some desirable cheap lots; easy terms.
WRIGHT & TURNER, 167 Dearborn-st., R. 410.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON AND VICINITY.
WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND VACANT. ALSO DESIRABLE ACRE TRACTS ON NORTH SHORE AND SHERIDAN ROAD.
Buyers should call on us, as we are posted, having lived there twenty years.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
51 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE LOTS IN WINNETKA, near Lakeside station, s. w. corner Lake View-av. and Railroad-av.; also 200 ft. on Lake View-av., 1½ block west of Railroad-av.; will sell at a bargain.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST KENILWORTH LOTS NEAR the Sheridan drive, one block from Kenilworth, the millionaire suburb, with its fine station, sewerage, water, gas, etc. Low prices, easy terms.
L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARVEY! IN HARVEY!—LOTS or acres. Address owner, P.-O. box 428, Chicago.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, HERALD SUBDIVISION; between Madison Electric and Wisconsin Central. WALTER B. PHISTER, 20, 119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A 5-ACRE BLOCK IN CITY ONLY 5½ MILES FROM CITY-HALL, $1,600; WORTH $2,000.
C. N. LOUCKS & CO.,
512 OPERA-HOUSE BLOCK.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
10, 55, OR 95 ACRES—On east side of Calumet Lake, directly opposite Pullman, with 1,500 ft. of water front on the lake and 4,000 ft. front on both sides of 114th st. (a section line.) At no distant day Lake Calumet will be a great inland harbor, surrounded by manufacturing plants and its entire shore line will be valuable dock property. Now is the time to select the ground either for use or for a safe and profitable investment.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
CALUMET—80 acres, 29, 37, 14.

CALUMET—16 acres, 30, 37, 14.

CICERO—20 acres, 23, 39, 13.

5 ACRES, CORNER, ON 35TH-ST., NEAR HOMAN AV.; bargain at $2,250 per acre.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
At a sacrifice if ever there was one, 240 acres, 190 of it adjoining the city limits of Lemont, at $120 per acre, for 5 days; the railroad runs by it; sold in order to satisfy heirs rather than divide it; Speculators and acre men note this please; it is the safest thing for a handsome profit and quick turn in Cook County. THOS. DWYER & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
Room 6, 106 5th-av., S. W. Cor. Washington.

FOR SALE—24 ACRES RECENTLY SUBDIVIDED, streets graded, sidewalks laid, near very fine improvements; a bargain. Address Z 7, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—7, 10, 20, AND 40 ACRES NEAR 18TH-st. and B. & O. R. R. on Juniata-av.
W. G. BAKER, 33, 173 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CUT THIS OUT—
10 acres Stony Island and 91st.
15 acres Stony Island and 89th.
10 acres Halsted, near 100th.
20 acres in s. w. ¼ Sec. 7, 37, 13.
20 acres in n. e. ¼ Sec. 1, 37, 12.
20 acres between Western-av., near 100th.
100 acres in s. e. ¼ 24, 35, 15.
ISAAC REYNOLDS, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE SYNDICATES, HERE'S A SNAP; 70 ACRES RIGHT IN WEST MAYWOOD, ONLY 2 BLOCKS FROM DEPOT AND ADJOINING SCHOOL HOUSE BLOCK, $700 AN ACRE; BUT YOU MUST ACT QUICK. C. N. LOUCKS & CO., SUITE 512 OPERA HOUSE-BUILDING.

FOR SALE—10-ACRE BARGAIN—
I am authorized to sell, for a FEW DAYS ONLY at the price, 10 acres near Archer and Crawford-avs. (proposed new street car terminus) at $1,850.
You can make money on this.
C. E. DORN, 56, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
20 acres at Chicago Lawn that will pay to investigate; near railroad station, and cheaper than anything in the vicinity.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
10¼ ACRES.
825 feet, east front, on South Park-av.;
500 feet, south front, on 91st-st.
By the owner, THOMAS LYMAN,
221 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
63 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 13, corner W. 48th and 79th-sts. This property is inside the new Transfer Yards and surrounded by the Stickney Belt Line. Will sell at a bargain if taken soon. SIDNEY LOEB,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE TRACT OF 20 ACRES LYing east of Galewood, between C., M. & St. P. Ry. and North-av., facing west on Austin-av., only 7 miles from the Court-House; submit offer. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—73 ACRES IN PROVISO, SEC. 3—A manufacturing or subdivision site unequaled, the land lying high and dry and on and near three lines of railroad. Price, $500 per acre.
FOX, SHEPARD & CO.,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—75 FEET on Evanston-av., near Ridge-av.; cheap. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—73 ACRES NEAR MAYWOOD, ON AND near three railroads; price now $500; the adjoining tract now being subdivided.
W. E. SLOSSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TRACTS OF CHOICE acre property near the city, between Northwestern and Milwaukee and St. Paul R. Rs., in close proximity to three depots. Inquire of A. T. HEMINGWAY, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HAVING 18 TO 20 ACRES, 4,800 FEET, on State, Dearborn, and Clark; 12 corners; $60,000. 20 acres, having a frontage of 3,600 feet on State, Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana; 12 corners, $65,000.
WM. GARNETT & CO., 77 Clark-st., Room L.

FOR SALE—
CHICAGO LAWN BARGAIN.
20 acres at Crawford-av. and 56th-st., finely located and very cheap. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, near Ashland-av. and 85th-st.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES ON THE WISCONSIN CENtral, below the market if sold at once.
F. W. KEITH & CO., 602 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES INSIDE CITY LIMITS, 6½ MILES FROM CITY HALL, BEAUTIFUL HIGH LAND, ONLY $850; SACRIFICED TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP.
C. N. LOUCKS & CO.,
512 OPERA-HOUSE BLOCK.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES COR. GARFIELD-BOULEvard and Kedzie-av., east of lots sold at barbecue sale at $500 per lot; price $2,600 per acre for quick sale. 70 lots on Center-av., May and Aberdeen-sts., near Garfield-boulevard; will sell separate or together; easy terms. SNYDACKER & CO.,
153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG THING IN ACRES—20 ACRES ON ELSTON-AV., ONLY 5½ MILES FROM CITY HALL AND ON LINE OF N. W. CHICAGO ELECTRIC STREET RY., $1,600. EASY TERMS.
C. N. LOUCKS,
512 Opera-House Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—5,000 ACRES TENN. timber and farm land, all clear. What have you?
PORTER & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORRESPONDENCE WITH PARTY who wish a 10-acre piece for holding or subdivision; a snap. Address Z 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 60 ACRES IN THE TOWN OF Riverside; a decided bargain. C. W. PIERCE,
24, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT CONSTANCE, BET. 83TH AND 87th-sts., 3 blocks, or 15 acres. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—40 ACRES AT N. E. COR. Harlem-av. and 31st-st.; 2 blocks to Berwyn depot and junction of C. B. & Q. and C. & S. W. R. R.; near to car shops of N. P. R. R.; at a bargain for a few days only, while in city. Address Z 40, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES IN BLOOM, $12,500.
STEWART, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE. 29½ ACRES, SPLENdidly located for subdivision.
OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
Fine ranch of 2,300 acres in Pawnee Co., near Larned, Kas., on Santa Fe R. R.; 1,440 acres fenced, 150 acres under cultivation; splendidly watered; every convenience for stock farming.
Will exchange for Chicago property or small stock farm near Chicago.
OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND DAIRY FARM AND milk route adjoining the most live town of 6,000 inhabitants on the Burlington R. R., 100 miles from Chicago; the farm, 25 cows, 4 horses, all necessary tools, and machinery; about 100 tons of hay; the whole plant for $11,000 if sold soon. For particulars address A L 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—"SHADELAND," BEST FARM IN Eastern Kansas, $25,000; 360 acres; improvements alone cost more; this is a paradise and is a great bargain. Address ROWLY & BLACK, 85 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM, ONLY ONE HOUR'S ride from city and within walking distance of station, on C., M. & St. P. R. R.; will take $60 an acre.
W. E. SLOSSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—Farm near Syracuse, N. Y., of 98 acres of fine, fertile land, well improved and watered.
OGDEN & McNAUGHTON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—476 ACRES—TWO IMPROVEMENTS; one mile from gas town and depot; fine burr-oak land; splendid crops this year; best wheat land in Indiana; must be sold; no trade; offered at $30 per acre, and worth $40; can be bought on payments. Address J. A. ENGLE, Francesville, Ind.

FOR SALE—LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA—
Lands near HAMMOND and on the CALUMET RIVER.
Farms, large and small, in great variety in Lake County. Call and get particulars.
ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—72 ACRES, TWO HOURS' ride from Chicago and two blocks from station; this property is specially adapted for gardening or henery purposes. Address Z 111, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO BRICK STORES; town in best farming section of the State of Illinois; stores suitable for dry goods, groceries, or hardware; a bargain. Address A L 50, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHICAGO EQUITIES FOR CLEAR farms; we have a number which are good as the wheat and good trades can be made.
ROWLY & BLACK, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—IMPROVED W. MADIson-st. property between Halsted-st. and Ashland-av. T. CLUCK, Room 32, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—THE BEST MODERN FLAT BUILDing in a good locality on the West Side that $5,000 will buy; must be well rented and pay a good income.
INGALLS & KIMBELL,
Rooms 18-19, 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE OR GOOD PAYing flats, good location, South, will pay all cash for a bargain. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A BLOCK OF LOTS AS FAR SOUTH as 100th and east of or near State-st. What have you? GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle.

WANTED—RESIDENCE—I AM IN MARKET FOR residence worth from $30,000 to $50,000 on North or South Division; it must be modern and a bargain. Owners only need answer. AGNA, 409 North Water-st., City.

WANTED—FOR CASH—VACANT W. MADISON-st. property, west of 40th-st. T. CLUCK,
Room 32, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CORNER, 50 FEET, ON COTTAGE Grove-av., between 33d and 63d-sts., with full particulars. Room 72, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ACRES, LOTS, AND HOUSES FOR customers; no expense unless sale is made. Call or send full description.
HAMPTON & CO., 32, 119 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WEST-SIDE BUSINESS CORNER (vacant), outside; also park and boulevard frontage and vicinity. Give particulars. Address Z 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 FT. CORNER, BETWEEN 31ST AND 49th-sts., east of Wabash. Price inside of $30,000. Client will at once improve. Owners or first agent answer. FORD & LATIMER,
R. 54, 94 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR HOUSE ON some cross street between Thirty-first and Forty-seventh, east of State-st.; $5,000. Address Z 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—MICHIGAN-AV. BET. 31ST AND 38th sts., 50 to 100 feet. Address Z 133, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. PROPERTY (vacant), between 43d and 63d-sts., for cash buyers; owners please give full particulars at once. F. W. KEITH & CO., 612 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WHARTON AND DREXEL-AV. VAcant south of 60th and vacant east of State, north of 79th. Address Z 109, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE A PURCHASER FOR A $35,000 residence on South Side; also want 75 or 100 feet for warehouse north of 12th and east of State. B. F. HEAD & CO., 167 Dearborn, R. 703.

WANTED—FOR CASH—GOOD 7 TO 9 ROOM cottage, west of May-st., south of Randolph. THOS. CLUCK, 92 La Salle-st., Room 32.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—A $4,250 EQUITY IN 9 ACRES ON South Side; will take clear house and lot or vacant lot; come quick if you want acres. F. B. YOAKUM & CO., 78 Dearborn, Room 1.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR LAND AND A1 FARMS FOR good city equities, in all States. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 301 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR Western Virginia or Tennessee lands. PEARSON & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

I HAVE $25,000 WORTH OF IMPROVED PROPERTY on a good business street that I can exchange, clear of incumbrances, for clear lands; this is a rare opportunity. W. D. MORTON, JR., 202 La Salle-st., General Land Agent.

MILWAUKEE-AV. BLOCK AND NEW HOUSES near Garfield Park for clear farms. GARDNER, owner, 12 Major Block.

PLUMBING AND SEWERING WANTED IN EXchange for good property. 300 West Jackson.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO SUBURBAN property—10 desirable, centrally located, unincumbered residence lots in Arkansas City, Kansas, valued at $5,000; want property to amount of $6,000 to $7,000; will pay difference. Address Z 155, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD HOTEL, ONE OF the best stock and grain farms in Minnesota, 640 acres, with six miles of good fence, fully equipped with plenty of machinery, etc.; stock 14 horses, hay, grain, and furniture; everything goes together. Address HOOK, GREEN & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO VACANT REAL estate, several desirable residence properties in Kansas City, Mo.; well located, unincumbered, and rented; will exchange one or all and pay cash difference.

H. M. McINTOSH,
No. 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GENERAL STOCK OF MDSE. IN country town; will take ½ real estate, balance cash. Address Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—12,000-ACRE RANCH IN ONE OF the best counties in Kansas, free and clear; want Chicago property; will assume.
H. G. TEED & CO., 87 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CITY OR SUBURban real estate or good Illinois farms, a good stock of stores, tinware, and hardware; repair shop in connection; good location on West Side. Address Z 134, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OWNERS OF STATE-ST. PROPerty north of 47th-st. willing to exchange for property in Harvey address P.-O. box 428, Chicago.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH ABOUT $3,000 in exchange for carette stock; must be first-class and a decided bargain.
W. F. VAN O'LINDA, 325 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—
We have a client at our office who will put in cash and No. 1 Kansas land for good stock of merchandise or Chicago equities.
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
20, 206 La Salle-st.

WHAT HAVE YOU THAT IS CLEAR TO EXchange for $7,500 equity in 10 acres near Morgan Park? Give details complete. Address B 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEW HOUSE, 8 TO 10 ROOMS, South Side, in trade for vacant lots. Address A 82, Tribune office.

360 ACRES GOOD CLEAR WIS. LAND TO EXchange for merchandise. Room 910 Tacoma Bldng.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—
The two-story frame dwelling situated on southeast corner Jefferson-av. and 56th st., at a bargain. Apply to WM. R. KERR, 5103 Hibbard-av. or 302 Owings Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate, without commission, at 5 and 6 per cent; no delay; money on hand.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
95 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate. Property inspected at once.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

AT WESTERN TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 172 Washington-st., money to loan in sums of $1,000 to $3,000 on choice city improved real estate.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES ON
IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
No delay. Will loan in amounts
of $2,000 and upwards.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGES ON improved property, on first mortgages on unimproved lots, upon manufacturing plants, livery outfits, teaming companies, etc., etc., at bottom rates; get my prices before borrowing.
W. R. TRASHER,
103 Washington-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.
Special rates on large amounts.
SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

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WANTED—TO BORROW $30,000 FOR 3 YEARS, with release clause, on 70 lots located at South Chicago, worth over $60,000; will pay 8 per cent interest for full term and 2½ per cent commission; maker A1. Address Z 135, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,500 FOR SIX MONTHS ON FIRST mort.; bal. purchase money notes as coll. city maker, property adjoining Cook County.
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WANTED—TO BORROW OF PRIVATE PARTY $1,000 for 5 years at 6 per cent on city property worth $2,800. Address B 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—$12,000 FOR 7 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT, on new building, centrally located, cost $18,000 and no incumbrance. Address, for three days, A 74, Tribune office.

$500 TO $25,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT OR improved city property. RATES THE LOWEST. NO COMMISSIONS.
WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT; IMproved or vacant; 1 per cent commission; interest the lowest. Address S 132, Tribune.

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ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
ROOM 12, 86 LA SALLE-ST.
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL at the office of the Hyman Loan Co.; loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 at the rate of 2, 3, 4, and 5 per cent on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, secured notes, goods in storage, furniture, pianos, and any available collateral; if you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call to see us. The Hyman Loan Co., Room 4, second floor, 142 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Madison.

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WILL LOAN ON YOUR PERSONAL PROPERTY, notes, and mortgages, or will buy the same.
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TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building No. 185 Dearborn-st.
FOR 99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 70x160 ft., at No. 2007.
WOODLAND PARK. (north of Douglas monument) 50x218 ft. fronting south on the park, choice lot for family flat, $900 per year and taxes.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 50x176 ft., near 32d-st.
GROVELAND-AV., 35x165 ft., s. w. cor. 32d-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—50x130 ft. 31st-st., s. e. cor. Vernon-av. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

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L. M. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

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AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW IN STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

THE SUPERB
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THE RELIABLE
DECKER PIANOS.

AND A FINE LINE OF
KROEGER PIANOS.

IN ENGLISH OAK, MAHOGANY, FRENCH WALNUT, AND ROSEWOOD CASES.

NO FANCY PRICES ASKED.

We also offer for sale the following
SECOND-HAND PIANOS:

2 Wheelock pianos	$115 and $135
2 Sterling pianos	$100 and 140
3 Colby & Duncan pianos	$150, $165, and 175
2 Chase Bros'. pianos, each	$175 and 200
2 Fischer pianos, each	$100 and 125
3 Vose & Sons' pianos, each	$175, $200, and 225
2 Kroeger & Sons' pianos, each	$175 and 225
3 Decker pianos, each	$175, $190, and 200
1 Haines Bros.' piano	100
1 Goold & Schaff piano	95
2 Weser Bros'. pianos	$100 and 125
3 Schaff pianos	$150, $165, and 175
1 A. B. Chase piano	200
5 upright pianos, your choice, each	100
2 Chickering pianos, each	$150 and 200
20 square pianos, each	$15, $25, and 65

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.

Every piano fully warranted to be as represented or money refunded.

PIANOS MOVED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.

200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

Salesrooms open evenings.

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Cross of Legion of Honor and first gold medal awarded to CHICKERING & SONS; highest award ever given to any piano manufacturers in the world.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. & CO.,
piano warerooms,
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Messrs. Chickering & Sons, manufacturers of the world-renowned CHICKERING PIANO, whose praises have been sung by professionals and amateurs for the past 67 years, have formed a combination with Messrs. Chase Bros., manufacturers of the magnificent CHASE BROS. PIANO, with WHOLESALE AND RETAIL offices and warerooms at the above address, where will be found a complete stock of

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in all the Latest Styles and Fancy Woods. This is Chickering & Sons' and the Chase Bros. Co.'s OWN HOUSE, and patrons, therefore, secure the advantage of DEALING DIRECTLY WITH THE FACTORIES. In consequence of this change

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY

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MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK

Of 200 pianos just ordered by us and now on the way, we will dispose of the old stock at PRICES NEVER BEFORE HEARD OF, and on TERMS TO SUIT CUSTOMERS. NEW SCALES. FRENCH PITCH. NEW REPEATING ACTION.

The Chickering-Chase Bros. Co. represent the CHICKERING-CHASE BROS., S. T. GORDON & SONS, and other pianos, and a full line of CHURCH, LODGE, and PARLOR ORGANS.

We make a specialty of repairing and tuning instruments. Mr. Clifford Chickering of the Boston house, an expert in grand actions, action regulating, and tone regulating, has been added to the corps of experienced workmen in this branch of the business, and patrons can rely upon work being of exactly the same grade as that turned out by the Boston factory.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons PATENT COMBINATION OF THE AGRAFFE AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE in Grand Pianos. Second-hand pianos for sale at very low figures.

New pianos to rent. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING PIANO.

THE CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
Warerooms, 219 to 221 Wabash-av.,
Frank H. King, Manager.

YOU PROBABLY KNOW MORE ABOUT your own business than you do about pianos. Most people do.

We are in the piano business and can tell you all you want to know about pianos.

There are several things we WILL NOT tell you. One is that a cheap piano is as good as an expensive one. The best is the cheapest; you have probably found that out already. We have the best. The best is the Knabe. If you want the best we can show you it in the various styles of cases and woods. We have the best pianos for the money, too. They are:

THE KROEGER,
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NEW ENGLAND, AND
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We do not claim the first position for them. We sell them on their own merits and you know just what you have bargained for. Truth is our hobby.

People are always looking for bargains in second-hand pianos. They do not always find them, more's the pity. Why? Because the houses advertising bargains at all seasons cannot possibly have them. We do not always have bargains to offer. It is only at certain seasons that they may be had. This is governed largely by the demand for new pianos.

The demand is brisk at present, hence the second-hands are coming in. Just now we can show you a Steinway upright, in fair condition; price, $250; also a much better one for $300; a Chickering, $250, and a Lester for $300. We have others, but these are the pick of our assortment.

In square pianos we have one Knabe, $250; 3 Steinways, at $150 and $175; 1 Lighte, $75; 1 Newton, $75. All prime bargains at the prices asked. We will make the terms so easy that the buyer will scarcely feel the strain on his purse.

We have new pianos to hire.

Tuning, polishing, and moving orders receive prompt attention.

LYON & HEALY,
Warerooms: State and Monroe-sts.
Factory: Randolph-st. and Ogden-av.

DECKER BROTHERS,
ESTEY,
MATHUSHEK,
CAMP & CO.,
ARION,
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The World Renowned
ESTEY ORGANS
And the
CAMP & CO.
ORGANS.

IN THIS LIST OF PIANOS THE purchaser will find a variety of style, tone, quality, and finish to suit every variety of individual taste, and he would be a very "finniky" person indeed who could fail to find in our stock an instrument in every way WORTH HIS MONEY or that would give him and his friends perfect satisfaction. Prices ranging from $200 to $1,000. Good pianos to rent for $3, $4, $5, $6. SECOND-HAND instruments at bargain prices. Monthly payments if desired.

PIPE ORGAN STUDENTS will be glad to know that we make a two-manual pedal organ especially designed for organ practice. Large and powerful two-manual and pedal organs for churches and public halls. Chapel styles for lodges and societies. Tuning, repairing, and moving.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st.
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HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS,
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KIMBALL ORGANS.
ONE PRICE TO ALL. TIME PAYMENTS.

Old instruments taken in exchange.
PIANOS RENTED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.

SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS.
2 Hales, $95, $100; Kurtzman, $125; Chickering, $135; Haines Bros., $135; Steinway, $175; Hallet & Davis, $175. SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS from $175 to $250, including many standard makers.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

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We herewith wish to caution our friends who contemplate to purchase a FIRST-CLASS PIANO, that we are THE ONLY SELLING AGENTS here for the "HARDMAN PIANOS," and that any one else purporting to sell these pianos in Chicago are frauds and their goods not genuine.

We also desire to inform you that NOW, prior to the issue of our new catalogue, we are having A DISCOUNT SALE of all such styles of pianos that we expect to drop from catalogue, as well as all "odd-stock" pianos on hand, comprising ALL GRADES AND MAKES OF PIANOS.

You will do well by calling early; prices and goods will speak for themselves. Very truly,
A. H. RINTELMAN & CO.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS,
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NEW BABY GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW PARLOR ORGANS.
Sold on easy hire system at $12.37 per quarter.

BABY ORGANS at $22, etc., etc.

Large number of slightly used and second-hand pianos at bargain prices and easy payments. Send for latest catalogue illustrating new styles introduced this season.

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149 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1857—
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit.
First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates.
Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos.
Warerooms 156-158 Wabash-av.
Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

THOSE LOOKING FOR BARGAINS IN PIANOS
will find them at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 182 AND 184 WABASH-AV., in both new and second-hand instruments. NEW PIANOS from $200 upward. SECOND-HAND, including KNABE, FISHER, EMERSON, VOSE, AND STEINWAY from $40 to $175 for cash or on time. New pianos for rent.
AYRES & WYGANT CO.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS ARE preferred by leading musicians, purchased by the highest musical authorities; received highest prize above all other manufacturers. Sterling pianos, Steger pianos, fully guaranteed. Big bargains in second-hand Steinway upright pianos; second-hand upright pianos from $110 to $175; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., N. W. cor. Jackson, over the Hub.

SHONINGER PIANOS
Perfect in tone and action.
DURABILITY GUARANTEED.
Buy direct from the manufacturers and save one profit. CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
PIANOS TO RENT OR EXCHANGED.
B. SHONINGER CO., 236 STATE-ST.

J. O. TWICHELL
HAS REMOVED
From 180 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av.
Briggs Pianos.
Hallet & Cumston Pianos.
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NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS $250 ON PAYments; rent $4; squares $25 to $150; rent $2. HORACE BRANCH, 308 State-st.

ELEGANT NEW STANDARD UPRIGHT piano; must be sold at once; the highest cash bidder will take it. 146 State-st., second floor.

WE RENT UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR $3 AND $3.50 per month; Steinway, Vose, etc.; second-hand for sale. TROSSEN & CO., 257 West Madison-st.

PENSIONS.

ADA C. SWEET, PENSION CLAIM AGENT—ALL kinds of pensions or war claims. Room 32 Commercial Bank Building, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Ill.

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AT GLOBE'S, 79 DEARBORN-ST., SUITE 9. FLAT, 7 ROOMS and bath, Wabash-av.; very handsomely furnished; all occupied; lady leaving city; will give big bargain; quick sale.
HOTEL, North Clark, 27 rooms; walking distance; nicely furnished; only $1,000, part cash.
HOTEL, 40 bedrooms; good shape; rent cheap; $120; only $600 cash required.
ROOMING HOUSE, 12 rooms; always full; $350.
SALOON license; paid from $400 to $1,500.
MEAT MARKET, good one; your own price.
RESTAURANT, 3 good ones; $500 and $900.
LUNCH-ROOM, largest, finest; center trade; $2,200.
LUNCH-ROOM, near Court-House; only $800.
CIGAR-STORE, Straight Jim Dandy; only $350.
FRUIT, CIGARS, AND CANDY, near theater; $250.
SCHOOL STORE, best North-Side bargain; $500.
Pleasure to give full particulars of all.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SOME ONE TO GO INTO the dry goods business—For sale, a nearly new stock of dry goods, notions, and complete outfit of fixtures, $5,000; bought in at Sheriff's sale; will give a favorable lease of a new store room, 4724 State-st., provided the party will buy stock and fixtures; the location is A No. 1 for a first-class dry-goods store. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., or on the premises.

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D. H. NICKERSON.

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FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, A VERY valuable patent. Address Room 749, Auditorium Hotel.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CHOICE STATIONERY and confectionery store; rare chance; call at once. 309 Thirty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LIVERY STAbles on the South Side. GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st., basement.

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FOR SALE—34-ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE ON Washington-blvd., full of boarders; long lease, low rent; price $2,100; $600 cash, balance easy. CHAS. WEINLAND & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

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LANCASTER, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED DRUG STORE in a Pacific coast city; store new; splendid chance to party having $10,000. Address A L 68, Tribune office.

GOOD SIDE LINE FOR TRAVELING MEN; Western and Northern points; samples small. Address W. A. DRUMMOND, P.-O.

I WILL INVEST $500 TO $2,000 CASH IN ANY good business or patent novelties.
THOS. CLUCK, 92 La Salle-st., Room 32.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE your business or any property, call or address GOLSEN & SIMMONS, Tacoma Building.

MOST WONDERFUL ADVERTISING MACHINE ever produced; sells to every merchant; splendid employment; big pay; inclose stamp. ARC MFG. CO., Racine, Wis.

TO RENT—A FULL-EQUIPPED RESTAURANT with first-class accommodations; centrally located in the busiest part of the city; has a good trade at present, with lease extending till after end of the exposition. Address A 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEW LIVERY STABLE—80 STALLS at rear of 2226 Indiana-av. WM. W. GOODMAN, Room 76, 115 Dearborn-st.

VERY RARE CHANCE—FINE JEWELRY STORE in very best locality; cheap rent; reason for selling out is death in the family. Inquire at 119 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMALL LIVERY AND BOARDING stable in city or suburbs; about $3,000. Address B 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE BUSINESSman with cash capital of $5,000, an interest in some well established business where his services can be employed; best of references given and required. Address Z 147, Tribune office.

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WHILE AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL and some business ability are idle for something good and profitable to do, I am in want of both in manufacturing some articles of special value. Address A V 4, Tribune office.

$2,500 WILL BUY MY EUROPEAN HOTEL of 30 rooms; must sell on account of other business; a bargain. Z 29, Tribune office.

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South Side.

200 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—COMFORTABLE rooms and first-class board; house all modern conveniences.

235 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—TO RENT—FURNISHED front room for 2, with board.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; hot and cold water; excellent table.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY furnished alcove room with board.

2949 GROVELAND-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms in private family, with board; desirable location and convenient to I. C. and cable cars.

2,953 GROVELAND-AV., EXCELLENT TABLE board for 2 or 4 gentlemen.

2,953 GROVELAND-AV., LARGE ALCOVE front, with smaller room, with board.

3128 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARLOR SUITE SUITAble for party of 4 or family; will rent separately; good table.

3252 SOUTH PARK-AV.—PARTIES DESIRING pleasant rooms, with home comforts and exceptional table, apply. References.

3926 LANGLEY-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms; first-class board; for two or four; private family; fine location; one block of cable cars.

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ROOM TO RENT WITH BOARD IN PRIVATE family to one or two gentlemen willing to pay reasonable price for home privileges. Address A 88, Tribune office.

WE WILL TAKE FOUR UNEXCEPTIONABLE ladies or gentlemen at $4 per week for winter; South Side. Address B 68, Tribune office.

North Side.

124 DEARBORN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board.

129 DEARBORN-AV.—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE rooms and first-class board.

135 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO NICE ROOMS WITH good board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—A few very desirable suites, front and single rooms, with board; references. Also first-class day board.

251 EAST OHIO-ST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; steam heat, running water; $5.50 and $6 per week.

255 ONTARIO, BETWEEN DEARBORN-AV. AND Clark-st.—A few large and elegantly furnished rooms, with first-class table. References.

265 E. INDIANA-ST., COR. STATE; BOARD WITH pleasant front room; reasonable.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with good board.

West Side.

32 WAVERLY-PLACE; BACK PARLOR, WITH board, for two; references.

450 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—HANDSOME SUITE of furnished rooms; also single room; all modern conveniences; good table; first-class location.

628 W. ADAMS—FRONT ALCOVE, ALSO SMALL room, with board; all conveniences.

Hotels.

HOTEL DEARBORN, 398 TO 404 STATE-ST.—200 elegant furnished rooms; bath-room, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA-STS.—Newly furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator, ½ price other first-class hotels. Restaurant by Compagnon, late of Chicago Club. Table d'hote. Turkish baths, 50c. Cable 4 minutes to Court-House.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, proprietor.

Hyde Park.

5316 JEFFERSON-AV., HYDE PARK—TO RENT—Room with board in private family.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND NICELY FURnished room and board, with all conveniences in private family, near Forty-third-st.; I. C. and cable at hand. Address B 73, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A DESIRable room and board in a private family; West Side. Address B 72, Tribune office.

BOARD—HOME FOR YOUNG LADY IN PRIvate family on Fullerton or Belden-avs.; must have breakfast at or before 7; evening meal at or after 6:30; terms must be reasonable; good, comfortable home with refined family desired; references given and requested. Address B 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—LIST YOUR ROOMS TODAY—REMEMBER IT IS GETTING LATE. DO NOT LEAVE IT ANY LONGER. SATISFACTORY SERVICE GUARANTEED. GORDON, MAHON & CO., SUITE 112-113 ADAMS EXPRESS BUILDING.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY GENT AND WIFE IN private family, west of Ashland-boulevard and south of Madison-st. Terms not over $50 month. Address B 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMIly; German preferred; North Side. Address B 96, Tribune office.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS; rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

10,000 BOOKS AT HALF PRICE. 20,000 BACK NUMBERS OLD MAGAZINES. CASH PAID FOR BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. CENTURY, HARPER, SCRIBNER, BOUND FOR 60 CENTS. MILLER'S, 2 ARCADE, REAR OF 155 LA SALLE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—3922 LAKE-AV., PARLOR, SITTING room, dining-room, and kitchen on parlor floor; second floor, four rooms deep; third floor, three rooms; elegantly finished in oak, nicely frescoed and papered; gas fixtures, range, porcelain laundry tubs, electric bells, speaking tubes, etc.; rent, $1,200 per annum; location best in the city. Open today. Owner, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3230 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT brown-stone modern residence, twelve rooms, in excellent order; on the best part of the avenue.
B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—3235 GROVELAND-AV.—AN ELEgant, modern, 11-room house; nearly new and in first-class order; screens, window-shades, and carpets if desired. Key and owner 3257 same street.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, 10 rooms, closets and every modern convenience; Ellis-av., near 37th-st.; near steam and cable roads; highest references required.
W. E. SLOSSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—3244 GRAVES-PLACE—2-STORY, 9-room modern house; in good repair; possession given at once; rent low until May 1. Apply on premises or to BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, INcluding piano, to couple without children until May; in perfect order; city references as to responsibility required; price $60. Apply 82 26th-st., near Indiana-av.

FOR RENT—3525, 3527, AND 3529 GRAND-BOUL.—Three story and cellar modern marble front residences, with brick barn; all in good condition. SNYDACKER & CO., 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN" APARTMENT building on Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, BARN, $30; FLAT, $20. 3525 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—83 EAST 13TH-ST., 10-ROOM HOUSE. A. HEILE, 94 Washington-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT MODern house on Prairie-av.; 9 rooms; furnished otherhouses and flats. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 2817 INDIANA-AV.; 10 rooms, elegantly furnished; 50-foot lot.
CLEVELAND & NORTON,
87 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—
3403 Wabash-av., fine 2-story 10-room house; newly papered and new plumbing.
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—971 W. MONROE-ST., 2-STORY MANsard and cellar; 6 bed-rooms; all conveniences, $30.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—705 W. MONROE-ST., NEAR LINcoln, 2-story and bast. stone front; newly papered throughout; frame barn.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR RENT—858 W. MONROE-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement 10-room house; in good repair, newly painted; rent low until May 1. Apply on premises or to BARRY BROS., 130 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

FOR RENT—
291 Ontario-st., brown stone-front, 14 rooms.
381 Ontario-st., brown stone-front, 15 rooms.
54 St. Clair-st., 11 rooms.
58 St. Clair-st., 11 rooms.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SMALL MODERN furnished home on La Salle-av., 8 rooms; parlor, reception hall, dining-room, kitchen on main floor; 5 bedrooms; for six months. H. A. L., P.-O. Box 175.

FOR RENT—301 ORCHARD-ST., NORTH OF Center, house of 11 rooms and barn; lot 50 feet front.
SCHRADER BROS.,
162 Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—442 56TH-COURT, 7-ROOM HOUSE, newly cleaned and in nice condition; cheap rental. CHAS. G. FRENCH, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NEW TEN-ROOM HOUSE, 5411 Ridgewood-court, one block west of Madison-av., Hyde Park; all modern conveniences.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, Washington-av., near South Park station Illinois Central R. R., until May 1; cheap to desirable tenant. Address Y 14, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—5632 TRACY-AV., A PLEASANT COTtage, 5 rooms, for $14 per month.
CHAS. G. FRENCH, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$15, IN NEW 2-STORY HOUSE IN complete order; 6 rooms, 4 closets, pantry, all on second floor, 5656 Ellis-av.; light, airy, comfortable, pleasant, Cottage Grove; cable car within two blocks. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

Lake.

FOR RENT—6516 STEWART-AV., ENGLEWOOD—An elegant 8-room house; modern improvements; 50-ft. front; until May 1 very low rental to right party. CHARLES G. FRENCH, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE THOSE new 5 and 7 room flats; cooking, heating, and lighting with the new fuel gas at 50c; no coal, ashes, or dust; gas stoves furnished by owner; also steam heat for halls and bathrooms free; now ready for tenants; most complete flats in Chicago; convenient to Illinois Central, Board of Trade trains, and cable cars; "Columbia Block," corner 41st. and Cottage Grove-av. C. E. BROWN, Room 823 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOM FLAT AT NO. 146 East Eighteenth-st., 2d flat; bath, hot and cold water, and all conveniences; very desirable.
GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—5 AND 6-ROOM FLAT IN MONTGOMery Block, corner Cottage Grove and South Park-av. and 26th-st.; low rent. Inquire in drug store.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN" ON OAKWOOD-boulevard 2 to 7 room apartments; electric light, steam heat, gas ranges, hot water, telephone, etc.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM PRIVATE FLAT with coal cellar, near steam and cable cars, South Side. Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN "THE ALLEN," ON OAKWOOD-blvd.; 2 to 7 room apartments; electric light; steam heat; gas ranges; hot water; telephone, etc.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLAT; LAKE FRONT. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST.—Desirable 7-room flat; all conveniences; furniture for sale; immediate possession; rent $45.
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO.
145 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS; ALL IMPROVEments; near 4 lines of cars. T. DEMPSTER, 521 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT; STONE-front; hardwood mantels; rent, $30. 996 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—756 WASHINGTON-BLVD. MODERN flats of 8 and 9 rooms; just completed; finished in ¼ sawed oak; furnished with furnaces, laundry, gas logs, and every possible convenience; $50 and $55.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—COZY 4-ROOM MODERN FRONT FLAT, bay window, 2d floor, 460 Ogden-av. HANCOCK, 195 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT ONLY 5 MINUTES' walk from Court-House, to permanent and desirable tenant. Apply 9:30 to 12 o'clock. 101 Washington-st., R. 26.

TO RENT—NO. 14 SILVER-ST., 12 ROOMS, $35.
No. 23 Flournoy-st., 6 rooms, $20.
No. 25 Flournoy-st., 6 rooms and barn, $22.
No. 21 Flournoy-st., parlor floor, 3 rooms, $12.50.
R. KENNEDY, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVice. Apply at 170 Laflin-st., first flat.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODERN improvements, with janitor service; new block; Western-av. and Huron-st. Apply to owner on premises daily, including Sunday.

North Side.

TO RENT—
A very desirable flat in "The Ottawa," n. w. corner Chicago-av. and North State-st., 5 rooms on second floor; all conveniences; rent reasonable; key with janitor.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MARQUETTE AND CHARLEVOIX, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts., 7-room flats; steam heat, hot water, janitor service, telephone, etc.
J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., 7-ROOM FLAT, STEAM heat, janitor service, etc.; $35.
J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS, GOOD FOR RENTing rooms, 176 East Ohio-st., $25.
GALT, 804 Opera-House Building.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—
8-room flats, 412 40th-st. and 395 41st-st.; new, elegant, hardwood, etc.; near Grand-boulevard.
McKEY & POGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, 18 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house; finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FLAT OF FIVE rooms; piano, etc.; rent low to a good tenant. 5161 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES VISITING THE CITY for theaters and other amusements, large, warm, elegantly furnished rooms, very central. Hotel Casino 14 and 16 E. Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS; EVERY CONVENIENCE. 3755 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—2729 WABASH-AV., COR. 28TH—NICEly furnished rooms; hot and cold water.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, NEWLY furnished, steam heat, bath, etc.; private family; location, 18th-st., near Michigan-av. Z 120, Tribune.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS; all conveniences, 2953 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A FEW NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a private family. 1411 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES and single rooms to rent; house newly fitted and carpets and furniture new; every convenience. 1314 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1231 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—499 WABASH—NEWLY FURNISHED front room with all conveniences.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LARGE OR SMALL rooms; very central. 2210 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INdiana-sts.; rooms, $4 weekly; transients, 50c; 4 minutes from court-house; restaurant, popular prices, steam heat; elevator; hot water; everything new; Turkish baths, 50c; no extra charge; all night.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 137 Pine-st.; for first-class people only.

TO RENT—264 OHIO-ST.—FLAT F, LARGE FRONT corner room, nicely furnished and heated.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH alcove; all conveniences. 88 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished room; hot and cold water, with two closets. No. 178 North State-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH OR without board. 242 La Salle-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, EVERY convenience, south front. 615 W. Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen. 66 Throop-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—113 AND 115 STATE-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington-sts., basement store with frontage of 50 feet; would also sell stock of crockery, etc.; rent, $3,000 per annum.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—S. E. COR. STATE AND 24TH-STS., 3 stores and 38 rooms above; will make a fine hotel; or will rent rooms separately for European hotel; long lease; low rent.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR RENT—CORNER 57TH AND COTTAGE Grove, store and living rooms; splendid place for restaurant; right at the entrance to Washington Park. J. B. ALCOTT, 3848 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building 2635 and 2637 State-st., 50x123 feet; will be remodeled to suit tenant; also small store, 2811 State-st. J. H. CLOUGH, 10 Pacific-av.

FOR RENT—3746 STATE-ST., ELEGANT LARGE store; good location for business. J. B. ALCOTT, 3848 State-st.

FOR RENT—STORES AND FLATS—
Nos. 4724, 4726, and 4728 State-st.; the stores are 24x60 feet, flats 6 rooms and bath-room on each floor; in the new 3-story and basement rock-face, stone-front, brick building just being completed; first-class in every way.

Also a fine store-room and 6-room flats up-stairs in the new brick building with barn No. 5252 S. Halsted-st. Rents in the above buildings will be made low to good parties. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND REtail districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—
1161 W. Madison; will rent for saloon or other business, $25.
183 W. Harrison—store, with or without flat in rear, and others, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Cor. Washington and Halsted, or 155 La Salle.

TO RENT—STORE—147 AND 149 WEST MADIson-st., corner Union-st., three stores and basement; plate glass front on both streets. Inquire JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—STORES; FINE PLATE-GLASS fronts; good location; Harrison, near Western-av. McAULEY & ELLIOTT, 307 Chamber Commerce.

TO RENT—STORES BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FINE LARGE DOUBLE STORE; good opening for millinery. T. DEMPSTER, 521 West Taylor-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
311 E. Chicago-av., store and basement; light and airy; good dry basement. C. H. MULLIKEN,
99-101 Washington st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—SEVERAL CHOICE OFFICES IN THE Mallers Building; best of light and fire-proof; cheap if taken at once. Apply at R. 4, 226 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SMALL OFFICE, INSURANCE EXchange Building; carpet, chairs, heat, and light free; desperately cheap. Inquire Room 728.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—369 N. CLARK-ST., NEAR OAK—NEW brick barn, four stalls, room above.
G. LASHER & SON, 125 South Water-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SOUTH SIDE RENTING AND HAVE A FINE LIST OF HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. PARTIES ON THE LOOKOUT PLEASE CALL AND GET OUR PAMPHLET.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st
and
3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A FARM OF 240 ACRES, GOOD BUILDings, close to station, within 30 miles of the center of Chicago; plenty of manure at little or no cost. Well adapted for a milk farm or to raise vegetables for the Chicago market. Rent low to a good tenant. Also good garden land at Highland, on Chicago and Atlantic Ry., 25 miles from Polk Street Depot. Apply to J. H. CLOUGH, 14 Traders' Building, No. 10 Pacific-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE FOR manufacturing or warehouse purposes; 2 elevators, boilers, shafting, etc., in manufacturing district on West Side; can give immediate possession.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—PACKING-HOUSE AT Union Stock Yards; capacity of 1,500 hogs in winter, 1,000 in summer; occupancy given November 1. Address 8 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; reasonable. ALLEN, 103 South Canal.

TO RENT—ROOMS, MILK, DEPOT, AND BARN. at 151 Townsend st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANUfacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FULLY FURNISHED flat or small house by desirable tenant. Full particulars. Address A 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, a furnished room in quiet neighborhood within 20 minutes' walk of the Court-House; give full particulars. Address A 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT—3 OR 4 ROOMS; North side only; near Lincoln-av. cable line preferred. Address A 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, 9 TO 12 ROOMS; South Side. Address Z 156, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED SMALL house on South Side, between 29th and 35th-sts. and between Indiana and Lake-avs.; state price and when possession can be given. Address, for 3 days, A 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LAWYER WANTS HALF of suite of 3 rooms in good office building; state terms, location, and business. Address B 22, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, BY single gentleman; must be within twenty minutes' walk of Post-Office; references; state rent and location. Address B 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEFORE NOV. 1, 10-ROOM house; between 22d and 39th-sts. and east of Wabash-av. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—7 OR 8 ROOM FLAT, IN nice location. JOHNSON & SAXE, 70 La Salle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL. While one or two Munson schools have taken $100, and even $115, from young persons known to be too illiterate ever to utilize shorthand we charge for immeasurably superior instruction $40.

Dictation for advanced writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1029 Chicago Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Princ.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Auditorium (Congress-st elevators),
Teachers sent to suburbs and schools.
New classes in formation.
Native teachers only.

BROWN & HOLLAND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE. 26 Haymarket Theater Bldg.

EXCELLENT OPENING FOR A COMPETENT music teacher (male) in a town of over 10,000 inhabitants; must be able to train and direct a boy choir, for which he will receive a small salary. Address (with testimonials) the Rev. E. R. BISHOP, 820 Monroe-st., Chicago.

ELOCUTION, ORATORY, MORNING AND EVENing classes; weak voices strengthened, harshtones softened, stuttering corrected. PROF. MINSHELL, 377 Washington-boulevard.

MRS. COLESON'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, McVicker's Theater Bldg., is the place to learn shorthand and typewriting.

SHORTHAND—THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM maintains the leading school in the West; 17th year; classes nearly full; great demand for competent stenographers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. Qualified students assisted in obtaining positions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER (LADY) FOR private school; music teacher (vocal and instrumental) for college, about $900; grammar grade teachers and high-school assistants. Chicago Teachers' Agency, 106 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE-proof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co.—Cheapest and best storage in city; money loaned; goods packed and shipped; careful handling. 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.

CITY STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW SIX-STORY warehouse, 177 W. Adams-st., is where everybody stores their furniture, pianos, trunks, etc.; money loaned; teaming. Telephone 4133.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; 6-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79-81-83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,373.
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car-barns.

FOR SALE—AN A1 BAY DRIVING HORSE, 6 years old, weight 1,100 lbs., and is a fine driver, and right in every way. Inquire at Howland's Stable, 2024 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE TRUCK HORSE; must sell. 5 Wabash-av., Room 33.

FOR SALE—COUPE ROCKAWAY; FIRST-class order; cheap. 3152 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—FINE PONY RIG. ALL NEW, $85. 300 West Jackson-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

BICYCLES—SPECIAL SALE TO REDUCE stock—New and second-hand; all styles; now is your time to buy; bicycle lamps from $2 to $5. Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 and 295 Wabash-av.

TO CLEAN UP STOCK WE ARE NOW offering great bargains in all our high grade bicycles. Call early. GEO. E. LLOYD & CO. Canal and Jackson.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND-HAND tricycle, cheap; state price. Address A 9, Tribune office.

54-INCH VICTOR BICYCLE FOR SALE; warranted first-class. A. W. BURNHAM, 218 La Salle-st., Room 918.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES, HAVE YOU SEEN THE
—NEELY $2.00 SHOE?—
We make it in OPERA and COMMON SENSE last and A, B, C, D, E widths. Reliable, bright Dongola. We fit all feet and warrant every pair. Sold only by NEELY BROS.
132 W. Madison-st., one door east of Dime Museum.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CLAIRVOYANCE — MME. MARREE, THE great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, born with a double veil and greatest prophetic gift of second sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. All believing themselves conjured or bewitched should wear the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck. Advice to young men how to gain riches and what best adapted for, and to business-men their gain or loss in worldly goods. Advice to ladies how to gain happiness and peace. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election and the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Was the only one predicted the World's Fair in Chicago from the commencement. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Warns the public to beware of all who imitate her name and advertisement. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 337 West Van Buren-st., above Aberdeen, first flat. Always at home. Consultation sent by mail. All call and know the truth.

Mme. Marree, the great clairvoyant mind reader, tells your full name and name of your husband, wife, or sweetheart. Do not fail to call on her and you will have luck. Remember the number, 337 West Van Buren-st., above Aberdeen-st., first flat.

MRS. TURNER, NEE MILLER, CARD READER, charm worker; satisfactory. Ladies only. 4726 Dearborn-st.

MME. MOSS, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT; PALM reader, 255 W. Madison-st., Room 5. Call.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME. JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership composed of MORITZ BERMANN, JULIUS BADER and MARCUS NEWMAN, heretofore doing business under the firm name of "BON TON SUIT COLPANY," in Chicago, Illinois, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said Bermann and Bader have assumed and will pay all the liabilities of said firm, and are alone authorized to collect and receipt for its outstandings, and will continue alone the said business of said firm at the old stand.
Chicago, Illinois, October 10, 1890.
MORITZ BERMANN,
JULIUS BADER,
MARCUS NEWMAN.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—ANNUAL MEETing of the 31st-st. Building and Loan Association will occur at office of the association, 222 31st-st., near Indiana-av., Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 8 p. m., for the election of three directors.
JOS. L. DANENHOWER, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS—IF YOUR ROOMS ARE INFESTED WITH bugs address COMAN, 2936 Dearborn, he will call upon you.

CUT THIS OUT—INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF translations. 2613 Wabash-av. All languages.

HAVE YOU GOT A GOOD 400 OR 640 ACRE farm to rent for cash or crop rent? W. H. BARTON, Crown Point, Ind.

INSURANCE, LIFE AND FIRE. INSURE WITH J. O. OSBORNE & SON, 169 La Salle-st., Room 14, and get the best companies.

MANICURE AND FORTUNE TELLING AT 178 State-st., opposite Palmer House. Room 9.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed bids will be received by the undersigned up to Oct. 14, 1890, for grading race track in Sec. 33, Tp. 39, of range 13, east of the third principle meridian. For profile or information, apply to
E. CORRIGAN, Chicago, Ill.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN.
Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Lake Steamers.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee........*8 p. m.
On Mon., Wed., and Fri. for Gd. Haven, Muskegon, Gd. Rapids, at........7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay Ports, Mon., Wed., & Frid. 8 p. m.
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports Tuesdays and Saturdays at........7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and dock foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

	Leave.	Arrive
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:30 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:00 pm	¶11:40 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:40 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:40 pm
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* [illegible]:20 pm	* 8:40 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:15 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:20 am
Council Bluffs night Express	‡10:20 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Council Bluffs Sat. Night Exp.	x11:00 pm	o 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡10:20 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express	*11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Saturday Night Express	*11:00 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 9:10 am	† 6:35 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
California Fast Express	* 4:30 pm	*11:25 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 4:30 pm	*11:25 am
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Denver Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Kansas and Colorado Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:25 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:20 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 1:05 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 9:40 am

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 pm	7:10 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 pm	* 7:00 am
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire	† 8:30 am * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	† 8:55 pm * 9:50 am * 7:00 am
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	* 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	* 9:50 am * 7:00 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	† 8:30 am * 5:00 pm *10:45 pm	† 8:55 pm * 1:55 pm * 7:00 am
Burlington Passenger	† 4:25 pm	*10:15 am

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot Canal-st. between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:00N'n	1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:20 pm	7:15 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:00 am	7:40 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	11:20 pm	7:15 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 pm	9:45 am

Daily †Daily except Sunday

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street. Western Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited (Vestibuled)	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
Pacific Limited (Vestibuled)	§11:00 pm	§ 1:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	§12:05 pm § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §11:00 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 8:00 am § 6:50 am § 1:25 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth	§ 6:00 pm §11:15 pm	§ 9:00 am § 9:25 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	* 6:45 pm ‡ 8:20 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am § 3:00 pm § 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm §10:00 pm	X1:50 pm * 4:00 pm * 7:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am § 5:30 pm	§10:00 am § 1:30 pm * 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am §10:00 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm †10:00 pm	§10:00 am ‡ 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:30 pm
Rockford via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:45 pm
Dixon, Sterling, and Clinton	* 8:30 am	* 6:10 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland	* 8:00am § 5:30pm §11:00pm	*10:05pm § 9:30am § 7:00am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30am †11:00pm	* 7:00pm ‡ 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	1:45pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00pm * 7:20pm	* 1:15pm * 4:00pm *11:00am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:20pm	§ 7:00am
Green Bay & Menominee	*11:30am	* 7:00pm
Sioux City, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	§ 6:00pm §11:10pm	§ 9:30am § 7:15am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am †11:10pm	* 2:15pm ‡ 7:15am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†11:10pm	‡ 7:15am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.
For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 3:15 am	§ 1:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25 pm
Springfield Express	*11:40 pm	* 6:20 am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:00 pm	§ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	11:35 pm	c 6:20 am
Pacific Coast Express	§ 1:00 pm	c 6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	§ 4:15 pm	§10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis. City ticket office, No. 188 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:03 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:03 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:20 pm	10:20 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Hudson River, and Boston and Albany Railroads.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 31 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Canadian customs offices at depot. Trains arrive and depart foot of Lake-st., as follows:

July 20, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Day Express	* 9:00 am	† 4:15 pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 4:50 pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:20 pm	†11:20 am
American Express	† 9:00 pm	‡12:50 am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 8:05 am
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 3:10 pm	† 4:15 pm
Grand Rapids Sleeping Car	‡10:10 pm	¶ 8:05 am
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 4:15 pm
Grand Rapids Parlor Car	† 4:40 pm	† 6:20 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Tuesday. ¶Ex. Sunday Ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:45 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 6:25 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:10 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:05 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:55 a m	* 6:45 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:20 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§10:10 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

TRAINS LEAVE
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.
Mail Express
Penna. Special
Fast Line
Penna. Limited
Eastern Express
Atlantic Express
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South
Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:20 a. m., [illegible] *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *3:00 p. m., F ‡5:00 p. m., [illegible] *5:10 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE-Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:20 a m	† 6:30 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:45 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:10 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:50 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:35 pm	x 8:35 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 7:35 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 8:35 am	o 7:25 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 8:35 am
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:50 pm	x 9:20 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex.	x 7:35 pm	x 8:35 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	§11:25 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:30 p m	§11:20 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 5:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 194 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. M. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

ETIQUETTE IN FRANCE.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE USAGES OF SOCIETY HERE AND THERE.

No Abbreviations Allowed in the Addresses of Letters—Delicate Distinctions in Signatures—Why Meissonier Was Enraged Over an Incorrect Salutation—In France First Calls Must Be Made by the New-Comer—The Etiquette of Introductions, Invitations, and Regrets.

Mrs. Frank Leslie in the Boston *Herald:* The usages of good society are pretty much the same in all civilized countries, but there are certain shades of difference between the etiquette of the United States and that of France which have seemed to me worth noting, especially as there are now so many of our citizens who come to Paris either to reside for a time or to spend a season.

The first fact to be regarded is a curious one. It is not polite to address a note or letter to a French person with an abbreviation of the prefix to his or her name, such as M. for monsieur and Mme. for madame. To us, who under no circumstances ever write to a gentleman as "Mister" or a lady as "Mistress," this detail is often overlooked, but its omission is apt to ruffle the feelings of the recipient of the epistle. You may mention yourself in the course of the letter by the abbreviated prefix, as thus: "M. Smith accepts with pleasure the polite invitation of Madame Dubois," but the person you address must invariably have the word written in full.

A Point of Agreement.

Also it is considered in extremely bad taste for a married lady to sign her husband's name, as "Mrs. John Smith" or "Mrs. Thomas Jones." Such a signature implies so marked a degree of inferiority in the person to whom the letter is addressed to the writer thereof that serious offense has often been caused by its use. If a lady is writing to a total stranger, to whom her position as a married lady is unknown, she should place in a parenthesis, under or after her usual signature, that which she uses on her card, as, for instance, "Mary Smith (Mrs. John Smith)." When she writes to her cook or her dressmaker she may, if she chooses, sign herself simply "Mrs. John Smith." But the refinements of French politeness dictate that even to your servants such a mode of address is rude. It is best in such instances to write in the third person, such as "Mrs. Thomas Jones requests Madam So-and-So to let her have her blue dress Thursday next," or "informs Marie Paylot," her cook, "that she will be home Monday next, and that dinner must be served by 8 o'clock."

Letter-Writing.

There is no division of the rules of French etiquette that includes so many minute and varied details as that relating to letter-writing. In the English-speaking world nothing is more simple. You begin your letter "Sir," or "Dear sir," or "Madam," if it be a business epistle, and you sign it "Yours truly," or, if it be to a personal acquaintance, "Your friend most truly," or with some other equivalent phrase. In France the shades of expression are infinite, and the varying or the omission of the proper form may give grave offense. It is on record that Meissonier once flew into a violent passion on receiving a note which closed with the words, "Sir, I salute you," which would have seemed to any American only an extremely polite way of ending up an epistle. It was probably in that instance an intentional piece of rudeness on the part of the writer. The proper form for a stranger to use in addressing a great artist would have been, "Receive, sir, the expression of my highest consideration." To a celebrity who is personally known to the writer one may say, "Receive, sir, the assurances of my highest consideration and of my sincere friendship." If you address the President of the Republic or one of his Cabinet officers you must sign yourself thus: "I am, with the profoundest respect, Monsieur le President," or "Monsieur le Ministre," "your very humble servant." Many an important letter sent by an American or an English person to some prominent French personage has been left unanswered because the feelings of the recipient were ruffled by the form of the address employed, possibly a literal translation of the English formula—such as "Yours very truly," a phrase which is not only incorrect but is held in France to be highly improper if used by a lady toward a gentleman. For a feminine letter-writer to begin her epistle to a gentleman with a simple translation of her usual address, such as "Dear Sir" or "My Dear Friend," signing herself "Very truly yours" or "Your friend, sincerely," is to lay herself open to grave imputations of impropriety if the person to whom she is writing does not understand English and is not, as well, thoroughly versed in the usages of English-speaking countries in such matters. It is a good deal the custom to ridicule the manuals known as complete letter-writers, and they are in English apt to be absurd as well as useless; but such a book in France is really valuable to the foreign resident as containing directions for the vast variety and delicate shading of the different forms of address to be employed when writing to different personages.

When to Remove the Hat.

A good deal of importance is attached in France to the act of taking off the hat by a gentleman on many occasions when an American would hardly think of doing so. It is considered rude if a gentleman does not raise his hat when he enters a church, even if no service is going on, when he passes a lady on the staircase or in the hall of a house that he is visiting, when he asks a question of a policeman, when he enters a shop, and, above all, when he meets a funeral. The last action is decidedly considered odd in the United States. A young American, who had lived for several years in Paris, while walking in New York with a friend chanced to encounter a funeral and took off his hat as he had been accustomed to do in France. Whereupon his companion remarked hilariously: "I say, Wilson, do you know the corpse?"

The custom of saluting a lady, even when unknown, is one of the forms the most punctiliously observed in the best society in France. The old Marquis de Levis, who was very infirm, used to prop himself up against the wall whenever he met a lady on the staircase, so as to be able to remove his hat. And even Louis XIV., the proudest monarch that ever reigned over France, used to lift his plumed hat with punctilious courtesy whenever he met one of the chambermaids or washerwomen of his palace. But then royalty is, as a rule, scrupulously polite. One exception to this rule was old King Bomba, the father of the present ex-King of Naples, who used to go out driving with an attendant beside him whose business it was to jog his Majesty's elbow in order to call his attention to the salutations addressed to him. These were not very many, for his Majesty was excessively unpopular for several years before his death.

For a foreigner arriving in France the rules of calling are the reverse of what they are in the United States. There the newcomer waits to be called upon. In Paris he or she is expected to call first, especially when he or she is furnished with letters of introduction. These should be left with a card bearing the address of the visitor. This last-named precaution is one often neglected by Americans, especially when calling upon the wife of the United States Minister, regardless of the fact that this neglect renders it well-nigh impossible for their hostess to return their visits. Mrs. Gen. Noyes, when her husband was Minister to Paris, used to have a special servant stationed in her ante-chamber whose office it was to learn the address of every visitor in case he or she had come unprovided with a card or presented one bearing no address.

No Introductions.

Either at an informal call or when present at an entertainment the newly arrived American finds the system of never introducing persons in France a very disagreeable one. All guests or visitors are supposed to talk to one another, gentlemen are permitted to ask young ladies to dance, etc., without the preliminary formality of a presentation. Only they do not always avail themselves of such privileges in the case of a foreigner, and an American lady stands a very good chance of being left to sit silent and unnoticed throughout the whole duration of her visit or her stay at a party. This peculiarity of French etiquette has done much toward popularizing private concerts and amateur theatricals, as at such entertainments the guests are amused without any reference to their acquaintance with each other. This rule is so strictly observed that it is not uncommon for a foreign lady to find herself seated at a state dinner, knowing just three persons at the table, the gentleman who has taken her in and the host and hostess. Another usage differing from that in vogue in America is the restriction of handshaking to one's intimate friends. A French lady or gentleman does not shake hands with a new acquaintance, the greeting being limited to a bow. Under no circumstances must a gentleman be first to offer to shake hands with a lady. It is the privilege of the weaker sex to take the initiative. On the other hand, the gentleman has the right of bowing first when he meets a lady acquaintance.

It is the custom in French society for a guest invited to a ball or soirée to reply to the invitation by leaving his or her card, and in no other fashion. This practice has one convenience for the invited—he or she is left free to follow the inclinations of the moment when the entertainment takes place and to come or not as is found most agreeable. But it is not pleasant for the host or hostess thus left in doubt as to who among their invited guests is coming. In that instance the usage of the United States, the sending of a definite and formal rejection or acceptance, is much superior to that of France.

The Ubiquitous Swallow-Tail.

Gentlemen are expected to wear evening dress in Paris a great deal more than they are in America. A well-bred Frenchman will invariably don his dress coat when going to pay an evening call on a lady, when going with a party to the theater, and on other such informal occasions, as well as for a dinner party or a ball. The omission of full dress for a gentleman on either of the latter occasions is considered as a marked insult to the host or hostess, and is apt to be resented by a cessation of the acquaintance.

There are a good many minor points of etiquette in which the customs of the countries differ from each other. For instance, ladies never carry bouquets to balls or soirées. Gentlemen must always wear gloves at balls or dancing parties, though they may dispense with them at dinners or receptions. Gifts are never offered to the lady guests at luncheon parties or at dinners, and the "favors" supplied in the german are never to have any intrinsic value. Flowers, rosettes of ribbon or of gauze, gilt hoops, etc., are alone admissible in the best French society.

A CALL FOR WIVES.

A Consignment of Girls to Be Sent to Canadian Bachelors.

Quebec Letter in the Boston *Herald:* A cry for wives is the pathetic appeal that comes to the Province of Quebec from the French-Canadian settlers in the Canadian Northwest Territories.

A prominent Roman Catholic clergyman in Calgary is contemplating giving effect to a scheme which has been suggested to him by the disconsolate bachelors of his parish, and which consists in supplying them with wives. Women of any kind, with the exception of squaws, are scarce in the Canadian Territories, and there is an absolute absence of young marriageable females of the same race and religion as the struggling settlers who have gone out there from the Province of Quebec. Their priests are extremely anxious to see them married to wives of their own nationality and faith, so as to encourage the growth in the new Northwest of a French-speaking and Roman Catholic nationality.

Judging by the wonderful natural increase of the French-Canadian nation in the Province of Quebec, due to the proverbial fecundity of its women, the supplying of wives and mothers to the Northwest settlers is all that is necessary to the early establishment of an equally populous Nation on the Western prairies. A remarkable indication of French-Canadian fecundity is furnished by the fact that over 1,000 claims have been already filed with the Government of the Province of Quebec for the grants of 100 acres of land awarded by the Government of M. Mercier to the fathers of families of twelve or more living children. These claims represent a population of 15,000 people, and some of the claimants have living children, the issue of one marriage, to the number of twenty and more.

The Northwest settlers are only too anxious to fall in with the desires of their priests in the matter of marriage and paternity. The dearth of marriageable females in the Northwest Territories cannot be obviated by any efforts of their own. They cannot afford the time even if they could spare the means to pay a long enough visit to the Province of Quebec to select wives for themselves. But they are prepared to do so to a certain extent by proxy. Providing a sufficiently fair assortment of such merchandise is brought to their doors to afford them some little selection, they are willing to depute their priests to do the rest. The scheme has already been advertised in the French-Canadian newspapers, and the first party of candidates for matrimony in the Northwest will probably leave for Calgary on their new venture in the course of the next few weeks.

The apparent novelty of the scheme has drawn down upon it a large amount of ridicule. It has been described as a traffic in cattle—"un commerce d'animaux domestiques." Those who are engaging in it argue that it not only does not savor of any impropriety, but also that not even the charge of novelty can be made against it. They point out that a similar course was followed in France for supplying wives to the earliest French settlers in Canada. Under the fostering care of Colbert, Louis XIV.'s Minister of Finance and the Colonies, girls were taken from the houses of refuge of Paris and Lyons and sent out to Canada as prospective wives of the French settlers. Mother Marie de l'Incarnation wrote in 1665 that a hundred had come that summer and were nearly all provided with husbands, and that 200 more were to come the following year. In 1672 Count Frontenac, Governor of Canada, wrote home to Paris complaining of the scanty supply of young women from France. "If 150 girls and as many servants," he says, "had been sent out this year they would all have found husbands and masters within a month."

If report speaks truly as to the call for wives in the Northwest the new arrivals will not have long to wait. Nor will it likely be necessary either to entice or drive the bachelor settlers into wedlock, as was the case with their forefathers in Quebec in the middle of the seventeenth century. Then and there bounties were offered on early marriages, twenty livres being given to each youth who married before the age of 16. Any father of a family who, without showing good cause, neglected to marry his children when they reached the ages of 20 and 16, was fined, and each father thus delinquent was required to present himself every six months to the local authorities to declare what reason, if any, he had for such delay. Orders were issued a little before the arrival of the yearly ships from France that all single men should marry within a fortnight after the landing of the prospective brides. No mercy was shown the obdurate bachelor, who was made as miserable as possible, and no sooner did the consignments of women arrive than the young men of the colony rushed to obtain wives much as the French-Canadian settlers of the Northwest are expected to do as soon as their prospective brides reach Calgary.

THE AUTHOR OF "BLACK BEAUTY."

A Memorial Will Be Erected in Honor of the Horse's Friend.

Illustrated American: A movement is on foot to erect a simple memorial of some sort in honor of Miss Sewell, the author of "Black Beauty," in order that her work in behalf of the horse may not be speedily forgotten. "Black Beauty" is the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the equine genus, and teaches a lesson of kindness and humanity with wonderful skill. Its author did not enjoy the fame the book won for her, as she died soon after it appeared. Its success has been rapid and surprising. Within two months after publication nearly 60,000 copies were disposed of in England, and its circulation in the United States has been even greater. Its boom began in Boston, where the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals used it as a missionary tract, distributing free copies among cabmen, truckdrivers, and others, in the hope that the story would secure better treatment for the dumb animals. The Boston example has been followed in many other cities, and the book is now published at a nominal cost for free distribution. It has been adopted as a supplementary book of reading in the Boston grammar schools. A curious point in reference to it is that there seems to be no person living who has a moral right to the profits that might be derived from its sale. Miss Sewell's death was followed shortly by that of her mother, who left no near heirs.

A Mistake.

Why is it, we wonder, that stout women almost invariably wear tightly fitting gowns? It is really a fatal mistake. However sweet and lovely is the face, if one sees a portly bust and large arms and—to say the least—rounded hips, all sheathed in a perfectly fitting, glove-tight dress, one's attention in spite of one's self is instantly attracted by the smooth surface, and the wonder arises which is the vulnerable spot in the armor? And if a burst occurs, what would be the result? Whereas, if the same beautiful and gracious face surmounted soft drapings of materials artistically arranged, the embonpoint would become at once unnoticeable, and would on the contrary add dignity to a tall figure.—*New York Tribune.*

A ROMAN LADY'S TOILET.

IT REQUIRED AN ARMY OF SLAVES AND EXPERTS.

The Process by Which an Ugly Chrysalis Was Transformed Into a Gorgeous Butterfly—Incased in Plaster of Paris at Night She Emerges to Bathe in Ass' Milk—How Her Complexion Was Manufactured—The Building of the Coiffure—Arrayed for a Morning Walk.

A writer in the *Jenness-Miller* magazine describes as follows the morning toilet of a Roman lady: According to testimony, which is scarcely to be disputed, the sun could never have shone upon a less lovely object than a Roman lady in the days of the Cæsars, when she opened her eyes in the morning, for before she opened her eyes a great deal had to be done. When she retired to rest her face had been covered with a plaster composed of bread and ass' milk, which had dried during the night hours, and, consequently, presented in the morning an appearance of cracked chalk. The purpose of the ass' milk was not only to preserve the delicacy of the skin, but to renovate the lungs, and so strong was that belief in the efficacy of the specific that some energetic ladies bathed themselves in it seventy times in the course of a single day. Ino, says Poppœa, the favorite wife of Nero, never set out on a journey without taking in her train whole herds of she-asses, that she might bathe whenever she pleased to do so.

The plaster of paris bust having weakened in the morning in a cracked condition, it was the office of a host of female slaves to mature it into perfect beauty. To clear the field for further operations the first of these gently washed away with lukewarm milk the already crumbling mask, and left a smooth face, to be colored by more recondite artists. The slave whose vocation it was to paint the cheeks delicately laid on the red and white, having moistened the pigment with her own saliva. The apparent offensiveness of this operation was diminished by a certain number of scented lozenges, which if the slave neglected to take she suffered corporal punishment.

An Elaborate Complexion.

A precious article was the paint with which the Roman domina was beautified; it was well worthy the case of ivory and rock crystal in which it was preserved. The principal ingredient in the red paint was a moss, known by the name of a fucus, which is still to be found on the Mediterranean coast. The cheeks having been perfected the eyelashes and eyebrows came in for their share of attention, and a third slave died them with a black mixture, which, though called fuligo, was no common soot, but composed of choice materials. These blackened eyebrows and eyelashes are absolutely indispensable if the domina aspires in the slightest degree to the character of a beauty.

The curatress of the eyebrows was followed by the tooth-brusher, who not only performed the office which this title implies, but handed to her mistress some mastich from the Isle of Chios, a specific chewed every morning to preserve the teeth from decay. Even if the teeth were not already in the head of the lady, but had to be inserted by the dexterous slave, the mastich was still chewed to keep up appearance.

All this work done, was not the domina beautiful? Yet the most important operations had still to be performed; the hair had still been unconsidered. And be it observed, that although blackness was essential to the eyebrow of the Roman belle, it was otherwise with her hair, which was to be decidedly golden. A whole division of female slaves was devoted to its decoration. The chief of them rubbed it over and over again with a golden ointment, till the head competed with the brightness of the rising sun.

The Coiffure.

The polish thus laid on, two handy craftswomen moved to simultaneous activity. One, armed with curling-irons, produced an infinity of rings and ringlets; another squirted through her teeth a variety of essences upon the lovely head. Lastly came a skillful negress, who achieved the more important curls, and, twisting the back hair into a large round knot, secured it with a pin eight inches long, carved with the most exquisite art. To these several servants Herr Asmus, the German antiquary, who has greatly aided us in bringing so many details within the compass of a small cabinet picture, gives the prettiest names in the world. The asses' milkmaid he calls Scapion, the painter of the cheeks is Phiale, the eyebrows are dyed by Stimmi, the golden ointment is rubbed in by Nape, Calamis holds the tongs, the lips of Psechas are the living fountains whence proceed the essences, and the handy negress is Cypassis.

What She Wore.

Of stays—those modern implements of self-torture—the domina knows nothing, nor would she have put them on if they had been perfectly familiar to her, for she does not believe in the beauty of a slender waist. Over a short "tunic" is flung the "stola," which is itself a long tunic reaching to the feet, with sleeves that cover half the upper part of the arm. When the opening in the stola has been closed with the aid of brooches, when embroidered, gray-colored shoes have been put on, when the arms are encircled by golden snakes with ruby eyes, when the ears weighed with pearls, when the fingers are loaded with rings, and when a comb or two has been inserted in the hair, the lady is completely attired for in-doors, presenting the strongest possible contrast to the belle of the present day, and suggesting the suspicion that if the beautifiers are doomed to hard work the dressers almost enjoy a sinecure. If the domina goes out she merely flings on her "palla," which is exactly like the "toga" of a man, and her pride in wearing it gracefully exactly corresponds to that of Parisian beauties in the matter of drapery. On the whole, the main articles of clothing are not very expensive. They are chiefly woolen, the use of silk being exceptional. The semi-transparent cona robe is costly enough, but then it is as disreputable as it is costly, and is not, properly, to be associated with ladies of quality.

The toilette of our domina being complete she proposes to take a walk in the garden. Accordingly the fan-bearers make their appearance. That pretty, coquettish use of the fan, which was brought to such high perfection in the last century, is beyond the reach of the Roman belle, who would deem it an indignity to carry the cooling implement in her own hands. In good old days fans were made of broad leaves, but these have been abandoned for peacock-feathers, which are supported by a wooden framework. The lady is proud of her fan, and when she goes abroad her slaves carry it in an open basket that it may be seen when not in use.

SHE COURTS OBSCURITY.

Amelie Rives-Chanler is Studying Art Quietly in Paris.

Philadelphia *Press:* Mrs. Amélie Rives-Chanler is still studying art in Paris, according to the last accounts received, says the *Illustrated American*. She is living very quietly, and is trying to avoid the consequences of the notoriety gained by "The Quick or the Dead?" Fame is one thing, notoriety another, she has discovered. One of the consequences of notoriety is that some people seem to think that she has no longer any rights to privacy as an individual that they are bound to respect, and this mistake on their part was productive of many annoyances at first. Mrs. Chanler's art studies have not yet resulted in a picture that has been exhibited publicly. She made no attempt last spring to have a picture hung, although it was expected that she would do so. Among her fellow-students she is very popular. "She is just as if she had never done anything," one of them said. "She is simple, modest, and unaffected, and makes many friends. Even without knowing who she was you could not fail to be impressed the first time you saw her." Among other items of interest that the Parisians have discovered about her is that she has brought to France her old negro "mammy," who continues to watch over her with the care she would give to a child.

A Barbarism.

To pierce a child's ears is now regarded as execrably bad form. Of old no sooner was the little one christened and vaccinated than straightway the careful mother whisked her daughter off to be punctured at the jeweler's. Fashion has completely revered these ideas, and today even the school girl whose pretty pink lobes have been preserved intact looks with commiseration upon the mutilated ears of her less fortunate companions. Pins and earrings are now rarely sold in sets for young people, and it begins to look as though one relic of barbarism had been definitely laid aside.—*New York Sun.*

Salt rheum, with its agonizing itch and pain, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial.

JEANNE SAMARY.

The Most Gifted Comic Actress in Paris Is Dead.

Let us devote a page or two to the bright and charming creature, Mme. Jeanne Samary Legarde, writes the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, one of the youngest as she was also one of the most accomplished of the sociétaires of the Comédie Française, who has just been carried off by typhoid-fever, leaving her husband and two little daughters to bewail their irreparable loss. She was only 33, in the full prime of life, and with her talent deepening and expanding with every passing year.

She was the merriest and most sympathetic of comic actresses, always refined, never letting her gayety degenerate into coarseness or triviality. She was the very embodiment of laughter. In person a veritable Hebe, plump and dimpled, with eyes and teeth that shone and sparkled in unison, always smiling when she was not laughing, a creature whose mere aspect was enough to drive away the blues and to create sunshine in a shady place. I once asked my dear and lamented friend, Mme. Anna Dupont Vernon, what Mme. Samary was like in private life. "She is always just what you see her on the stage," was the response; "full of life and merriment, a burst of sunshine wherever she appears. Nobody can feel dull or depressed that comes within the radius of her influence."

And this joyous creature was as irreproachable in conduct and in morals as a cloistered nun. Born of that theatrical family par excellence, the talented Brohans, reared under the influence of her brilliant aunts, she learned from those fascinating ex-actresses nothing that they had to impart by lessons or by example except what was good. The witty cynicism of Augustine Brohan, the graceful laxity of principle of the once beautiful Madeleine, found in her neither appreciation nor imitation. In her early girlhood she was a veritable gamine, jolly and unconventional, and enjoying to the full the untrammeled bohemianism of her existence. But woe to the man who by so much as a word attempted to take advantage of this seeming carelessness of manners in the unprotected girl! He always got such a setting down as drove him from the presence of pretty little Jeanne a sadder and a wiser man. In the words of Francisque Sarcey: "She permitted nothing whilst permitting herself everything."

Ten years ago she became the wife of M. Lagarde, a penniless gentleman, whose family moved heaven and earth to prevent the match. They brought the case into court as a last resort in an endeavor to have the union judicially prohibited. But when the case came to be tried the opposing party could show no reason why the marriage should not take place. There was not a word to be said against the young girl's morals, and the fact that she was an actress and belonged to a theatrical family was not sufficient to bring about the desired interdiction. The marriage took place, and has proved an exceptionally happy one, the loss of the first-born infant of the young couple having only served to draw them closer together by the bond of a mutual sorrow. Two little daughters have been added to the family within the last eight years. Poor children! They have not only lost their bright, sweet young mother, but their merriest playfellow as well.

I never had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with this charming woman, but as she lived only a few blocks distant from my own home I have been accustomed to meet her walking out with her husband, clinging to his arm and chatting and laughing with her characteristic animation and good humor. She was an example that, even in this city, where theatrical life is so demoralizing and filled with temptations, a woman, young, attractive, and lively, can lead the dual existence of a successful actress and of a spotless wife and devoted mother. She was as good as she was gay and gifted. On the stage she inspired mirth; in the sacred seclusion of home she created happiness. She died with the names of her little daughters upon her lips, and her husband had to be held back from committing suicide beside her corpse.

The first time that I ever saw Jeanne Samary off of the stage was at one of the annual competitions of the conservatoire. The pretty child—for she was then nothing more—had become, during the long intermission for breakfast, engaged in an argument with Francisque Sarcey. Clinging to the great critic's stalwart arm, which he had folded across his breast, and looking up into his face with her own fresh, sweet countenance aglow with earnestness and vivacity, the group formed as perfect a realization of the allegorical representations of May and December as could well be devised. She was always one of Sarcey's petted darlings, and he delighted beyond measure in the joyous exuberance of her talent.

Her funeral was not imposing, except as regards the number of persons present and the profusion and beauty of the flowers that were piled above and around the coffin. A detachment of police was necessary to make a road for the coffin and funeral party to enter the Church of St. Roch, where the obsequies took place. And so, accompanied by tears and mourning, went she who was called the Everlasting Laughter to her honored repose.

Only 33, and beautiful, and talented, and beloved, with countless professional triumphs starring her past career, and with as many more awaiting her in the future! Alike admirable in classic and in modern comedy, the brighter impersonator of Molière's Dorine that our generation has known, and the sweetest Toinon in "L'Etincelle," the most captivating Suzanne in "Le Monde ou l'un s'ennuie" that could possibly be imagined, her genius gained fresh glories with each new incarnation. Like a lamp fresh filled with purest oil, and whose flame is suddenly extinguished by a gust of wind, that vivid, winning personality has been swept out of existence by the cruel breath of a fell disease.

And yet little Jeanne, still smiling beneath the rose leaves as you were laid to rest, are you altogether to be pitied? It is not the most mournful fate for the gifted ones of earth to be snatched away before the bright eyes have grown dim and the graceful gestures halting and awkward; while yet there is no crack in the laughter's ring, and no faltering in the merry tones. I have often passed in the Bois a carriage wherein are seated two aged ladies, one blind and the other infirm with rheumatism, and both unrecognizable by those who had only beheld them on the boards of the Comédie Française in their prime. These were the famous Brohan sisters, one the most celebrated beauty and the other the most brilliant wit of the Parisian stage thirty years ago.

Is it not possible that, as they followed the bier that bore the form of their charming niece to its last resting place, they may have envied her this noontide setting of her sun of life, this swift departure before age or infirmity had shadowed for a single hour the brightness of that brilliant career, so early begun and so early ended? She has gone to her grave, that incarnate vision of innocent mirth, leaving behind her such weight of woe as her gladsome nature never realized. With the laughing darling of the Comédie Française, the petted idol of the Parisian public, the adored young wife, the sweet, loving mother, truly it is well.

TWENTY IMMORTALS.

A List of Women Who Should Sit in the American Academy.

Atlanta *Constitution:* The *Critic* of New York has been engaged recently in the task of getting up a possible American academy, modeled somewhat after the French affair, which is serious or amusing, according to the point of view.

The proposition now is to name twenty women who shall be eligible to such an academy. The idea has its attractions, especially for the *Constitution*. We took no part in the voting for the men, but now that the Oscar Fay Adams' "mannerless sex" is to be voted for, we claim a little attention. This is no secret ballot of the kangaroo variety.

We nominate, therefore, for the first place Constance Fenimore Woolson, who leads all American novelists in her knowledge of all sections of the country and in the beauty and perfection of her art. For the second place we name Elizabeth B. Stoddard, whose stories of New England life belong to all sections. Then Alice French, who is known as "Octave Thanet"; Sophie Bledsoe Herrick, Julia Ward Howe, Margaret J. Preston, Elizabeth Peabody, Ellen Mackay Hutchinson, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Margaret Deland, Sarah Orne Jewett, Martha J. Lamb, S. M. B. Platt, Agnes E. Repplin, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Edith M. Thomas, Mary N. Murfree, Rosa Hawthorn Lathrop, and Lucy Larcom.

The *Critic* is welcome to our list.

Theatrical Note.

Little Johnny—"I say, pa, what does a 'star' mean?"

Pa (who is an actor and has starred)—"It is an abbreviation of starvation, my son."—*Texas Siftings.*

PARENTS AND CHILDREN.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PRESERVE SYMPATHY BETWEEN THEM.

Mrs. C. Emma Cheney Talks About the Power of Home Influences, and the Way to Make Them Wholesome and Valuable—Parents Should Treat Their Children with Respect—The Duty of Exacting Obedience—How a Youth Was Saved by a Sudden Memory of His Childhood.

Vacation is over. Glad to come home; families are beginning to settle themselves in their old ways. Even the tardiest laggard will soon return to take up his thread and go on with the web which the summer interrupted. What shall the pattern be? Who shall choose the colors? Some woman surely, for since the goddess of wisdom patronized the art of weaving her sex has excelled in that cunning device, whether with divers colors in wool or with the subtle strands of human character.

"A hundred men make an encampment, but one woman a home." If the responsibility be great so also is the opportunity. Wise is she who is able to rise above the trials which attend that honorable office to accept her privilege with thankfulness. Happy is she over whose house broods the home-atmosphere.

The long winter evenings are very near. What books, what work, what recreation shall be chosen? Some woman must be ready to help over hard places or supply the need, whatever it be. And men would have it so. It is not in defiance of their rights or to usurp their privilege—rather to supplement both. Home is the fair haven to which they scud when plans miscarry or friends prove faithless; for, whatever a man's own character may be, he always wishes his wife to be the synonym for all that is wise and good. Believing her worthy, it is no wonder he leaves to her the guardianship of his home and allows himself to become a secondary influence there. Where harmony in taste and unity of purpose exist between the husband and wife there will be no necessity for separate or individual laws. John Ruskin says that on no occasion did he ever witness a conflict of opinion between his parents. That they cherished different views there is no doubt, but they wisely refrained from discussing them in the presence of their son. All this, however, is not meant to show that the "man of the house" is in duty bound to degenerate into a much-petted, much-catered-to parlor boarder.

He Had to Be Amused.

One rainy day at a summer resort one of the few women whose husband shared her vacation asked in a discouraged tone, "What can be done to keep a man amiable in such weather?" The reply came from another wife, "Why should more be done for a man than for a woman? Nobody is longing for a wet day." Further conversation led to the conjecture that the anxious woman's lord was so cross and unreasonable that she felt responsible even for the weather. Doubtless she was used to his ill-humor. At home probably the children were sent to bed or kept quiet when he came in, unless, perhaps, he chose to play with them so boisterously for half an hour that half a day of patience or discipline was required to counteract the effect of such unwonted excitement. This, doubtless, is an exceptional case; but it proves my point and also a Turkish proverb that "The house rests not on the earth, but on the wife."

Among the other visitors at this hotel was an invalid with a timid little daughter. One morning the child whispered a "secret" into her mother's ear. She had invited all the children to a 4 o'clock tea for that afternoon. It was a formidable piece of news; for "the children" meant an army of hungry mouths to fill, and resources were few. However, without a word of reproach or a gesture of impatience, the mother sweetly accepted and discharged her child's obligation, whose unalloyed happiness must have been ample compensation for all the trouble, if, indeed, she felt it such. To the observers it was a curious evidence of entire confidence between mother and child, which promised much for their future happiness.

Sympathy with Childish Woes.

Perhaps the most exasperating answer that ever falls from the lips of mortal is the well-meant, good-natured "I will see about it" or "by-and-by," which sounds so harmless. It is so hard to bother about the "drink of water" that thirsty children are always wanting just when one gets nicely settled with a new magazine or a piece of fancy-work. Much of the misery in the world may be traced to intemperance or fatigue. Either gives the heartache if it gets the mastery. "I am so tired" is a lame excuse for unkindness, but it manages to hobble about with wonderful facility. Not only tired mothers but all the grown-up family should remember that the little victims of their ill-humor do not accredit the sharp reproof to fatigue. A little time rescued from the club, society, or the "bargain-table"—seducing though they be—would be well spent in looking back over one's own youth, the better to bear with one's own family. The grace is sometimes given to a woman to put herself in the place of her child. Did she not tear her apron, and lose her books, and have the mumps? And were they not all real sorrows? When she went to the foot, or had a tiff with Jack, was it easier to bear that she was called a naughty girl? Some mothers remember these things, and that they wanted pretty clothes, and had beaux—when they were old enough—and, remembering, are not stiff and glum when a young man comes to call on their daughters.

Those who glower at their children's friends will find to their cost that they have thrown a boomerang which is sure to return. The straight way to the hearts of the young is to take an interest in whatsoever concerns them. If their aims are low, their scope narrow, a little tact will put in their way means by which their minds may be enlarged. It is worth the trying. In proportion to our years do the small affairs of life engross us. If the old could but realize that youth delights in light and occupation we should turn up the gas and gather friends about us to make our evenings brighter. A softly shaded lamp may be esthetic, but to those in their "teens" it is not cheerful. They will not be young very long. After they once slip out of the parent nest they are never quite the same, and yet—

> We are so dull and thankless, and too slow
> To catch the sunshine till it slips away.

Nevertheless there is a happy mean between consideration and indulgence. "Give me a child until he is 7 years old," said a wise man, "and you may have him the rest of his life." The little foxes that spoil the vines begin to spoil them when the vines are young and tender. Children are acute observers. They are quick to catch the spirit of their elders. If the parents squabble the little ones are sure to do so. If they are reprimanded passionately or promised a punishment which they never get, they are not slow to make a note of it for future use. A bright little boy who had been naughty asked his mother to postpone his punishment. "For," said the small philosopher, "I have noticed that when you do it right off it hurts harder than if you forget it a little."

Obedience Is Strength.

Far be it from my purpose to advocate severity with the young; but I believe that as the best and bravest officers in the army are those who can best obey, so are the best citizens those who learned in their youth the art of prompt and implicit obedience. Rebellion against parental authority is sure to become a full-grown habit with teeth and claws if it be not strangled at its birth. Discipline is troublesome, and grievous, too: but are shame and regret easier? The child is not given to the parent for a toy, nor in any sense for his own; but to his fellow-man, to his country, and to God is he responsible for his trust.

Girls who depend on their mothers to sew and mend for them, shirking all kinds of drudgery to save their manicured white hands, are far less to blame than the doting parents who trained them in such shameful ways. The mother deserves her reward and gets it; but the poor girl will carry the blemish to a home of her own.

What Heaven is to the Christian, home is to the child—a refuge from whatsoever hurts or destroys, a world of love. The memory of such a home is a strong influence for good. A young man once told me that he was at one time subjected to a great temptation. Far from friends and home, he dallied with it for a long while and at last, just as he was about to yield, there came to him the smell of lighting a wood fire. His thought flew back to the time when, a happy boy, he used to light the kitchen fire which cooked the supper for a flock of hungry children trooping home from school. That breath from home saved him.

The ideal home is only to be found when our bodies have put off their tired nerves, when the day is not limited by hours with a task for each, and when we shall know as we are known; but while we are waiting for that we can at least try to make this one a foretaste of "things hoped for."

C. Emma Cheney.

"CARMEN SYLVA."

An American's Impression of the Royal Poet in Her Youth.

G. P. R. Healy, the well-known American portrait painter, in his article on "Crowns and Coronets" in the *North American Review* tells about one royal sitter whose visits to his studio were sunshine itself. This was a cousin of the young Princess of Oldenburg, the exquisite and charming Princess of Roumania, since Queen of that country, no other than the fair poet "Carmen Sylva," who is now being fêted in Great Britain. She had been sent to Rome for her health and was greatly enjoying all she saw; enjoying, also, her freedom from court etiquette, and, I think, maliciously reducing the lady of honor and the chamberlain who accompanied her to the verge of despair.

Before the portrait of her cousin was quite finished the Princess of Roumania ordered hers as a surprise for her husband. I painted her dressed in her national costume; it consisted of a sort of embroidered chemise, with long loose sleeves, an open jacket, a red skirt embroidered in gold, red morocco boots, and a thin tissue veil covering the whole costume, also embroidered in red and gold. The dress was very becoming to her; her expressive face was almost perfect, the only defect being a rather high forehead. Since those days she has worn her hair according to the present fashion, cut and curled on the forehead, so that this slight defect is no longer noticeable.

Of late years the Queen of Roumania has become well known and has been much written about in America as well as in Europe. Under the name of Carmen Sylva she has published poems and novels, meditations and dramatic works, not only in German, her native tongue, but also in French. Last year she was crowned by the French Academy, and Pierre Loti, the author of "Pêcheurs d'Islande," has just dedicated his last book to her. But some twenty years ago, when she visited my studio, and told me, during the long sittings, all about her home life, "Carl," her husband, her lovely little baby girl—so soon, alas! to be taken from her—her enthusiasm about her adopted country, and her desire to do everything humanly possible for the happiness of her people, the Princess was scarcely known beyond her own circle and the privileged few who were admitted to her charming presence.

She was born Princess of Neuwied, a small and modest principality on the Rhine, and she was brought up by her admirable mother as simply as any country girl of her neighborhood. Her education, however, was most complete; she speaks English and French as perfectly as her own tongue, and with no vestige of accent. She is an excellent musician, and has a curious talent for miniature-painting and old-fashioned illuminating. All that she does she seems to do with perfect facility, and whatever her task may be she accomplishes it with as much ardor as though her whole future depended upon its success. . . . No woman was ever more thoroughly a woman, more daintily refined, more genuinely warm-hearted, kind, compassionate, more enamored of all that is pure and noble.

PLANT YOUR FALL BULBS.

Now Is the Season of Preparation for Spring Flowers.

Ladies' Home Journal: I regard fall as by far the best season to plant hardy bulbs, because they have an opportunity to become thoroughly established before spring comes. During the late fall months, before the ground freezes, they put forth roots and prepare for the work of the coming spring, and when that season arrives they are in proper condition to grow and produce flowers, which would not be the case if they were not planted till spring. It is true that spring-planted bulbs often bloom quite well, but it is always at the expense of vitality. The development of roots and flowers takes place at about the same time, and the demand made on the vital strength of the bulb is too much for it to stand without permanent injury. The flowers will not be so large and fine the first season, nor after that. Therefore be sure to plant your bulbs in fall if possible. October is the best month in which to do this. If possible, have this work done before the middle of the month. Bulbs can be set any time up to the coming of cold weather with good results, but it is better to give them time to put forth and complete the development of the roots before winter is at hand.

The essentials of success in the culture of this class of plants are:

First, a well-drained location; second, a light, rich soil; third, proper planting; and last, but not least by any means, good stock.

It is imperatively necessary that the bed in which you plant bulbs should be drained well. If it is not possible to draw surplus water away from about their roots, do not attempt to grow them, for you will surely fail with them. Your labor and money will be wasted.

It is possible to drain almost any location sufficiently by excavating the bed to the depth of a foot or two, putting in material which will not settle firmly together, like broken brick, stones, and so forth, which will hold up the soil taken from the bed when returned to it, with cracks and crevices through which the water can run down and away, to the depth of at least eight inches, and ten would be better, after which the soil which was dug out can be put back, adding to it a liberal quantity of old manure. The older and more rotten it is the better it will suit the plants. If the original soil is of only ordinary richness you can safely add one-quarter manure. If the soil is heavy or stiff, it is well to add some sharp sand, as this will help to make it porous, thus facilitating early drainage in spring. Have the center of the bed at least six inches higher than the ground about it, so that the water from melting snow and early rain will run off.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

A NEW INSTITUTION.

The Co-operative Lady's Maid and Her Usefulness.

New York *Sun:* The coöperative lady's maid is no longer an experiment. She is a highly-accomplished fact, as many an overworked society woman has occasion to acknowledge by reason of her deft and invaluable ministrations. The half-dozen young persons who compose the craft here in New York will rarely consent to go into the exclusive employ of any one patron. The prefer a clientele of employers and make more money by dividing their services between a score of great houses. As a rule they are graduates from the domestic ranks, and in all but one instance are Frenchwomen, whose superior talents have raised them above the ordinary servant.

The duties of this "visiting maid," as she is called, are numerous and complex, consisting chiefly in putting her mistress in order physically. For a handsome consideration she will give a day's service every week, but usually her attention is only required about once a fortnight. On those mornings that she is expected it is customary for the lady to rise rather earlier than usual and have a hot tubbing before her attendant's arrival. This is done in preparation for the thorough massage treatment that is applied in scientific fashion. The woman kneads her patient from head to foot, working out incipient rheumatism, strengthening strained muscles, and tuning up every worn and irritated nerve! The process occupies two hours, allowing intervals of rest. But, as one enthusiastic advocate declared, it casts out seven devils, and, though limp as a rag, she always emerges an angel of sweet temper and patience."

Then comes a careful pedicuring and manicuring, followed by shampooing, brushing, clipping, and treating the hair. New styles of coiffure are tried, modified, and adapted to the lady's looks, with a lesson to madame's own servant thrown in. The maid is required to be au fait in such matters and bring all manner of suggestions to her employer's notice.

Her attention is next devoted to madame's facial condition. Superfluous hairs are removed with delicate instruments, blemishes doctored, and wrinkles smoothed by a firm but gentle manipulation of the finger-tips. By 1 o'clock, when luncheon is served, the mistress feels as though she were born again and fit to superintend a regeneration of her wardrobe.

To this business the clever Frenchwoman devotes the afternoons. She remodels hats, redrapes gowns, freshens rare laces, and gives valuable advice in matters of home dressmaking. Her charges are $4 a day, and she is considered supplementary to the domestic who acts ordinarily as lady's maid. In reckoning up current expenses one rich woman asserted that the coöperative maid was to her a positive economy. She combines the cost of masseuse, hairdresser, manicure, pedicure, face doctor, and assistant milliner, all in the one salary, without taking into consideration the extra comfort of having the whole thing done in the privacy of one's home.

AUTUMNAL VERSES.

Early Autumn.

The country lanes are bright with bloom,
And gentle airs come stealing through,
Laden with native wild perfume
Of balm and mint and honey dew,
And o'er the summer's radiant flush
Lies early autumn's dreamy hush.

In wayside nooks the asters gleam,
And frost-flowers dance above the sod,
While, lapsing by, the silent stream
Reflects the hue of golden-rod,
That flower which lights a dusky day
With something of the sun-god's ray.

The grape-vine clambers o'er the hedge
In golden festoons; sumacs burn
Like torches on the distant ledge,
Or light the lane at every turn,
And ivy riots everywhere
In blood-red banners on the air.

A purple mist of fragrant mint
Borders the fences, drifting out
Of fostering corners, and its tint,
As half of cheer and half of doubt,
Is like the dear delightful haze
Which robes the hills these autumn days.

And strange wild growths are newly met;
Odd things but little prized of yore,
Like some old jewel well reset,
Take on a worth unseen before,
As dock, in spring a graceless weed,
Is brilliant in its autumn seed.

The cricket and the katydid
Pipe low their sad prophetic tune,
Though airs pulse warm the leaves amid,
As played around the heart of June;
So minor strains break on the heart,
Foretelling age as years depart.

The sweet old story of the year
Is spinning onward to its close,
Yet sounds as welcome on the ear
As in the time of op'ning rose.
May life for all as sweetly wane
As comes the autumn-time again!

—*Dart Fairthorne in Harper's Bazar.*

A Prophecy.

From street and square, from hill and glen
Of this vast world beyond my door,
I hear the tread of marching men,
The patient armies of the poor.

The halo of the city's lamps
Hangs, a vast torchlight, in the air;
I watch it through the evening damps;
The masters of the world are there.

Not ermine-clad or clothed in state,
Their title-deeds not yet made plain;
But waking early, toiling late,
The heirs of all the earth remain.

Some day, by laws as fixed and fair
As guide the planets in their sweep,
The children of each outcast heir
The harvest fruits of time shall reap.

The peasant brain shall yet be wise,
The untamed pulse grow calm and still;
The blind shall see, the lowly rise,
And work in peace Time's wondrous will.

Some day, without a trumpet's call,
This news will o'er the world be blown:
"The heritage comes back to all!
The myriad monarchs take their own!"

—*Thomas Wentworth Higginson.*

The Beetle.

The shrilling locust slowly sheathes
His dagger-voice, and creeps away
Beneath the brooding leaves where breathes
The zephyr of the dying day.
One naked star has waded through
The purple shadows of the night,
And faltering as falls the dew
It drips its misty light.
O'er garden blooms,
On tides of musk,
The beetle booms adown the glooms
And bumps along the dusk.

The katydid is rasping at
The silence from tangled broom;
On drunken wings the flitting bat
Goes staggering thwart the gloom;
The toadstool bulges through the weeds,
And lavishly to left and right
The fire-flies, like golden seeds,
Are sown about the night.
O'er slumbrous blooms,
On floods of musk,
The beetle booms adown the glooms
And bumps along the dusk.

The primrose flares its baby-hands
Wide open, as the empty moon,
Slow lifted from the underlands,
Drifts up the azure-arched lagoon;
The shadows on the garden walk
Are frayed with rifts of silver light;
And trickling down the poppy stalk,
The dewdrop streaks the night.
O'er folded blooms,
On swirls of musk,
The beetle booms adown the glooms
And bumps along the dusk.

—*James Whitcomb Riley.*

The Passing Bell at Stratford.

Sweet bells of Stratford, tolling slow
In summer gloaming's golden glow,
I hear and feel thy voice divine,
And all my soul responds to thine.

And now I hear thee, even so
My Shakspeare heard thee long ago,
When lone by Avon's pensive stream
He wandered in his haunted dream—

Heard thee, and far his fancy sped
Through spectral caverns of the dead,
And sought—and sought in vain—to pierce
The secret of the universe.

As now thou mournest didst thou mourn
On that sad day when he was borne
Through the long aisle of honeyed limes
To rest beneath the chambered chimes.

He heard thee not, nor cared to hear!
Another voice was in his ear,
And, freed from all the bonds of men,
He knew the awful secret then.

Sweet bells of Stratford, toll, and be
A golden promise unto me
Of that great hour when I shall know
The path whereon his footsteps go!

—*William Winter in Harper's Weekly.*

Like to Some Storm-Belated Bird.

Like to some storm-belated bird that lingers,
Far from its mates upon a winter's night,
Beating its tender wings in sad afright;
So stands she now with soft, unclasping fingers,
And wistful eyes that, in their strained sight,
Peer far beyond the darkness of the night.

O wistful eyes! that, in your tender sadness,
So long have known the ministry of tears!
O gracious mouth! that to the heart endears
A mournful smile above all youthful gladness!
O weary heart! that never leaps with fears
Nor hopes for joy through all the coming years!

Would I might lift, one moment, thy dull burden,
And, with my heart's deep sympathy, atone
For all the sorrows thou hast ever known;
Would I might give thee some celestial guerdon,
Some gift of love from God's eternal throne,
To fill the dark hours when thou art alone.

—*Grace Adele Pierce.*

Memoria.

If only in my dreams I may behold thee,
Still hath the day a goal;
If only in my dreams I may infold thee,
Still hath the night a soul.
Leaden the hours may press upon my spirit,
Nor one dear pledge redeem—
I will not chide, so they at last inherit
And crown me with the rapture of that dream.

Ten thousand blossoms earth's gay gardens cherish;
One pale, pale rose is mine.
Of frost or blight the rest may quickly perish—
Not so that rose divine.
Deathless it blooms in quiet realms elysian;
And when toil wins me rest,
Forgetful of all else, in blissful vision
I breathe my rose and clasp it to my breast.

—*Florence Earle Coates in the Atlantic.*

The Empty Hour.

It held for me naught of power;
"Time lost!" was the world's decree;
And yet, 'tis that empty hour
Has filled my life for me.

—*Julie M. Lippmann in the Century.*

Miss Drexel's Convent Life.

A pleasant-faced, gentle, refined nun, who is introduced as Sister Katherine, and whose face is suffused with a faint tinge of color as she is introduced, calls to mind a scene last winter, when, in the chapel of the Mercy Convent, the lovely robe of white satin was, with the name of Miss Katie Drexel, discarded for the black robe and the name Sister Katherine. Sister Katherine is now engaged in teaching some of the 300 little folks who call St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum their home. Her school is composed of the primary pupils of the vast establishment, and tenderly and lovingly she governs them and teaches them the rudiments of an education. Other rooms and departments are under control of other sisters, and the reverend father in charge of the institution says that "a child of any religion or nationality is received and taken care of in our home. While we are distinctly a Roman Catholic institution, yet charity does not draw the lines very closely, and we have a number of Protestant children in the home now."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

They Would Be Amazons.

Some women in Galicia, Austria, have sent to the Emperor Francis Joseph a petition worded as follows: "Sire: We women of Galicia, prostrate at the foot of the throne, present this our ardent request: At present, whereas every man, young or old, is liable to military service, we women, often more robust and courageous than effeminate men, think we ought not to be excluded. The arms now in use are well made and [illegible] handle. We, therefore, pray your Majesty to institute a corps of Amazon volunteers."